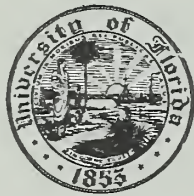


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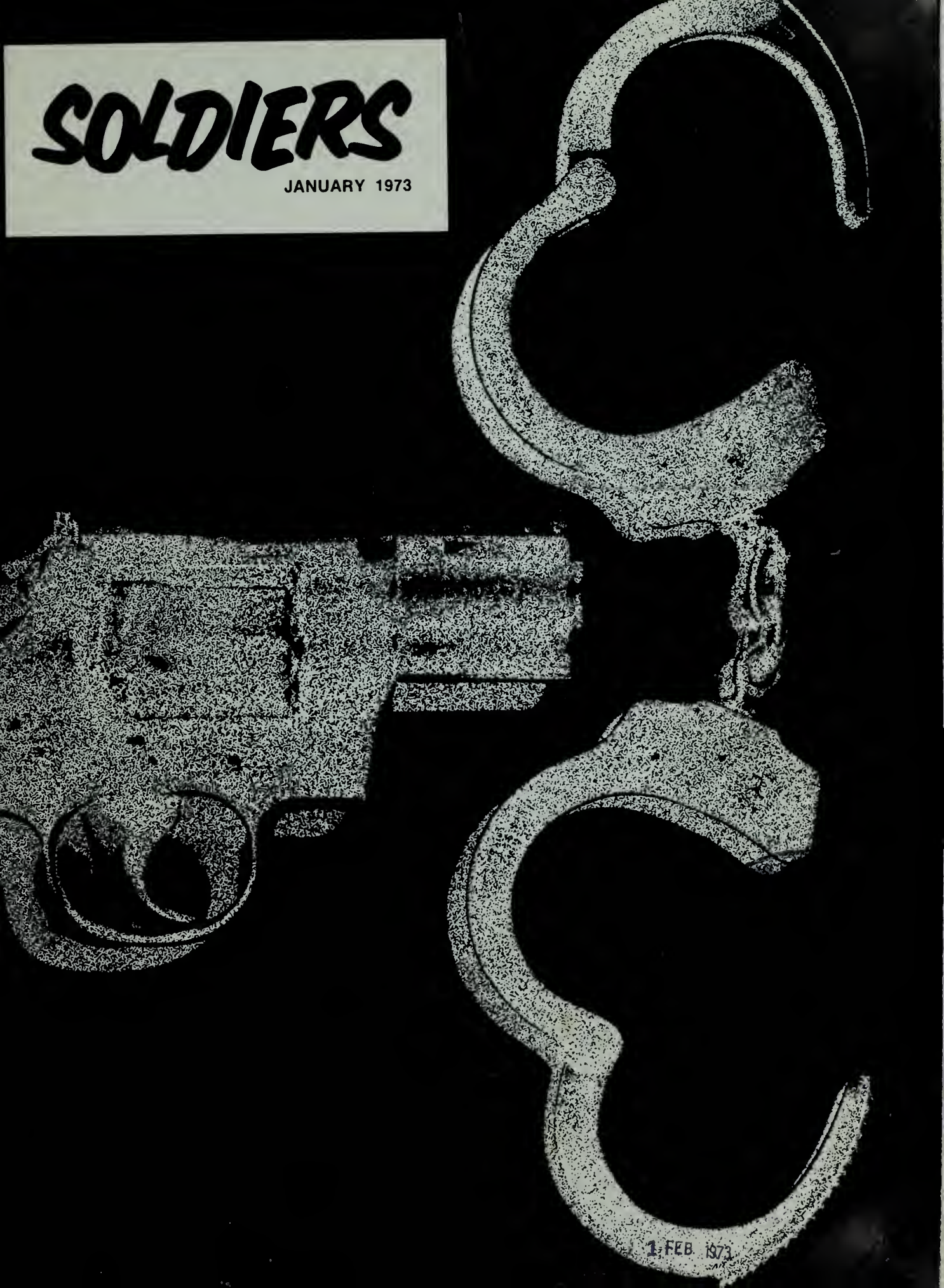
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SOLDIERS

JANUARY 1973



1 FEB 1973



EDITOR'S CHOICE



Exercise Gobi Express:

Challenge at Dawn

Story and photos by SP5 Donald Gennett

On a New Mexico mountainside a lone paratrooper stands stark against the sunrise sky. Below and beyond the desert sands stretch away to a golden horizon. He's alone with the dawn but not for long as fellow soldiers of the 2d Battalion (Airborne), 504th Infantry of the 82d Airborne Division join in operation "Gobi Express."

Staged at Fort Bliss, TX, and in range camps near White Sands Missile Range, NM, the exercise introduced the soldiers from Fort Bragg, NC, to cactus, sand and rocks, rattlesnakes, scorpions and tarantulas. The challenges and hazards were pointed at one goal—maintaining combat efficiency under all conditions.

(Continued on page 20.)

SOLDIERS

OFFICIAL U.S. ARMY MAGAZINE

JANUARY 1973
VOLUME 28, NO. 1

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SOLDIERS, the Army's official magazine, is published under supervision of the Army Chief of Information to provide timely, factual information on policies, plans, operations and technical developments of the Department of the Army to the Active Army, Army National Guard, Army Reserve and Department of the Army civilian employees. It also conveys views of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff on topics of professional interest to Army members and assists in achieving information objectives of the Army. ■ Manuscripts of interest to Army personnel are invited. Direct communication is authorized to Editor, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314. Unless otherwise indicated material may be reprinted provided credit is given to SOLDIERS and the author. ■ Military unit distribution: From the U.S. Army AG Publications Center, 2800 Eastern Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21220 in accordance with DA Form 12-4 requirements submitted by commanders. ■ Individual subscriptions: \$17 annually to Stateside and APO addresses; \$21.25 to foreign addresses. ■ Individual paid subscriptions are available through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. ■ Use of funds for printing this publication approved by Headquarters, Department of the Army, March 5, 1969.

COVER: Heading off crime in the Army before it reaches the handcuffs and shootout stage is the challenging task of Military Police and Criminal Investigators whose crime prevention measures are described in this issue. Cover photo by LTC Bob Chick. Illustrations on pages 5-12 staged and photographed by SP4 Ed Aber. Back cover photo by SP4 Earl Dawson.



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WHAT'S NEW

NEW SEC DEF

President Nixon has nominated Elliot Lee Richardson to be the next Secretary of Defense. Richardson has been Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare since June, 1970. The appointment to the Defense post being vacated by Melvin R. Laird must be confirmed by the Senate.

HHG AND POV

Congressional action has caused DOD to rescind some of its liberalized policies governing shipment of household goods and POV from oversea assignments. Effective January 1, household goods weight limitations in connection with return shipments from oversea areas to the U.S. or other unrestricted areas at Government expense will not exceed the weight limitation applicable to the oversea shipment. And there have been some changes to the return shipment of foreign made POV. If you're making a move back to the U.S. check with your local Transportation Officer and get the facts. It could save you a last-minute hassle.

GI BILL

Students studying under the GI Bill who have academic problems may now get VA-financed tutoring more easily under legislation enacted in October. The new law removes the requirement that a student must be failing a course before he becomes eligible for a VA-paid tutor. The law also provides tutoring for wives, widows and children studying under the agency's Dependents' Educational Assistance program.

TRANSFERS

DA is still feeling the crunch of shortages of captains and majors in some officer branches and overages in others. DA has been encouraging officers to transfer from the overstrength branches to those understrength but is now going into a personalized recruitment program to fill the shortages. Captains and majors in overstrength branches who are qualified to perform in the shortage branches will be identified and then contacted after permission is granted by their present Career Branch Chief. Overstrength branches are AD, AR, CM, FA and IN. Shortage branches are AG, EN, FI, MP, OD, QM and SC. Officers contacted will be encouraged to transfer, or as an alternative, accept a 3-year detail.

PHOTO CONTEST

Full-time active duty Army photographers or journalists may enter any photos taken in 1972 in the Military Pictures of the Year competition. Scenes must be related to military life except for sports, pictorial or general interest subjects. All entries must be postmarked by February 1. For details call Autovon 699-3783.

SPECIAL LEAVE

Public Law 92-481 signed by the President extends to June 30, 1973 the special non-chargeable 30-day leave for those who voluntarily extend their normal tour in Vietnam for 6 months. The special leave policy applies to personnel permanently assigned to a unit and normal tour plus extension must not total less than 18 months. DA Msg DAAG-ASO-PE dated 211902Z Nov 72 has details.

FOREIGN CARS

Soldiers overseas are being cautioned when thinking of shipping a foreign made car back to the States. Many require major modification to meet U.S. pollution control requirements. And the agencies charged with enforcing the U.S. standards say they are cracking down. One way around the problem is buy a model produced for the U.S. market which already has the control devices installed--or sell your car before you leave. Careful--not all dealers are honest.

ARMY SPONSORS

Soldiers moving on PCS orders officially will have a sponsor according to an Army policy change. Previously, sponsors were something of an unofficial welcome to the gaining command. Now, if the reassignee feels he needs help getting settled into his new post the losing command provides a form to be filled out with copies sent to the gaining command. If the individual wishes he may decline a sponsor. General officers are exempt from the program and exceptions are made for certain other personnel. Details of the sponsor program effective January 1 are published in AR 608-7.

FEWER VEHICLES

You'll be seeing fewer Army wheeled vehicles as the fleet is cut by 25 percent. The reduction will include all types of vehicles from 1/4-ton trucks and light commercial vehicles through the heaviest military trucks. The fleet also will be modified to include fewer military-design tactical trucks and more standard commercial trucks.

BONUSES

The \$1,500 combat arms enlistment bonus is paying off. Four-year enlistments are up in the combat arms and the program has been extended to July 1, 1973.

HEADCOUNT

That hassle in the chow line of signatures and stuff on the headcount sheet may be out if DOD adopts the Army's system being tested in Europe. A 1-year test began in December in USAREUR using only the meal card number. The test will document a comparative analysis between the present and new system.

EDITOR MOVES

With this issue, SOLDIERS bids adieu to COL Lane Carlson, senior WAC Information Officer specialist and Editor of the Army's official magazine since January 1970. Her next assignment takes her to the Los Angeles branch of the Office of the Chief of Information. As editor of SOLDIERS, formerly Army Digest, COL Carlson brought credibility and involvement to its pages along with a fresh, breezy approach. Staff-written articles showed soldiers talking to soldiers in real world language on subjects of immediate concern--drug abuse, ecology, race relations, venereal disease, consumerism and social problems. During her tenure SOLDIERS evolved into its present format and acceptance level as a communications channel responsive to the information needs and interests of its million-plus readers.



SOLDIERS is for soldiers and we invite readers' views on topics we're covering—or those you think we should. Please stay under 150 words—a postcard will do—and include your name, rank and address. We'll honor a request to withhold your name if you desire and the editors may condense comments to meet space requirements. We can't publish or answer every one but we'll use representative viewpoints. Send your letters to: Write On, **SOLDIERS**, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314.

Spooked

Marty Maher is not the only one to report ghosts at West Point (October '72 **SOLDIERS**). There is still an unexplained phenomenon that occurs quite often in the basement of the Superintendent's quarters. Maids often find a bed in the museum portion of the house looking like it had been slept in. Many times they have reported seeing the bed in a depressed condition similar to how it looks when someone has slept in it and a wet spot occasionally appears in the shape of a reclining body on that bed. There have been rumors of a ghost roaming Lee Hall late in the evening, too. . . .

Name withheld on request

Juicy Comments

The article "Juice" in the October '72 issue of **SOLDIERS** is highly informative. The article relates well to the known alcohol problem that exists today. The magazine cover with the title of "Behind Happy Hours . . . The Inside Story" appears to be an attention grabbing technique of a Hollywood movie magazine cover. . . . The statement by Mr. Halloran (the author) that young troopers feel their NCOs and officers are lusher is a very bold statement. What information does he have to substantiate this statement other than most NCOs and officers are within the age bracket mentioned?

LTC Robert H. Haley
HQ, U.S. Army Armor Center and
Fort Knox, KY

Attention grabbing is one of the main functions of the effective cover. The best stories ever written would mean nothing if no one was attracted to the publication in which they were written. About the lusher . . . you're right. Over the years the author states he has spoken to many young soldiers about the booze problem but admits the word "some" should definitely have been included in his text. However, qualification of any remarks should not diminish the central point—alcohol abuse is a problem in our society and its causes must be eliminated.

A million salutes to **SOLDIERS** for the outstanding article "Juice". . . . It was well written, very informative and pre-

sented in a realistic manner. There is a need for all of us, in or out of uniform, to regard alcoholism as a serious problem, but a problem that can be cured through rehabilitation. If this article has helped one individual on the road to rehabilitation then its purpose has certainly been fulfilled.

SP5 James S. Smith
4th Admin Company
Fort Carson, CO

George's Day

I greatly enjoyed your article "The Soldiers Who Were Presidents" (**SOLDIERS** Nov '72). However, George Washington was born on February 22, 1732 and would have been 20 when commissioned in 1752.

CPT Douglas B. Pulley
Review Officer
Health Enquiries and Evaluation Division
Office of the Surgeon General

Some folks are horrible with arithmetic, and you're right. We did find out something else though. George was really born on February 11, 1732. The February 22 date stems from the British adoption of the Gregorian calendar in 1752.

Wool Gathering

I found your article "Fall Guy" (**SOLDIERS** September '72) extremely pleasing and definitely in good taste. . . . I am very clothes conscious and I am sure many other soldiers are interested in men's fashions since it is the current trend worldwide. . . . In summary keep on keeping on **SOLDIERS**. I would like to see more coverage of men's fashions.

PFC Ivory Wilson
Fort Richardson, AK

Hard Put

As evidenced by the two letters in the October issue of **SOLDIERS** from COL Day complaining about a cartoon caption being detrimental to the recruiting effort and from MAJ Neilson complaining about the picture of a soldier biting off the head of a bird during a survival exercise, it is apparent that you are hard put to find ANYTHING to publish without offending any person or group. It would seem that present policy is to closely examine any written or published material for the sole pur-

pose of finding offense and not for the educational, entertaining or humorous aspects contained therein. I would go so far as to say that for that reason alone the two letters in question are offensive to me. . . .

SGM Charles F. Young
U.S. Army Advisory Group
South Carolina Army National Guard
Columbia, SC

Equal Time

I have noted articles in **SOLDIERS** giving the views and the background of all types of minority groups. In the interest of being fair and square don't you think it would be appropriate to have an article on the view and background of the Caucasian race? I'm not trying to be funny but sincerely believe that "equal time" is justified and would be appreciated by the majority. True, such an article would undoubtedly be labeled racist by many of the majority but what is more important, equal coverage or selected coverage? Perhaps such an article would reinforce the many statements made that the majority is not being forgotten. . . .

MSG Richard P. Gottleitz
1st Tng Bde, AIT
Fort Jackson, SC

A Plucky Comment


In your October issue MAJ Robert S. Neilson criticized your photo of SSG Felix Blinn biting off a chicken's head and stated "an apology is in order." SSG Blinn's technique is an example of a field expedient. Although not normally "authorized" by FMs, TMs and ARs, field expedients have won battles and saved lives. SSG Blinn, an airborne ranger, is an example of the type of junior NCO who is vital to the building of an efficient, effective and proud Army. His GT is 144. He has served 2½ years in Vietnam as an infantryman. He takes college courses after duty hours. He is the unit's reenlistment NCO. Although biting heads off chickens may not be "nice," warfare and survival are not "nice fields of endeavor." They cannot be excelled in by reclining behind a desk eating candy. An apology is in order—from MAJ Neilson.

CPT Sealon R. Wentzel, Jr.
Commanding Officer
Co B (Ranger)
75th Infantry (Airborne)
Fort Carson, CO

Ate It Up

. . . My most hearty thanks to **SOLDIERS** for the fine article in the September issue. . . . The name of the article is "Eat On." Specifically I want to refer to page 20 where the author describes MEXICAN food. . . . I want to congratulate you for that very small but oceanically landmarking statement which said "Many people don't realize there's a basic difference between Mexican and Spanish cooking." OOOOHH-HH-OH, OH!! HOW TRUE indeed it is! And believe it or not you have made me . . . one of the happiest if not the happiest American of MEXICAN. I say again MEXICAN, ancestry in the best Army in the whole world. . . .

SSG Herman Romo-Alvarado
Camp A. P. Hill, VA.



Larceny, burglary—
their beat—

ARMY CRIME BUSTERS *Preventers*

SP4 Chuck Noland

PFC McFARLAND was tooling back toward post last Friday night when he saw a couple of guys with their thumbs out and stopped to offer them a lift. He's still in the hospital.

Privates Sims and Howard took their pay in cash Tuesday and celebrated the occasion at the brigade EM Club. They closed the club and headed across an unlighted area toward the barracks. They finally made

it—a half hour later and \$435 lighter.

Specialist Altman got out of the Army this week but he's not as happy as he might be. Last Thursday he decided to load up his car to be ready for his Monday ETS. On Friday someone broke out the car windows and stole his portable TV, his stereo and most of his clothes.

Some years ago a lot of people thought of Army posts as the safest places in the world, and not without justification. But some years ago a lot of people never felt uncomfortable on city streets at night either.

It's no secret crime has been rising in the U.S. and since members of the Army are drawn from society, it follows that if society has problems the Army does too.

Obviously the Army has a crime problem. But saying that doesn't quite bring the point home.

Consider this: According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports, just under half the violent crimes, almost a third of property crimes and more than half the drug offenses charged in the U.S. in 1971 were committed by males 18 through 29 years of age. That makes 18-through-29-year-old males statistically the most crime-prone group in the country.

According to 1970 census figures, males 18 through 29 make up only 9 percent of the U.S. population. But they make up 77 percent of the Army—more than eight times the concentration of that high-crime group found in the nation. In light of that, perhaps it's a wonder crime in the Army isn't any worse.

Crimes like the three cited above and every other kind of offense that occurs outside the Army are committed by and against soldiers every week around the world.

But just how bad is crime in the Army?

Major General Lloyd B. Ramsey, The Provost Marshal General, answers:

"I would characterize it as bad. Of course you can always ask how bad is bad but any time we have crime it's not good. We have the age group from society which lends itself toward crime. But I am happy to report that our crime rate in most all areas is on a downward trend."

Ramsey was speaking of the rate of offenses per 1,000 people in the Army—not just total incidents which obviously have dropped as the strength of the Army has gone down. With a constantly changing strength, crime *rate* is the meaningful figure. And it appears headed down.

Ramsey and other officials credit a broad



range of crime prevention measures for the drop. At the same time they acknowledge many problems remain.

"What we harp on constantly is that crime prevention is everybody's business," says Ramsey, "from the newest recruit up to the most senior officers in the United States Army."

And further, he says, "you will find that on installations where the commanders are getting their subordinate commanders involved in crime prevention the rate of crime is going down faster than it is in other areas."

MP and CID. Two Army agencies are directly involved in law enforcement. The military police, under the provost marshal, are the cops on the beat. The MPs have their own investigators for minor offenses—larcenies of property valued at less than \$250 and offenses for which the maximum punishment under the Uniform Code of Military Justice is confinement at hard labor for less than a year.

Offenses of a more serious nature fall under the jurisdiction of the CID, which stands for Criminal Investigation Division, its designation before a separate command was established in September 1971.

Officially it's the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command, also referred to as USACIDC. But for ease of identification most people still call it CID and its agents continue to work closely with the provost marshal.

There's a lot of information about Army crime and crime prevention to be found in Washington but Washington is not where most troops get bashed on the head while taking an unlighted shortcut to the barracks. Crime hits the soldier at places like Fort Ord, CA, and Fort Bragg, NC.

Where crime is concerned you can't call any post typical. The environment in which crime occurs is so complex that each Army post—like each city—is unique.

Take Fort Ord, a training post on the California coast, and Fort Bragg, home of XVIII Airborne Corps and the 82d Airborne Division in North Carolina. They're not necessarily better or worse than anyplace else. They're just two U.S. posts where crime occurs.

Preventive Patrol. Major General Harold G. Moore has mobilized Fort Ord for crime prevention. Several times a week he meets with the Law and Order Council which includes his provost marshal and other key staff officers. This puts strong

command emphasis on crime prevention and the word gets down to subordinate commanders.

Noncommissioned officers perform courtesy patrol at nights, circulating in their own unit areas. And there's always an NCO in each barracks. Strangers get quick attention. Also, as post Command Sergeant Major Donald Peroddy points out, it helps to have a sergeant around if a soldier has a problem. "It shows him we're concerned and if he has a problem maybe having somebody there to talk to might help keep him from going off the deep end," Peroddy says.

Members of Fort Ord's 54th Military Police Company are on patrol a platoon at a time. The nine-man Military Police Investigations Section keeps hopping investigating minor offenses, manning stakeouts in high-crime areas and working with its efficient marijuana-sniffing German shepherd.

In addition to MPs, Fort Ord has an 18-agent CID field office to investigate serious crimes. They average 100 investigations a month.

By far the greatest number of offenses at Fort Ord, as at any Army post, are larcenies. You name it and somebody will steal it.

Cash is preferred, of course, and a lot of otherwise smart soldiers give their money away by leaving it lying out in the barracks. (See "In the Words of a Barracks Thief," November 71 SOLDIERS.) But auto tape decks, radios, portable televisions and anything else of pawn value are popular too. In dry periods before paydays, thieves will steal clothing, boots or Government equipment.

On-Post Theft. Barracks larceny, a major problem at Fort Ord and many other installations, is extremely difficult for law enforcement personnel to prevent because it happens where they don't patrol.

"A policeman can do his part but he can't do everything," Ramsey says. "Military policemen have little or no control over larceny in the barracks. This is up to the company commander, his officers and noncommissioned officers and *all* the men involved."

Fort Ord has an Operation Identification program where a soldier can borrow an engraving tool to put his Social Security number or other identifying mark on stereos, cameras and other valuables. Then if an article is stolen and later recovered identification is simplified.

"Barracks larceny is extremely difficult to prevent . . ."



(Where there's no Operation Identification program the soldier can accomplish the same result by recording the serial numbers of his valuables.)

Unfortunately, the soldier who's careless enough to leave things where a thief can get at them also tends to be the one who didn't bother to record the serial numbers or use his unit's engraving tool.

"Most of the crimes we investigate are larcenies," says Sergeant First Class Don Hall, chief of the Fort Ord MP Investigations Section. "And in many cases it's because the guy left his locker unlocked or his money lying out or forgot to lock his car and somebody ripped off his tape deck.

"We have a pawn shop detail that finds a lot of stuff we know is stolen," says Hall. "We could recover it but if the guy didn't record the serial number how can he prove it's his?"

Captain Ronald McLean, commander of the CID field office at Fort Ord, described the kind of felony investigations his agents handle.

"The majority of our caseload has to do with drugs, including marijuana, and instances where young trainees are victims of strong-arm robberies on post," McLean told SOLDIERS.

Discussing the nature of crime at a training center, McLean said, "When these young men first come in they're more susceptible to being victims of crime because they haven't been in the Army long and don't know what to expect. Many of them are bewildered by the Army—and many of them are impressionable and perhaps susceptible to going along with seasoned criminal types who may have been in-



ducted right along with them."

The CID's involvement in crime prevention at Fort Ord and elsewhere comes about in several ways. Agents cultivate confidential informants whose tips often help stop crime before it's committed or while it's underway.

Investigators study accounting methods looking for possible weak spots where Government funds or equipment could be skimmed off. And they let it be known they're interested in certain problem areas so, in McLean's words, "people might have less inclination to be involved in those areas."

On The Spot. The first man on the scene when troops become crime victims usually is the cop on the beat, the MP. And he's got his problems.

One of the biggest is the image of the MP as a dude who's out to hassle the



troops and put the chill on their good times.

First Lieutenant Mack J. Yaussy reflected on that problem one Friday night while on patrol with his MP platoon at Fort Ord.

"Our main mission here is to keep the trainees out of trouble. But a lot of people have a real defensive attitude about MPs. They feel like anytime they come in contact with an MP they're assumed to be wrong," Yaussy said. "We've actually had people run from us—when they'd done nothing. Now *that's* wrong.

"We try to act like human beings and treat people like human beings. We're not out to hassle 'em," Yaussy said. "And this is where you get your real crime prevention—by developing good community relations so when a guy sees an MP he says to himself, 'There's a guy who'll help me.'"

The MPs' night was pretty routine for a Friday before payday—a few drunks escorted into the station, an escort to the hospital for a man whose wife was possibly having a miscarriage, but otherwise not much happening. Still, you never know when something might so you do all the routine things, check physical security, wait for something to pop and hope you're ready when it does. And crime at Fort Ord seems to be on a downward trend.

Double Barrelled. Crime prevention in the Army is a two-pronged effort: education plus the crime-prevention aspects of routine police work. You try to wise up the troops while you get more patrols on the streets, try to insure physical security of buildings and belongings, light up as many dark areas as you can and try to cover the rest.

And since experience indicates the troops often don't seem too inclined to protect themselves by taking simple precautions, law enforcement officials at both Fort Ord and Fort Bragg seem to put their greatest faith in the operational approach, the one they can control.

First Lieutenant Troy Booker of the Plans division at Fort Bragg's XVIII Airborne Corps provost marshal office echoed an often-heard feeling:

"We have more on the road now in the way of enforcement and crime prevention than we've ever had," said Booker. "But we could put an MP sedan on every corner and if these people continue to walk in darkened areas, cash their paychecks and carry the money in their pockets, go downtown and get rolled . . . what can we say? Despite all we do people are still going to get robbed because they're not smart. You can tell them a hundred times and they're still not going to listen."

But that doesn't mean Fort Bragg has given up on the educational approach. Locally produced posters, a new one every month, warn troops of the dangers of leaving valuables unsecured, hitching rides or walking through dark areas. Command Information materials for unit commanders to use in discussing crime with the troops are issued by the post and Third U.S. Army. And Lieutenant General John H. Hay, corps and post commander, sends personal messages, dubbed "Dragon Six Sends," to every unit on post warning of local crime problems.

Another educational effort, Booker notes, is the work of the Fort Bragg Armed Forces Disciplinary Control Board. It iden-

"... people are still going to get robbed because they're not smart and won't listen."

tifies off-post establishments that use unethical business practices or have a history of getting soldiers into trouble, puts them off-limits and publicizes its findings so the troops know places to avoid.

Trend. Crime at Fort Bragg appears on a downward trend but the feeling seems to be it's more because of operational than educational programs.

Fort Bragg, second most populous post in the U.S. (behind Fort Hood, TX), is almost overwhelmed with people and vehicles. There are more than 40,000 troops on post. With dependents, retired military families in the area and civilian employees, provost marshal officials estimate the post serves a total population of more than 100,000.

More than 75,000 privately owned vehicles are registered on post. Two North Carolina state highways run through the post, compounding the traffic load. It's estimated more than 100,000 privately owned vehicles move on post daily.

There are more than 25 main entry points to the reservation. That plus the massive numbers make it almost impossible to limit access to post as Fort Ord and many other posts have been able to do.

Strength at the XVIII Airborne Corps' 503d MP Battalion and in the 82d Airborne Division's MP units was down to about a third of that authorized early in 1972. Through unit-of-choice enlistments it's now increasing with the 82d's MP units at near full strength and the 503d MP Battalion looking much better.

There's been a big drive to light up parking lots, a trouble spot for larcenies involving parked cars as well as other crimes. But there's only so much money and it's impossible to light every square foot of the post.

Free 24-hour shuttle bus service around the post, instituted with VOLAR funds, has been a big help. Now troops don't have to thumb rides from possible criminals or walk through dark areas at night.

A recent addition is an MP helicopter which patrols Fort Bragg at night on a random schedule. Captain R.M. Cadarr of the provost marshal physical security section notes its possible deterrent effect: "There's so much aircraft traffic over this installation all the time you never know who's in that helicopter up there."

Those are only the major points of Fort Bragg's crime prevention efforts. The overall crime trend seems to be down but still

there's more crime committed than anyone would like. Strong-arm robberies of soldiers are not uncommon. Banks and other business establishments on post have been held up.

The MP Investigations Section averaged 170 minor-offense investigations a month through the first 9 months of 1972. That load plus stakeouts and working the marijuana-sniffing dog keeps the section busy.

Fort Bragg's 27 CID agents opened some 1,037 crime investigations during the first 9 months of 1972. Marijuana offenses, larceny and housebreaking/burglary make up the overwhelming share of CID cases.

Lieutenant Colonel Jerry Ingram, Fort Bragg CID field office commander, has arranged his agents into four teams: crimes of violence, general investigations, narcotics and property.

Since SOLDIERS had concentrated on MPs at Fort Ord, CID was the target at Bragg. Agents from the narcotics team acknowledged there was "a real marijuana problem" at Fort Bragg but since they work under cover they can't risk being compromised by having a reporter tagging along. So Ingram turned the SOLDIERS reporter over to Fred Maynard, chief of the property investigations team which handles major larceny and burglary cases.

Night Out. It was an eye-opener. MPs are concerned with stopping criminals of course but they've also got to handle traffic, give directions to visitors, clear fallen tree limbs from the street and deal with drunks—to name just a few. But the CID isn't interested in anything but criminal acts or the possibility they might occur.

Maynard, a veteran agent who is the son and son-in-law of New Jersey policemen, admits you can get a biased view from him and his colleagues.

"You hang around with us and get the negative side because that's what we deal with. We don't deal with nice people," says Maynard. "But it's not all bad—not by any means."

He's right about one thing: You definitely get lots of bad vibes riding around with the CID.

Maynard and two of his team members, Dave Sikes, 29, and Gabe DeJong, 24, are cruising around Fort Bragg with a reporter in tow. It's payday and also Halloween—both traditional times for good clean fun as well as not-so-nice activities.

**"A lot a people
have a defensive
attitude about
MPs."**



The radio in the unmarked sedan crackles to life with an MP report—a trooper has been relieved of \$260 cash in a strong arm robbery. The agents shake their heads at the soldier's stupidity and keep their eyes peeled for suspicious-looking dudes in the area of the robbery.

Through the day the agents have made phone calls, conducted interviews, checked details and written reports for the files in connection with various cases. Their hottest item at the moment: a burglary/vandalism ring involving several military dependents living on post. Ingram had thought they had a bust lined up but the situation wasn't quite right and it had been postponed.

On the Prowl. Tonight the agents are mainly looking for suspicious activity and checking weak spots in physical security. The CID, too, would much rather prevent a crime than have to investigate it.

Fort Bragg has mountains of equipment to support the 82d Airborne Division and XVIII Airborne Corps activities plus the John F. Kennedy Center for Military Assistance—home of the Green Berets—and other tenant units. And much of the equipment is stored in poorly lighted motor pools or dilapidated World War II vintage temporary buildings, some of which are even condemned. After all, there's only so much construction money to go around.

The agents drive around parking lots in the 82d Airborne barracks areas looking for suspicious activity around cars—prime targets for rip-offs. When they spot some they check IDs and vehicle registrations to make sure the people belong with the cars.

"You'd be surprised, really," DeJong says after one such check. "Lots of guys thank us because they know we're trying to keep them from getting ripped off."

These check-ups spread the word that the CID is around, giving it a little visibility to reinforce the deterrent effect.

Driving by one building the agents spot a supply room window that was propped open with a soft drink can for ventilation during the day. But now it's night and the building should be secured. A closer look reveals three other open windows, one with a screen hanging open as though a burglar might have entered.

Rousing the CQ and leaving him and DeJong to watch the exits, Sikes and Maynard enter the building and check it room by room and locker by locker, weapons at

the ready on the assumption there may be someone hiding inside. There isn't.

Once they know it's clear, Sikes and Maynard call the CQ inside and deliver a concise lecture on the quality of his physical security. The building shelters an entire unit's equipment—stored personal possessions, full field mess equipment, all sorts of goodies ripe for the taking.

The unoccupied building next down the line also has windows open and the door is unlocked. Another careful check turns up nobody—but there's considerable evidence that someone, possibly an AWOL soldier, has been crashing there.

Shaking their heads the agents go to check another supply room a few buildings away. Some radios—at \$1,000 a copy—had been reported missing.

At that point three different aspects of the crime prevention problem came into focus.

First, the building, chock full of valuable equipment, had six windows open—easy pickings.

Second, the building is next to a dark pathway leading from the street into a barracks area. Twice in 10 minutes soldiers walked down the path alone—on payday.

But those were just warmups for the third example. While Sikes and Maynard walked along the ledge between the first and second floors of the building, peering in windows and talking to each other, three soldiers came walking down the path, glanced at the activity . . . and kept right on walking.

While the soldiers probably assumed the dudes examining that building so carefully were cops, they could have been very gutsy burglars who figured nobody would question them if they acted as though they belonged there. And they would have been right. The property inside didn't belong to those soldiers but their tax dollars would have to replace any of it that might be stolen.

"You know, crime prevention is a two-way street," DeJong said with disgust after the three soldiers passed without a word. "If you want to prevent crime you've got to show a little concern."

As Maynard had said, you get a jaundiced view when you ride with the CID. You note such things as a motor pool guard who walked 75 yards from his post to get an ice cream cone; another guard reading a book in the light from a door to the building he was supposed to be guard-

ing; a condemned building—dark, isolated and wide open—full of new heating equipment, boxed wall lockers and metal fittings, all high value stuff.

"It's not all bad—not by any means," Maynard had said. It helps to keep reminding yourself of that when you ride with the CID.

But with all the problems that remain, commanders of posts like Fort Bragg and Fort Ord feel they're making headway. They are, after all, in better shape than they were a year ago and they can expect to be in still better shape a year from now. And crime seems to be going down Army-wide.

Lieutenant Booker, Fort Bragg, summed it up when he said, "We try to educate people, to get them to recognize a crime-producing situation and avoid it. We'd much rather prevent something from happening than have to enforce the law once it's violated."

"Operationally, 6 months ago we had four jeeps and one sedan to cover the whole post on one shift. Now we have 15 patrols on each shift," said Booker. "And we think we have an effective crime prevention program—though of course you can always do more than you're doing."

But, he cautioned, "There's no way you can deter the determined criminal even with an effective crime prevention program. The casual offender, the opportunist, maybe we can deter—but not the determined criminal who ponders and plans his crime. All we can do is apprehend him. You'll always have this criminal element so we're going to be in business for many years to come."

In a final interview, Colonel Henry H. Tufts, Commander, US Army Criminal Investigation Command, made the following observation. "I wish we could devote all of our efforts toward the type of crime prevention activities you saw at Fort Bragg and Fort Ord. Unfortunately, 90 percent of our time is spent in reacting to crimes that have already been committed and must be investigated. As LT Booker observed so aptly, even with an effective crime prevention program there is no way that we can deter the determined criminal and unfortunately, therefore, no way that we can avoid our current main effort investigations."

"If you want to prevent crime you've got to show a little concern."

This senior leadership course teaches NCOs they have

"...A LOT OF WALLS TO TEAR DOWN"



SSG Frank Madison

WITH CLASS MEMBERS sporting enough stripes to outfit a herd of zebras, it was a most unusual leadership course. The students were all senior noncommissioned officers averaging more than 20 years service per man.

And the instructors—whether they were general officers or Specialists, bearded college professors or miniskirted school teachers, PhDs or graduates of the ninth grade—were there because each had something unique to offer.

The class attitudes ranged from mild curiosity to subdued hostility. "After all," some of the sentiment ran, "who's qualified to teach leadership to a command sergeant major with more than 30 years in?"

The U.S. Army Noncommissioned Officer Academy at Schofield

STAFF SERGEANT FRANK MADISON is assigned to the Information Office, U.S. Army Support Command, Schofield Barracks, HI.

Barracks, HI, was making its first venture into the previously sacrosanct area of senior noncommissioned officer leadership. The 2-week course is the brainchild of Lieutenant Colonel Harold J. Cloutier, the academy's commandant, and his deputy, Captain Gerald R. Harkins.

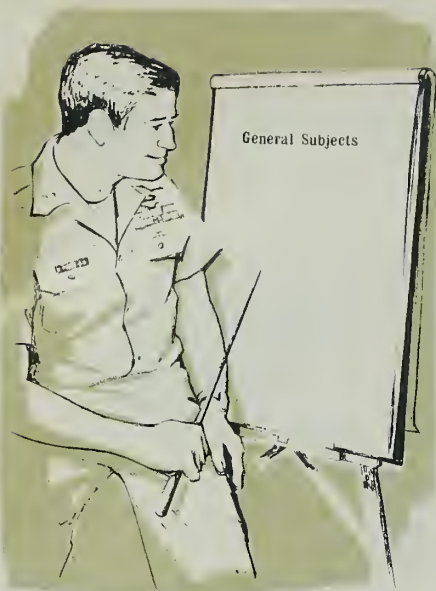
The same two officers earlier combined talents to make the academy's Basic Leadership Course for E-4s and 5s and the Leadership Course for E-5s and 6s innovative and practical. Those courses de-emphasize "spit-n-polish" and concentrate on the latest principles and techniques of leadership and management.

The new course is a logical continuation of the other two. "The Senior NCO Leadership Course is a direct outgrowth and further sophistication of the courses given to the lower grades," LTC Cloutier

says. "That's so senior and junior NCOs will be on the same wavelengths in techniques and understanding."

Staff Sergeant Barry Toll, one of the instructors, comments: "We were getting feedback from some of the NCOs taking our other leadership courses that they weren't being allowed to practice in their units the things they were learning in the academy. They were getting a bit of static mainly from senior NCOs. We figured we had to find some way to explain to senior NCOs what we were doing."

CPT Harkins, who holds a master of education degree from Auburn University, is primary architect of the new course. "A great deal of research has been done in the fields of leadership and management," he says, "and we felt the Army should put it all to use. The principles remain the same no matter where



they're applied—in industry, in the military or in a Cub Scout troop."

He uses any material that will make the course more effective. "We subscribe to a great number of periodicals on the subject and we go over each one with a fine-tooth comb, pulling out anything we can use."

Reflecting this innovative approach, the leadership instruction resembles something taught in an advanced course for business executives rather than a class for senior Army NCOs.

"Psychology of Leadership," a 16-hour block of instruction, is taught by three professors from the University of Hawaii. It's divided into three segments: Psychology of Interpersonal Communication, Ethnic Relations and Management.

"That was one of the areas we thought might get sticky," CPT Harkins says. "On one hand were career soldiers—sergeants major, first sergeants and so forth—and on the other were these professors with long hair, beards and the works. Needless to say we thought there might be fireworks."

Instead, he found a lively yet amiable discussion developing. Curious, he questioned one of the students after class.

"Sir," the sergeant replied, "those guys are professionals just like we are. We respect them and they respect us."

He was right. The professors found the senior NCOs good students with open minds. Gary Carlson, instructor of Interpersonal Communications, had special praise for the NCOs' willingness to consider both sides of an issue.

"Like a lot of people I suppose I had a stereotyped image of these guys. I thought a good part of my class time would be used winning their acceptance," he said. "But to the contrary, I found a receptivity which surpassed that of my civilian students in many instances. They were quick to pick up the implications of any statement I threw out."

Carlson's block of instruction was consistently rated high by students in end-of-course critiques.

Other activities receiving high praise from the class were the small seminars and discussion groups which included lower-ranking enlisted personnel attending the Basic Leadership or Leadership courses.

Many of the senior NCOs went to the discussion groups with condescending attitudes but came away with minds changed. "I never really believed in a generation gap before," one first sergeant said, "but I sure do now. If not a generation gap at least a communications gap. The course sure opened my eyes."

Another top admitted, "My people have been afraid to talk to me." And an E-8 classmate diagnosed his own problem very simply, "I haven't been listening."

"I have a lot of walls to tear down," said a sergeant major.

The revelations were not one-sided, however. The lower ranks also came away from the discussions with things to think about. "You know," a Specialist 4 observed, "Top's not a bad guy when you get to know him."

But the sentiment of most of the younger soldiers was probably summed up best by a buck sergeant with 2 years' service. "I've never been able to look at a first sergeant. Man, I see all those stripes and I forget it's just another guy wearing them so I get tongue-tied when I try to talk to him. But since we've both attended these courses

I think I can start relating with him on a different level."

SSG Toll, describing his first appearance before the class as an instructor, says he was tense. "I wasn't nervous so much for myself but for the material I was presenting. I knew it was valid but I wondered if I could get them to accept it. Our job as instructors is to get the class involved," he explains. "The guys learn as much from each other as they do from us."

Now he's more relaxed. As the course progressed initial reservations gave way to growing enthusiasm. "It was a beautiful thing to see," CPT Harkins said, "to watch these professionals take a new look at their trade."

Command Sergeant Major Joseph P. Stetz of the U.S. Army Support Command, Hawaii, is a graduate of the course and he feels much of what the course presents is not anything new. "What they've done is to give names to things a lot of us were already practicing. But the course is effective. When you move up in rank in many cases you're also moving away from contact with the troops. This course brings your job back into focus."

The instructors put a great deal of emphasis on communications and on problem solving. "We don't give them hard-and-fast answers," CPT Harkins said. "We try to show them the tools they have at their command to solve problems. Representatives from each of the staff directorates and various assistance agencies—Red Cross, AER and Community Services—also conduct classes."

The first graduates of the course became its strongest advocates and because the most effective advertising is word-of-mouth personal endorsement each succeeding group has approached the classroom with greater anticipation.

First Sergeant William J. Novajsky, a graduate of the first class, feels the course should be mandatory for every senior NCO in the Army.

"One thing's sure," he says, "it'll be mandatory for every senior NCO in my company."

RIDDLE OF THE MONTH: What has a great forehand, a strong backhand, an incredible serve, makes a bundle of bread every year and has been in the Army?

Answer: Stan Smith

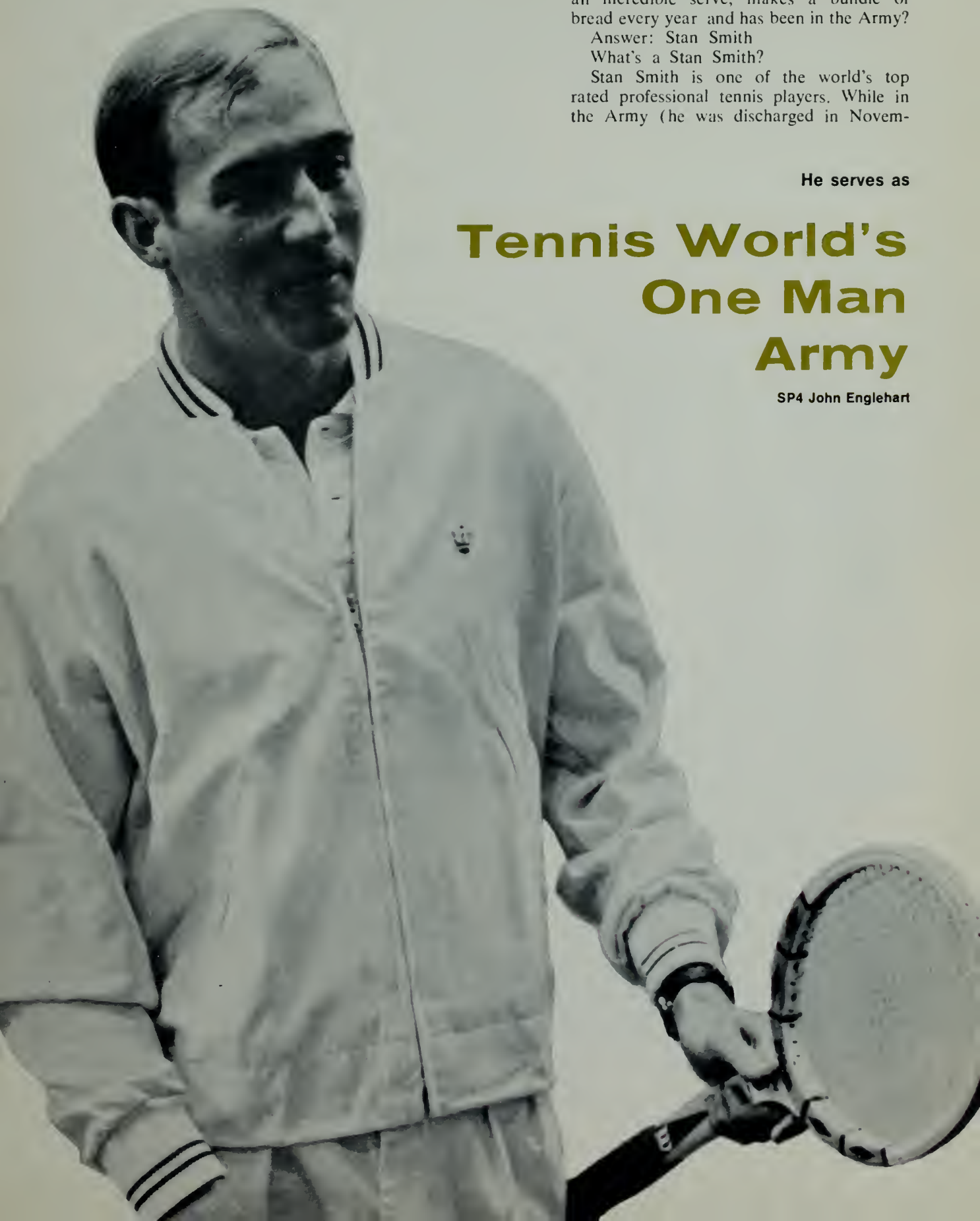
What's a Stan Smith?

Stan Smith is one of the world's top rated professional tennis players. While in the Army (he was discharged in Novem-

He serves as

Tennis World's One Man Army

SP4 John Englehart



ber), he did a lot more than make his mark in tennis. He got involved. Involved with young people throughout the world. How did he do it? With a combination of Army support and Stan Smith talent.

While in the Army Stan Smith was on TDY assignment with the United States Lawn Tennis Association. Besides being the number one player on the U.S. Davis Cup team he played in major tournaments and conducted tennis clinics throughout the Nation and the world.

Clinics gave Stan the opportunity to communicate with young people. "I enjoy work-

ing with kids and teaching tennis, especially to inner-city kids, because I have a chance to tell them what tennis can do for them. And I also try to give them an insight into what the Army is doing for the community."

How does a Specialist 4 make all this extra bread when the Army says you can't work for another employer while on duty? Believe it or not he made it all on his off duty time. Imagine what the guy can do as a full-time player!

But what about the tournaments he won while on duty? What happened to the prize money? All of it went into a Davis Cup fund to pay Stan's travel expenses to the various tournaments. As Smith sees it, "The Army used my name and my time . . . and I still got to play tennis. It worked out to our mutual benefit." And it didn't cost anybody a nickel.

How does Stan feel about the Army? "The Army was interesting and a learning experience. Basic training enabled me to live with guys from all over the country from every conceivable background. For this I'm glad I've been in the Army."

Stan admits to some attitudes and feelings others may think corny but they're sincerely his all the same. "I'm a patriot," he says, "and my travels have given me an insight to the advantages available in this country." He agrees with the recruiting advertisement that says, "Army personnel get an opportunity to travel and see conditions throughout the world. Army life heightens your appreciation of our system—even with all the faults we have."

So here's a guy who makes a bundle as a tennis player and has enough spinoff benefits to keep most people busy for quite a while. He has endorsement contracts for a Stan Smith autographed tennis racket, a clothing line, tennis shoes, indoor tennis surface and he's associated with a major beverage manufacturer. So what does he do for an encore?

"My goal now is to win the big tournaments, to just point for them alone, because that's where all the big name players will be. I want to continue the clinics and I'd like to establish a consistency in my game."

With thoughts like that and the talent he has shown by winning at Wimbledon and various U.S. championships it looks like Stan Smith is on his way to dominate tennis like Jack Nicklaus and Arnie Palmer dominate the golf world.

Tennis anyone?



Stan Smith demonstrates proper racket handling technique to youngster at St. Petersburg, FL, tennis clinic sponsored by Army Recruiting Command. (Photo by SFC Sheldon Becker.)



Red Hot Mission

RANGERS AND SPECIAL Forces troopers rappel from choppers everyday but not into burning JP4 jet fuel. That's a specialty act performed by four small Army medical detachments designated RC—Rescue Crash.

A Mayday distress call from a fixed-wing aircraft or chopper in the Fort Bragg, NC, area will have a UH-ID Huey from the 132d Medical Detachment (RC) airborne in minutes. The five-man Huey crew is especially trained to rescue aircrewmembers from burning wrecks—a not-so-cool job.

If the Mayday aircraft is still airborne when the rescue chopper intercepts, the rescue bird will fall in behind and left of the Mayday.

Barney Halloran
Photos by SP4 Earl Dawson

That gives the rescue pilot—who sits on the right—a clear view of what's happening.

If the Mayday crashes and burns the rescue pilot brings his ship in from the windward side of the wreck at about 50 feet. The name of the game is get the downed crew out of the burning bird fast.

All the Hueys flown by Rescue Crash are airborne fire extinguishers. The birds are equipped with

a pilot-controlled extendible boom. The boom's head is a spray unit that can rain 25 gallons-per-minute of life-saving lightwater, a fire suppressant, on the wreck.

"We'll turn on the lightwater about 25 feet from the fire and move in," explained CW2 Pete Piazza. "The crew chief acts as rappel master as the medic and a fireman go over the side. If they have any trouble on the ground getting the crew out the crew chief will drop a forced-entry kit—pry bars, screwdrivers and hacksaw."

Fifty gallons of lightwater aboard the hovering Huey can protect the rescuers and downed crew from flames for minutes if need be. "Our primary job is not to put out the



fire," said Pete, "but to establish a rescue pathway to get the crew out."

Fifty gallons may not seem like a lot of chemical but lightwater works differently from foam. Instead of forming a glop to choke out the flames the lightwater spreads in a thin film. These 50 gallons can control up to 500 burning gallons of JP4 or can snuff out 450.

"There's no problem of heat discomfort in the bird because of the rotor wash," explained Pete. "And we've never had any trouble with heat warping plexiglas windscreens or doing other damage to the aircraft."

On the ground, although rotor wash keeps things cooler, sand and dust do limit visibility. "It's not much of a problem," quipped PFC John Alexander, a medic, "but it is hot."

John said he actually feels safer in his rappelling rig than in the kind used by the Rangers. There's no sweat about a line snapping. It's 3,300-pound test nylon and even in his fire suit his weight increase is only 12 or 15 pounds.

In the unit medics and firemen receive cross training and have a chance to practice on a live fire once or twice a week. Three hundred gallons of contaminated JP4 is lit-off each time.

The firemen and medics are trained in rescue techniques for each of the Army's aircraft. "But the Mohawk is the tricky one," said Pete. "The plane is equipped with ejection seats and that means worrying about cooking off or firing the 20mm ejection charge." Both firemen and medics learn how to secure the seat before attempting to

pry out the crewmen.

There is flight pay but no extra money for walking through fire or hovering over burning fuel tanks but the unit is always turning away eager volunteers. As for the pilots, well, Pete flew dustoff missions in Nam and loved it. He's crazy about his work and has been with the detachment since it formed.

The 132d is a small outfit. With only two birds, five officers and 16 enlisted men everyone puts in long hours. There's a full crew standing by during all peak operational hours.

If you're interested in seeing the Rescue Crash teams in operation they're at Forts Belvoir, Bragg, Hood and Eustis. The pilots, medics and firemen insist, however, that you bring your own wienies. In the intense heat marshmallows don't last long.



At a mock crash scene the fire medics enter a jet fuel inferno through a corridor cut by lightwater spray from their Huey. The chopper touches down as they emerge from the flames with a dummy casualty.



Challenge at Dawn

(Continued from inside front cover.)

GOBI EXPRESS began with an airborne assault on Old Coe Lake, NM, where men of the 504th ("Devils in Baggy Pants") first encountered aggressors—members of the U.S. Army Infantry School 2d Ranger Company from Fort Benning, GA. From the drop zone the "devils" moved to Dona Ana Range Camp, NM, and set up their base of operations.

With the battalion split into two groups, half the men underwent desert training nearby while the other half took mountain training at Aguirre Springs near White Sands. After 3 days the two groups swapped courses and locations for an additional 3 days of training.

The desert phase consisted of desert operations, survival, camouflage and concealment, map reading and desert navigation. The mountain phase included rope management, knot-tying, rappelling, belaying and two-man party climb, litter evacuation and introduction to

the suspension traverse.

Instructing the paratroopers were the Infantry School Rangers who had greeted them at the outset of Gobi Express. They later took over the role of the 806th Aggressor Battalion (Provisional) harassing friendly units from Alamagordo, NM, to El Paso, TX.

After training, the "devils" mounted a 4-day campaign against aggressors of the 806th. Under cover of darkness they moved from Dona Ana to a staging area near Grapevine and Bug Scuffle canyons close by White Sands.

Infantrymen of the 504th marched through the night to reach their first objective more than 12 miles away by daybreak. There they dug in, camouflaged themselves and their equipment and slept through the day to conserve their water supply.

Next night they launched a three-pronged attack on the enemy, converging on their objectives while bringing into play the techniques the rangers had taught them.

The paratroopers spent the third day of the cam-

SPECIALIST 5 DONALD GENNETT is assigned to the Information Office, 82d Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, NC.



The slide-for-life and compass-reading before moving out are important aspects of mountain/desert training, but learning the art of desert camouflage requires a lot of time and even some shovelwork. Nevertheless, some of the training, for instance rappelling, is all down hill.



paign in platoon and squad size elements flushing the remnants of the 806th from mountain hideouts. This gave platoon and squad leaders opportunity to work with and critique more than 130 Advanced Individual Trainees in the battalion.

The skills and experience gained in Gobi Express are just as applicable in the mountains of North Carolina or in the jungles of Southeast Asia as they are in the mountains and deserts of the American Southwest where the exercise took place.

Gobi Express was not engineered to make experts of the trainees nor was it a survival course. Its objective—to generate confidence based on experience which would enable the unit to maintain combat efficiency while conducting operations in desert or mountain terrain.

One trooper summed up his reaction: "As soon as I get back to Bragg I'm putting in paperwork for Ranger school at Fort Benning. That exercise increased our self-confidence and really boosted battalion morale. It was well worth all the time and effort."





When it's up or out
at promotion time—

**STRICTLY
PERSONAL
ALL ABOUT
YOU**

The Army Keeps the Best

SFC Carl Martin

SOLDIERS



Promotions—The View Ahead

Here's the way officer TIS is projected at this time:

Time in Service in Years for Promotion to—

	1965	1973	1975
1LT	1.5	1.5	1.5
CPT	4.0	3.5	4.5
MAJ	10.7	9.0	10.5
LTC	17.0	14.6	16.0
COL	22.3	21.1	22.0

This is the TIMIG picture for 1973 compared to 1965:

Time in Grade in Years for Promotion to—

	June 1965	June 1973
1LT	1.5	1.5
CPT	2.5	2.5
MAJ	5.2	6.5
LTC	4.2	6.2
COL	5.6	6.0

WHAT ARMY OFFICER hasn't thought of himself as a potential general? Many have had that dream at one time or another—but it's no dream when it comes to the hard facts about moving up in an increasingly professional Army which is decreasing in size.

Promotion is the name of the game for the officer who intends to make the Army his career. He either moves up or out as the Army recovers from the Vietnam bulge.

It's going to take more time in grade (TIMIG) and time in service (TIS) for promotion as Army strength is reduced.

However, Department of the Army has increased the opportunity for secondary zone promotions for outstanding officers which allows faster steps up the ladder (see box).

Secondary zones for promotion to the top two warrant grades and major, lieutenant colonel and colonel will, as a rule, include all officers two years junior in active Federal

commissioned service to the junior officer in the primary zone. This junior officer in the primary zone is one who has not received an early promotion nor has been passed over to any grade by a previous selec-

tion board.

When the plan is fully implemented each officer will get at least two shots at the secondary zone of consideration for the top warrant and field grades.

Grade	Minimum TIMIG (yrs)	Minimum Advancement Ahead of TIS (yrs)	Maximum Cumulative Contemporaries (yrs)
CW2 to CW3	4	NA	2
CW3 to CW4	4	NA	4
CPT to MAJ	4	8	2
MAJ to LTC	4	12	4
LTC to COL	4	16	6

The Department of the Army will design zones of consideration which will meet these goals in the near future but it will take some time before promotions actually progress in the above manner. This is due to the current configuration of the officer corps. Promotions are made as vacancies occur and the constraints of the Officer Grade Limitation Act must be observed.

**The board is particularly sensitive
to an officer's ability to sense the temper of the times
and adjust his actions accordingly.**

The Adjutant General provides the selection board with the names and personnel records of all eligible officers in the zones of consideration.

Once an officer meets the eligibility criteria for promotion consideration his record is reviewed to determine his potential to perform at the next higher grade. Promotions are made with an eye on a man's potential rather than as a reward for past performance.

DA doesn't prescribe specifics necessary for promotion but stresses the "whole man" concept. Therefore no single factor becomes overriding in determining an officer's potential to perform at the next higher grade.

An officer's advancement potential is determined for the most part by his demonstrated ability in his primary MOS with consideration given to his performance in secondary skills plus his overall duty performance.

The nine-member board (previously five) is instructed to provide a fair and equitable advancement

for all officers, giving early advancement opportunity to the proved outstanding officer.

In analyzing an officer's record the board carefully reviews and considers a variety of factors: • scope and variety of tasks and how well they were performed • degree or level of responsibilities • trend in efficiency as experience is gained and responsibility increases • length of service and maturity • military and civil education • moral standards • integrity and character.

The board is particularly sensitive to an officer's ability to sense the temper of the times and adjust his actions accordingly. Factors considered here include: • ability to correctly envision the future and innovate accordingly • resilience in coping with the vagueness and frustrations of the real world • ability to motivate and develop subordinates • ability to create an atmosphere of involvement and commitment to Army goals and missions and to get the job done.

As the board members review an

officer's record they weigh all elements of the file. Perhaps the single most important document in the record is the officer's efficiency report (see *SOLDIERS* December 1972). Close examination of the reports will show a pattern of strengths and weaknesses over a period of time. The board considers • duties actually performed • length of time in assignments • length of time covered by each report and • consistency of ratings between raters and indorsers. The efficiency report isn't the only thing considered but it's the most important.

And while you won't find it in writing a college degree and command time are also important. It may not be in the regs but it's a fact of life.

And it's also a fact of life that all officers considered will not be promoted—only those who are considered most qualified in keeping with the Army's needs.

Officers not selected for temporary promotion may go into one of two categories—selected for retention in grade or not selected. "Selected for retention in grade" applies to officers who fail for some reason to make the promotion list but show promise for future development and might make it at a subsequent board. "Not selected" needs no explanation. Two passovers for promotion in the AUS for other than Regular Army officers and it's out of the service provided the selection board's meetings were more than 9 months apart. Regular Army officers are separated 7 months after an RA board chooses not to promote them a second time.

It's all part of the Army's effort to insure that only the most professional and competent individuals are retained and promoted in the officer corps.

Selection Zones Increased

Selection rates for secondary zone promotions have been amended as follows:

To	Maximum Percentage of Total List From Secondary Zone	Previous Maximum Percentage
COL	15 percent	10 percent
LTC	15 percent	10 percent
MAJ	15 percent	7½ percent
CW4	7½ percent	5 percent
CW3	7½ percent	

These rates constitute discretionary guidance for selection boards. The Secretary of the Army will consider increasing these rates when recommended by the president of the promotion board.

STRICTLY
PERSONAL
ALL ABOUT
YOU

All About Promotions

Up the Enlisted Ladder

SFC Carl Martin



REMEMBER WHEN you took that one step forward and the Army made you a private? Well, that's the last freebie you'll get when it comes to stripes. You'll have to work if you want more.

Work to the greenest private means basic combat training but he should expand his thinking to include his appearance and his attitude in the company and around the barracks. If a private (E-1) can get his stuff together early in basic it can pay off at the end of the training cycle. At that time the company commander can promote the top 15 percent of the company to Private E-2.

And if this new E-2 goes on to AIT and continues to hustle he can pin on PFC stripes at completion of 4 weeks training if he makes the top 5 percent of the class. If he misses at 4 weeks then he can make it at graduation if he makes the top 20 percent.

At this point in a young soldier's new career it becomes more difficult

Here's the current pattern of time in service at time of promotion as compared to 1965 figures. These figures should not be interpreted as a guarantee for promotion at that point in your career but show averages of time-in-service by grade.

	<u>FY 1965</u>	<u>FY 1973</u>
E-9	20.5 years	21.52 years
E-8	17.8 years	18.13 years
E-7	12.0 years	12.18 years
E-6	7.0 years	5.15 years
E-5	2.4 years	2.23 years
E-4	1.2 years	1.45 years
E-3	8 months	8.4 months
E-2	4 months	4.8 months

for accelerated promotion but it's possible for a hotshot who completes one of the Army's many service schools. Top grads can pick up E-4 and in some cases E-5 stripes depending on the length of the course. Those E-3s who complete the Basic NCO Education System Course make E-4—added to which the top student from each MOS track gets a one grade promotion not to exceed E-5.

But for Johnny Average, stripes will be a bit slower in coming—and it'll be a bit longer for E-2, E-3 and E-4. Promotion to E-4 is made by the local company commander from DA allocations passed down the chain of command. When he receives these allocations he promotes from those eligible the men who are best qualified.

When Johnny becomes eligible for E-5 though, he goes under a different promotion system—one that's semi-centralized.

Under this system the same standards are applied to all personnel Army-wide. DA sets the standards and controls promotions but a local promotion board at Johnny's level gives him a point score which shows relative standing among his peers in his MOS throughout the Army.

Johnny must appear before a local board and be evaluated to achieve recommended list status. This also applies for promotion to E-6. For these two grades a soldier has a possible 1,000 points maximum which are accumulated from

various sources (*See box.*)

Results of the board meetings are forwarded to DA and if Johnny gets 500 or more points he has made the recommended list for promotion. DA announces promotion cut-off scores each month by MOS. Promotions are made at the unit based on the announced score in a given MOS. The scores are determined by DA and reflect projected needs of the Army.

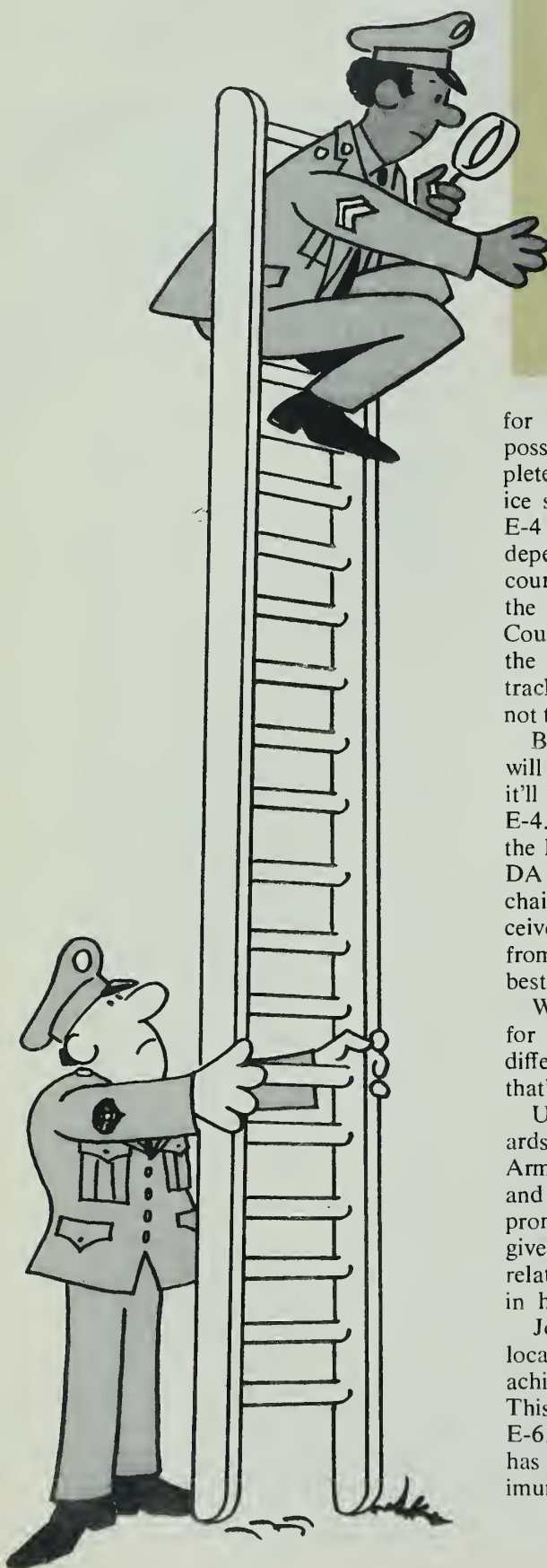
The cut-off score from DA fluctuates from month to month. A shortage in a given MOS would lower the promotion cut-off score and a surplus would tend to raise it.

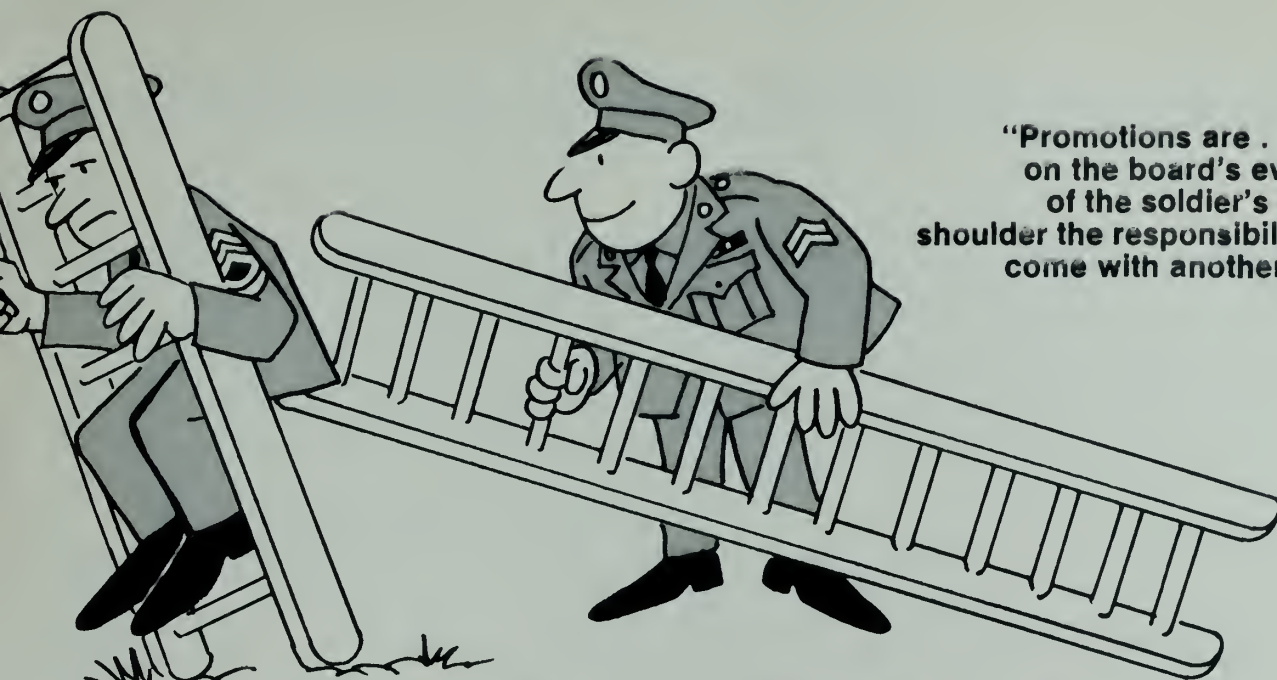
It doesn't make any difference whether you're at Camp Swampy or the Pentagon—everyone competes on the same basis for promotion to E-5 and E-6.

Centralized System. After the soldier clears the E-6 hurdle another promotion system comes into play—the centralized promotion system. Under operational control of the Office of The Adjutant General (TAGO) at DA, it's conducted the same as the officer promotion system.

Senior NCOs and officers picked from units throughout CONUS make up the selection boards. A general officer is always the board president. No noncom can serve on a board unless he is at least in the grade to which promotion is to be made.

Board members review all facets





"Promotions are . . . based on the board's evaluation of the soldier's ability to shoulder the responsibilities that come with another stripe."

of a person's military service and the stripes go to the best qualified candidates.

TAGO supplies each board with the Official Military Personnel Records of all those in the primary and secondary zones of consideration. That record is all that's seen by the board so it's important that soldiers insure the record is complete and up to date.

With all the records on the table and each person accounted for, boards get on with the business of selecting those who show potential for performance at the next higher grade. Promotions are not made as a reward for past performance but are based on the board's evaluation of the soldier's ability to shoulder the responsibilities that come with another stripe.

No one will talk about what goes on when the doors clang shut behind the board members. They're sworn to silence. But this is known—they're instructed to look for indicators that a man is fully qualified professionally and has shown integrity. Selection or nonselection is made by the entire board based on a review of the soldier's entire record with his past performance under the Enlisted Evaluation System playing an important role. (See "How Do You Measure Up?" December '72 SOLDIERS.)

The board also looks at: • the scope and variety of jobs performed, • quality of performance • the de-

gree and level of responsibilities • trends in efficiency as the soldier gains experience and responsibility • length of service and maturity • moral standards • military and civilian education • integrity and character • awards and decorations including commendatory correspondence and • general physical condition.

Soldiers making the primary zone of consideration must meet the time-in-grade requirements set by Department of the Army. Names of those in the primary zone are published in a DA circular prior to the board meeting. Secondary zone selections are made to give personnel with exceptional ability a chance at stripes ahead of their contemporaries but no list is published showing these names.

After the board adjourns the list of persons considered is reviewed by the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel. Once approved, the entire list is published showing those who'll be getting the stripes and those not selected. Reasons for nonselection are not given but at least the soldier is assured that his records were reviewed and not missed because of an administrative error. Not being selected doesn't mean that the individual concerned has blown the whole game. He may be considered at a subsequent board.

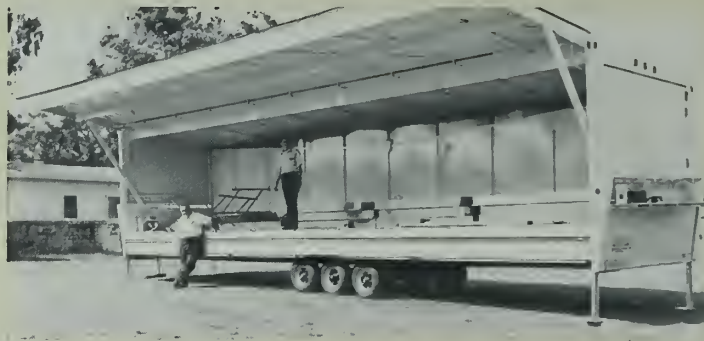
Looking for a stripe? It's not easy but promotions are there for the professional who's willing to put forth the extra effort required to climb the ladder in the enlisted ranks.

Points for promotion to E-5 and E-6

Time-in-service	100 points
Time-in-grade	100 points
MOS Evaluation Score	150 points
Civilian education	100 points
Military education	125 points
Awards and decorations	50 points
Physical requirements	25 points
CO's evaluation	100 points
Selection Board	250 points
TOTAL	1,000 points



Schofield Barracks, HI -- The Special Services Division here recently acquired a showmobile-- a self-contained, mobile stage complete with its own generator and sound system. The vehicle has a 40-foot-long stage capable of being extended to 24-foot width. The versatile showmobile can also serve as a reviewing stand. Its prime mover is a 3/4-ton truck.



Washington, DC -- Mrs. Hugh W. Harris of Detroit, MI, has been chosen to be chairman of the Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Armed Services (DACOWITS). Mrs. Harris, who assumes her duties this month, succeeds Mrs. Estelle M. Stacey of Douglas, WY. The civilian group advises the Department of Defense on policies relating to women in the Armed Services.

Fort Lewis, WA -- A woman in serious condition from drug overdose and a premature baby whose survival was in doubt were among those aided by MAST missions here recently. The drug overdose patient was transported from Vashon Island to a Seattle hospital while the premature infant was flown from Madigan Army Hospital to Seattle University Hospital. The MAST team was from the 54th Medical Detachment.

Fort Jackson, SC -- Some people have all the luck. Specialist 4 Jeffrey L. Throop, a military policeman here, was selected to act as escort to Salli Ann Noren, 1973 Tournament of Roses Queen. The 20-year-old soldier is a Pasadena, CA, native and has known Ms Noren since high school days.

Opelika, AL -- Members of the 803d Supply Company (GS), USAR, pitched in recently to help the town of Auburn, AL, rid itself of unsightly abandoned cars, stoves, refrigerators, freezers and other junk. The project conducted jointly with the Opelika Chamber of Commerce provided training for reservists on cranes and other TOE equipment.

Fort Wainwright, AL -- Cranes may replace the owl as the bird of wisdom--Sky Cranes, that is. Giant choppers from the Heavy Lift Detachment, 242d Aviation Company, 222d Aviation Battalion were called into service recently to airlift portable schools to three remote Alaskan villages. The 18 portable units averaged 15,000 pounds each and were up to 46 feet long.

Olympia, WA -- The Washington State Legislature has authorized a \$250 bonus for Vietnam veterans or their surviving dependents. To qualify for the bonus a veteran must have: resided in the state for at least one year prior to active duty -- received the Vietnam Service Medal -- served honorably after 5 August 1964 -- not served in the Armed Forces continuously for a period of 5 years or more immediately prior to 5 August 1964 -- and not received compensation from any other state or territory. The bonus can also be awarded to surviving dependents or if none exist, payment can be made to anyone who paid funeral expenses for the service member.



Fort Ritchie, MD -- A new 21-unit guest house opened here offers all the comforts of a good motel. Each room has one double and two single beds and nine units have kitchenettes. Washers, dryers, candy and soft drink machines have been installed for guest convenience. The guest house may be used by active duty military personnel of all grades and their dependents while clearing post or awaiting occupancy in family quarters. Relatives and friends visiting military personnel assigned to Fort Ritchie may also be accommodated in the facility.

Frankfurt, Germany -- Two STRATCOM civilians put their heads together recently to try to find a way of apprehending persons making crank bomb threats. Heinz Reul and Henry Keupper, STRATCOM employees of the 102d Signal Support Battalion, V Corps, built an automatic seizing device for the Frankfurt telephone exchange. The apparatus "freezes" a telephone circuit even after the calling party has disconnected. V Corps officials are planning to install the device throughout the command.

Fort Jackson, SC -- New facilities to be built here include an enlisted men's barracks complex and a new service club. The barracks project consists of two identical composite living, training, messing and administration buildings. Each composite building will have a floor area of 250,000 square feet.

Fuerth, Germany -- MSG John T. Thompson recently became the first American to win the Bundeswehr's Sport Badge. The Operations NCOIC with the 47th Medical Battalion, 1st Armored Division was required to qualify with the 7.62mm rifle, 9mm pistol as well as complete a 12-mile road march. Other events included weight lifting, 50-meter dash, throwing the shotput, long jump and water survival. The final test was an oral examination in life-saving techniques.

One More Step

SFC D. Mallicoat

*"You cannot choose your battlefield,
The gods do that for you,
But you can plant a standard
Where a standard never flew.*

—Nathalia Crane

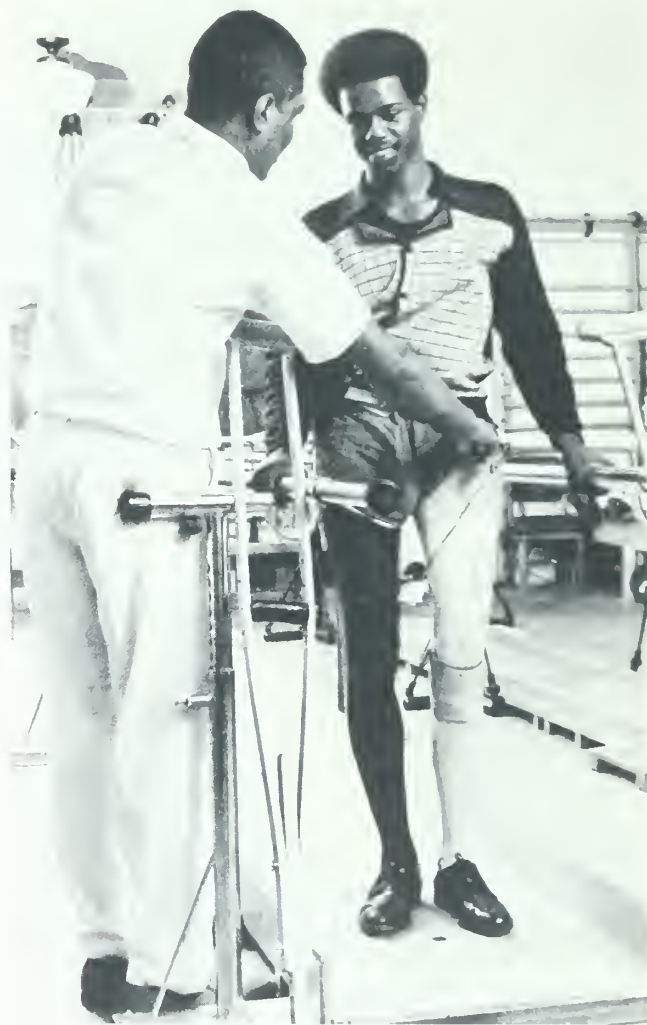
"WE WERE IN AN AMBUSH taking heavy casualties when a round tore through the side of the track and ripped my arm pretty bad. I couldn't use it at all. The driver'd been hit and our track wasn't going anyplace so we lit out. Three men still were trapped inside so I grabbed the first two guys I saw and we headed back to get them out. That's when the ground came up and hit me in the face and I passed out. We lost, I remember reading, six or seven tracks and took 35 casualties out of 80 people.

"I had surgery in Saigon, a kind they hadn't done in previous wars. Took a vein and replaced a main artery in my arm. It took and I've still got my arm."

The young man talking is back with his family and attending the University of Denver. His field: computer science. He's lost both legs and a joint out of his hand which makes doing anything manual "extremely difficult." But he's an asset to his community through varied civic and social life thanks to determination and the medical and rehabilitation therapy available today. In World War II or Korea it might have been different.

"I've never seen young men like this who want to get up and get out. In World War II the men came home by ship and by the time they got to us they were in terrible shape. Today it's different," said COL Dolores Evanson, chief of physical therapy at Walter Reed Army Medical Center (WRAMC). She's been in the PT business since 1945.

Since the beginning of large scale engagement in Vietnam in 1964 almost a quarter of a million sol-



diers have sustained compensable service-connected disabilities. Nearly 10 percent—some 25,000—have 100 percent service-connected disabilities.

The nature of combat in Vietnam and the types of wounds it has produced—especially the high incidence of multiple wounds—have resulted in a higher incidence of complicated disabilities. But improved care and treatment have made it possible to save lives and limbs which would have been lost in the past. Factors which also favor treatment of the wounded are rapid evacuation techniques and availability of blood supplies.

But the whole medical scene has improved too. One young veteran tells of his experience: "I was hit four times by gunfire, twice with grenades. One bullet went through my left arm and one hit me in the left side, went through my lung, hit my heart then traveled through my diaphragm, stomach, intestine, spleen, gall bladder and adrenal gland. I went down but never lost consciousness until I got on board the hospital ship. They performed a miracle, a real miracle."

But something even more important must be given to the man—motivation. This can take many forms.

* With special thanks to Patricia Stocker and SSG Rufus Williams, Fitzsimons Hospital, CO; the Public Affairs staff of Walter Reed Army Medical Center, DC; and the staffs of the Veterans Administration Central Headquarters and the Washington, DC, Veterans Hospital.

Take the case of SGT Daniel Pufpaff, a single amputee at the Army's Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver. Pufpaff has completed an 8-week course and passed the tests necessary for him to become a licensed scuba diver.

"Why not," says William Luke who works at the shop which donated the equipment and the instruction. "Being an amputee makes scuba diving twice as tough but the only time a diver actually swims is when something goes wrong." Such an emergency did occur when Pufpaff was taking the tests. In 30-foot deep water he started to lose his air tanks but was able to swim to shore, readjust his equipment and go back to finish the test.

Getting in and out of the water and out of some 80 pounds of equipment were Pufpaff's biggest problems. He had to have help. "One thing for sure," he observed after the test, "I'll never be able to dive alone but then nobody should."

Some amputees even ski though they have less control on the slopes than in the water. Amputees began skiing at Fitzsimons 4 years ago as a rehabilitative program in cooperation with Children's Hospital in Denver. The activity has been supported primarily through donations, many from sporting goods firms.

Last year Fitzsimons hosted a national amputee ski competition. Fifteen men from all over the country took part in the 2-day meet competing for trophies in six categories as well as National Amateur Standard Race Association medals. Most of the contestants who skied were minus one leg. (See *SOLDIERS*, "Disability Is No Handicap," August '71.)

"I know you won't believe this," said 1LT Claude Alexander, "but I think it's really easier to learn to ski with one leg than with two." He explained that problems of crossed skis are eliminated for single-ski skiers. Special outriggers designed by the Fitzsimons' orthopedic appliance shop replace ski poles and help achieve the right amount of control.

Competition categories included men's beginner and advanced tri-trackers (single leg amputees who ski with the aid of the outriggers), women's division, junior division, Army amputee division and double-leg amputees.

Among the double-leg amputees is David Trexler of American Fork, UT, a former Fitzsimons patient who has remained active in horseback riding, skiing and other sports. He skis with the aid of "stubby" legs, a pair of kneeless artificial legs several inches shorter than his normal prosthetic legs. This keeps his center of gravity low. David won the overall double-amputee competition.

Readjustment. Artificial limbs and modern rehabilitation methods can give a man the desire to walk, even to live—but readjustment is another problem. A personal one.

"I was wounded in '69," the 25-year-old long-haired veteran said, "I'd been in the Army nearly 2 years and

was planning on making it a career. The only time I felt I was doing anything right was when I was in the service."

The young man is missing one leg below the knee and the knee cap from the other leg; result of a booby trap. Physically he's recovered.

"As soon as I could I got out of the hospitals. I wanted to get my high school diploma. I had a GED but I wanted the diploma. The VA made it possible. I even wrote to a technical school I wanted to attend in Texas but I didn't get a reply so I hit the road on my motorcycle. I've been travelin' ever since.

"I don't blame anyone for what happened to me," he continues. "I can dance now, play baseball—do anything physical I put my mind to doing. They made me work in PT, really sweat. Still a person has to *want* to help himself or there's nothing they can do for you. I just wanted to get out of the hospital."

"They don't like to give up," said 1LT Marguerite Tulloch, a physical therapist at Walter Reed, speaking of the Vietnam vets. "But it takes a lot of work to build muscles in a stump. Without exercise they get flabby and then the guys have problems with the prosthesis, so we make them work."

They Came Back. Virtually all amputees and many paraplegics can get full-time paying jobs just as do some of the blind. One quadriplegic works (in a wheelchair) as a counseling psychologist at the San Francisco VA regional office. But he's not the only one.

Bill Wedekind of Wichita, KS, lost his sight and both hands in 'Nam in 1968. He says today, "So I got zapped. That's just the way things are. I can't sit around crying over it."

With the aid of prosthetics and vocational rehabilitation counseling from the Wichita VA office, he's studying ceramics. His wife Carol who was a Red Cross volunteer when she met Bill, says, "He has a little handicap. So what?"

Early in 1971 a young man from Winter Park, FL, received notice from the Florida Supreme Court that he had passed the state's bar exam. It was a long time and many a mile since Gary Formet had decided he was going to be a lawyer. During those years he had married and acquired two other dependents but along the way he had left parts of both legs in Vietnam. A booby trap explosion had cost him both legs—one below and one above the knee.

A graduate of Stetson University before entering the service in 1965, Formet applied for VA vocational rehabilitation at once and enrolled in the Stetson College of Law after his discharge. He did well. He became president of his freshman class, president of his legal fraternity, president of the student bar association and he made "Who's Who in American Universities and Colleges, 1970-71."

Formet is now an attorney in Orlando, FL.

Former halfback Perry Tillman graduated from Xavier University of Louisiana after his spine was

Rehabilitation is the name of the game for the amputee. Exercise, practice and muscle toning are handled by experts.



For the amputee
on the road—

Outlook Is Everything

"If you're an amputee your road to success is only limited by your mind!"

An ancient proverb? No, just the blunt remark of double amputee CPT Jeffrey L. Tonkin. Tonkin is executive officer of the Fitzsimons Army Hospital medical company.

One of a handful of amputees allowed to remain on active duty, Tonkin switched from Infantry to Medical Service Corps (MSC) so he could continue his advance up the Army ladder. After he leaves Fitzsimons the Nebraska native hopes to attend the MSC career course at Fort Sam Houston, TX. From there he'll go wherever the Army sends him.

severed in a helicopter crash in Vietnam.

Jack A. Sullivan, who lost the use of his legs, earned his master's degree from Inter-American University, Ramey AFB, PR, while his wife and three children were in college too. Like many veterans, Sullivan and Formet attended school under VA educational programs.

Larry Kirk (See "Gettin' With It," April '72 SOLDIERS.) was well into a career in the Army when a land mine tore off both his legs in 1968. He spent 6 months in a hospital bed and another 9 months in a wheelchair. While recuperating he became a leader in civic and business activities and in 1971 was selected as one of the country's Ten Outstanding Young Men by the Jaycees. Since then he has been named to become a White House Fellow.

But what about the social life of a hospitalized veteran?

"He's unique," smiles 1LT Gail Herber, a physical therapist at WRAMC, speaking of her fiancé. "I met Mike, CPT Sinclair, through one of the patients I was dating at Fitzsimons. I know being married to a double amputee is going to present many problems but Mike is interested in photography and hopes to open a small business. That ought to do. In 2 or 3 years I'll be getting out of the service and we plan to travel before we have our first child.

"As far as his staying in the service, he says the only thing for him is the Infantry. There just isn't anything else as far as he's concerned."

But there are those who are not so lucky.

Ward 35. In 1968 there were at least 800 Vietnam service-connected wounded occupying the 1600-bed

WRAMC facility. Today there are only 35 occupied beds, mostly on Ward 35. One of the nurses on the ward points out that weekends are a little "bluer" for some patients because guys with less serious injuries get weekend leave and much of the hospital staff is off. She says Sunday mornings "come down hard" on the ones left behind.

Patients on Ward 35, a typical orthopedic ward, stay there an average of 6 months, hospital officials said. The staff, Red Cross and Army Special Services provide physical therapy and handicrafts for coordination and diversion. Local civic groups also see that troops are not neglected but still more volunteer help is needed at VA hospitals and centers and in Army hospitals. Anyone wanting to help should contact the Red Cross or recreation supervisors at the facilities.

All important are friendships on the ward. A lot of the guys just help each other.

After a 122mm rocket exploded less than 10 feet from where SGT Terry Smith of Bristol, TN, was standing, doctors tried to save his leg but finally it had to come off. For much of the help he received during that time Terry gives credit to his wife and parents—and of course the other guys on the ward.

Yet, despite the friendships and diversions available—television, stereos, visits, movies and books—the patients soon get tired and end up with one thought—"going home."

"We work together," Terry said. "Everybody pulls for everybody else. We try to give each other confidence. And when somebody walks or finds out he's leaving it's just the same as if we were—almost!"

Tonkin lost both legs as a result of a mine explosion in September 1969 while he was a platoon leader with the 505th Infantry, 82d Airborne Division, near Ben Cat. Still, he refused to let his handicap drag him down and fought hard to be allowed to stay on active duty.

He applied for retention in early 1970. After a wait which stretched into months he was granted permission.

"My profile is limited to no jumping, running or prolonged standing," Tonkin said. "There are many, many men in the Army today with all their limbs who have more limiting profiles.

"I'm still active," he emphasized. "I like to golf, hunt, fish and bowl. Being unable to run doesn't bother me . . . I never did like running!"

Why did the Army keep him? Tonkin has his own ideas.

"I think the Army accepted me on the basis of my past performance and my future potential," he pointed out. "I'm not bragging but I always had good efficiency reports and this, I'm

sure, weighed heavily when DA granted my waiver."

Two men gave Tonkin a lot of encouragement along the way—MAJ Richard Christensen, an orthopedic surgery resident, and SFC Joseph "Andy" Anderson, Jr., wardmaster of Ward 5 East.

"Andy got me off my duff and back on the road to recovery," Tonkin recalled. "But both of them gave me encouragement and made me realize the road to success was only limited by my mind . . .!"

Also, another amputee, CPT Jack Benedict, a former Fitzsimons patient now stationed at Fort Carson, CO, did a lot to boost CPT Tonkin's morale and gave him the urge to try to stay on active duty. "When I saw he was able to stay in the Army and a combat arm (Armor), I knew I had a chance," Tonkin explained. "He really gave me a shot in the arm morale-wise."

The young captain mentioned the one thing that saddens him most: seeing young amputees still in their wheel-

chairs after months and even years. "I really feel sorry for them. They feel the loss of a limb is the end of the world . . . but it's not."

The double amputee also has strong feelings about disabled vets who feel the Government owes them a living. "Too many men feel because they're disabled they can quit and Uncle Sugar will pay their way the rest of their lives. This is true. But these men are of no value to themselves, their families or communities. I have only one thing to say to these individuals and that's 'Wake up and live.'"

Asked if he would encourage other amputees to apply to stay on active duty as he did, Tonkin replied: "Only if a man really likes Army life. If he has second thoughts it wouldn't be to his advantage at all. I'm very thankful I can stay on because the Army has helped me both mentally and socially. Where else could a 27-year-old run a company of 700 men? I feel fortunate to have received my waiver when I did."

It's Halloween, Mardi Gras,
April Fool's Day and New Year's Eve
rolled into one

FASCHING

Fools' Festival of Feast and Frolic

Story and photos by SFC D. Mallicoat

SILENCE HANGS HEAVY over the small American *kaserne* tucked away in the German foothills a few kilometers from the East German border. The men live a lonely life. From dawn to sunset they watch and wait. An attack might come at any moment. Word has been received that the German billets down the road have fallen.

Suddenly, shots ring out across the vacant parade field. As the enemy storms the gate, brightly painted vehicles and a fantastic rocket machine trailing colorful streamers speed through the gateway. It looks like the battle will be short-lived.

But the besieged Americans have one trick left. Three medium tanks accompanied by armored personnel carriers rumble onto the parade field, guns firing. From the roofs of buildings on the flanks machine guns chatter.

Ignoring the fire the extravagantly uniformed enemy bursts into the building brandishing swords and storms up the stairs, quickly silencing the American guns. It takes only three warriors to capture the tanks. The battle is over.

Ridiculous you say? It should be. The Season of Fools is in full swing! The red and green tailcoated enemy is the Fasching guard. Their avowed purpose—to capture the American commander and his staff for the day and free the men for holiday. It happens in Germany every year.

Officially, the German Fasching starts 11 minutes after the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month each year—and lasts until Ash Wednesday, which this year is March 7th. But the last 8 days are the ones that really count. This year the mock attack is planned for Rosenmontag (Rose Monday), March 5th.

Similar festivals are observed throughout Europe under different names. Stateside, the New Orleans pre-Lenten festival is known by its French moniker, Mardi Gras. But for those on the Continental scene there's nothing like the German Karneval or Fastnacht or Fasching.

The German observance varies in character depending on locale and folk custom. In rural areas and small

towns the emphasis is on celebrations and parades featuring costumes and music dating back 500 to 600 years; in the larger cities, it's general merrymaking with plenty of drinking and dancing. Cologne is the best known of the carnival cities. Festivities there become pretty wild but if you plan to be on the scene be sure to make advance reservations. The city will be bursting with excitement.

But Cologne isn't the only place to go. Munich, Mainz, Dusseldorf and Fulda, to name a few, also have some great times.

Your best bet is to attend a public ball. There's an admission fee and you have to pay for drinks and snacks but once inside you won't care. There's dancing until the wee hours with music ranging from *oom-pah* Fasching marches to waltzes and rock. You may ask any girl there to dance—the German expression is *Darf ich bitten?*—and once on the floor there's no cutting in. In Zweibruecken a lot of dancing is "Ladies Choice."

Americans, young and old, join the fun—the dancing, drinking and disguises. They flock to the *strassen* where little carnivals turn the night into a blur of light and sound. There's wiener-schnitzel and foot-long hot dogs and cotton candy and popcorn—just about anything you'd want on a brisk spring eve. Frauleins scream with joy as their companions take them on the bumper cars or through the haunted house or win kewpie dolls for them. And, of course, there's always the tunnel of love.

Laughter and happiness are everywhere. The police are usually quite lenient; everything except violence is allowed. Every nightclub and restaurant is decorated and every business firm and organization has its own Fasching party—all are open to anyone who wanders in. Fasching is no time to be alone.

Fasching brings to mind the Halloween spirit. At public parties a costume is required even if it's no more than a rag bag concoction. A costume can be improvised on the spot. Put your shirt on backwards and roll up your pants if you like. Fasching's a time to get away from it all, to become the person you'd



A swirl of color captures the Fasching mood for one U.S. family. For others there are parade hi-jinx and the nonsense of capturing an American kaserne by the Fasching guards. Resistance is understandably weak because defeat spells holiday for one and all.

**"... it's general merrymaking
with plenty of drinking
and dancing."**



Smiles of friendship are everywhere. "Enjoy" is the order of the day and the mission of the night.



like to be. The society matron takes on the looks and actions of a pretty chambermaid. Wives, husbands, boy and girl friends step out on their own. "Enjoy" is the order of the day and the mission of the night.

Early Origin. The tradition traces to pre-Christian days when Rome dominated large areas of the Rhineland. During the Saturnalia and Lupercalia festivals work was forgotten for an entire week. Gifts were exchanged. Slaves were allowed to wear the clothing of freemen and to eat at the tables of their masters. Class lines were suspended. Free speech was allowed the lowliest slave while free folk disguised themselves and joined the frivolity in the streets.

The word Fasching was recorded as far back as 1200 A.D. and Fasching parades in Nuremberg date to 1349. The festival itself derives from the pagan customs of ancient Greece and Rome when a spring festival—with noisemaking, masks and disguises—was meant to drive out the winter demons and usher in the long-awaited spring.

A thorough house cleaning was also customary. One ancient custom involved young maidens running naked across fields at night to dump the previous year's trash into neighbors' fields.

"Fasching," according to one soldier, "is a good time to check out German-American relations. If they're good the silly season will reflect the closeness of the soldier and the civilian. If not, that'll show up too. Fasching is a time for jumping on tables and chairs, locking arms and rocking to and fro to rousing songs. It's a time to forget everything but friendships, new and old."

Today amid the confetti and costumes, dancing and drinking, carnival time has taken on dignity—and dignitaries. In the Rhineland Prince Karneval swings his scepter over the cities and reigns over a Court of Fools. In other areas a Fasching Prince and Princess are chosen to be the reigning celebrities.

Carnival activities—including the parties and parades—are planned by the city carnival association. Specially designed Fasching medals are presented to those who have rendered service to the community—often to U.S. servicemen and women. The honored position of Prince or Princess has sometimes been bestowed on U.S. Army personnel.

Parties, balls and street carnivals climax on Rose Monday when huge float parades entertain people lined five and six deep, hanging from street lamps and whatever is available. Good luck candy is tossed to the children and bottles of spirits passed out to the older folks. Bands batter the air with marching beats and bursting color brings an inner warmth.

Some times American trucks and jeeps are bedecked with colorful streamers and converted into floats for a day. The drivers are guests of the city. They're treated to all they want to eat and drink—and pretty majorettes are helpful escorts.

Many Germans complain that Americans are too serious amid the festivities. It's an unwritten rule of Fasching that no serious conversations are held. As during April Fool's Day fantastic lies are told and no one believes three-fourths of what he hears.

The carnival continues through Rose Monday to the following evening of Fastnacht (the eve of fasting). At midnight all celebration comes to a halt. The confetti is swept up. Empty beer and wine bottles are collected. The carnival is over. Only the spirit continues. One U.S. Army officer who served as a Fasching prince, sums it up:

"The importance of the whole thing," he said, "is that it doesn't end with Fasching week. It is just the beginning of friendships and a community spirit which lasts the year around. That week of brotherhood carries on a tradition that spells good will toward all men."



Her sights are set on MOS 1193

The Lady and the Lanyard

CPT Charles G. Cavanaugh, Jr.

“I THINK IT WOULD BE more of an adjustment for the men than for me,” was CPT Roberta D. Jordan’s reply when asked how she thought men might react to being commanded by a woman. She’s probably right.

Men commanded by a woman? What’s going on now? Well, what’s happening is a WAC captain is attending the field artillery officer career course at Fort Sill, OK, and she means to earn MOS 1193—unit commander, field artillery.

Most of what she’s learning is brand new to the 5-year Army veteran. Her previous assignments at the WAC Center, Fort McClellan, AL, in New Orleans as a recruiter and as an adjutant at Fort Sheridan, IL, had nothing to do with gunnery, tactics and weaponry. This assignment does—in abundance.

The Jeannette, PA, native has a degree from Shippensburg State College but it’s in English education—not ballistics. She doesn’t come from a long line of cannon cockers either. In fact she says, “Until a short while ago I didn’t know at which end you loaded a cannon.” She’s learning.

One big asset she has—besides a quick mind and a competitive spirit—is her husband, MAJ James

Jordan, a career artilleryman who’s stationed at Sill.

“Here’s what happened,” she says. “When I reported for the WAC career course at Fort McClellan I found it had been abolished. Jim was coming to Fort Sill so we called the Field Artillery and WAC Branches to see what could be done.”

Roberta knew the artillery career course existed but she also knew no woman had ever attended a combat arms course as a full-time student. That fact didn’t bother the WAC or the artillery. Why *couldn’t* a woman attend the course? Answer: No reason. So Roberta Jordan set out to get her 1193 with class 2-72 and she’s still at it. Her grades are excellent and her classmates think she’s something else.

“I wasn’t really scared—just overwhelmed. My initial reaction was a very loud call for ‘HELP’ but the more I thought about it the more I knew I wanted to go. I wanted to do my best.”

Her preparations included several nights at the kitchen table with her husband, a few correspondence courses from the school and a chance to “snowbird” in the gunnery department before her class



Opposite page: CPT Jordan stands by the ammunition carrier of yesterday's Army, the caisson. Left and bottom left, sighting in as the first woman to attend a combat arms career course, Roberta is learning to use the tools of the field artillery officer. Below, the muzzle of a self-propelled howitzer symbolizes the awesome firepower she's learning to control.



started. "It all helped and help was what I needed."

She finds her problems so far aren't too much different from those her male counterparts face. "I was never strong in math so I need to work a little harder on gunnery but I'm starting to understand it. It's precise and I can see why."

But gunnery and tactics are not the whole story about Roberta. Nor

is the story another puff of publicity from the batteries of militant feminists in their broadsides against male chauvinism. Roberta Jordan is a captain in the United States Army. She considers herself a professional and she's proving it.

"I think many women officers think of themselves as members of the WAC first and the Army second. I just don't feel that way about it.

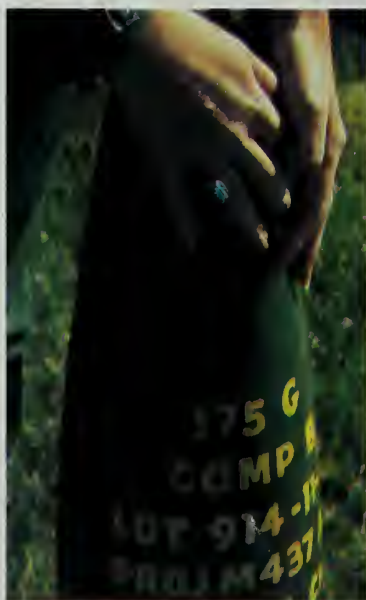
I'm an Army officer first and as such think I should develop as many talents as possible.

"No, I'm not out to prove that a woman can do this job. I'm out to prove that I can do this job."

Roberta's classmates feel the same way. "Why shouldn't she go through the course and get the MOS? Sex, the same as race, has to be eliminated as a barrier to job



Above: Roberta makes a hasty exit from the fighting compartment of a self-propelled howitzer; massive projectile contrasts with artillerywoman's hands; inside an M-109 howitzer Roberta sees where the rounds come from when she and her classmates compute the fire mission during "shack shoots," opposite.



opportunities," said CPT Ed Helton, a section-mate of Roberta's and a former battery commander. "I think most of the guys feel the same way. If Roberta can do the job—and she can—why not let her do it. I think it's great."

The next question is obvious. What is Roberta going to do after she leaves the school environment?

She makes no bones about what she wants. "I want to wear crossed cannons and serve in the MOS I'm training for at this school. If that doesn't happen then what's the real purpose of my being here?"

But the old bugaboo questions crop up immediately: How could a woman serve in combat? She would need special facilities, special treatment. The environment would be too rugged. She's not strong enough, ad infinitum. Well, Roberta thinks she can do it; she's not a daydreamer. Classmate CPT Josh Kiser, an artilleryman and a pilot agrees. "She can do any job a man can in field artillery."

She's confident and she knows it. "I don't think it's necessary for the officer to be a man just so he can cuss the troops out to get them moving but I'm not saying that every woman can command—neither can every man. It depends on individuals and their particular talents. What I'm saying is a

woman can perform any job she's trained for as well as a man can."

Ed Helton goes a step further. "I not only think women could command, I think they'd bring certain talents to the job that men might not possess. For example, I think a woman might be better attuned to the emotional needs of the soldier in some respects than a man would. In any case it doesn't make any sense not to tap the vast talents of women."

Fire Mission, Ma'am. Does Roberta think command will be an immediate reality? "I'm not sure. There've been changes in the climate of the Army in the last few years—for example this assignment I have. Maybe I won't get a command right away but I think the time when that will be a reality is not far off—certainly, I would think, during my career."

She's far from naive however and readily admits there would be rough spots. "Some people, both men and women, would resent a woman in this type position. The younger people would accept it better, I feel. They don't seem to be bothered as much by this type of thing."

She doesn't think all the problems would come from men either. "Sometimes I think women are their own worst enemies. We say, 'Sure I want to compete,' but only with

other women or only under certain conditions. As I said before that's not the way I see it. I compete with myself—to improve myself and learn what I can."

Has Roberta upset the normal pattern of her classes? "Not a bit," said Ed Helton. "Sure, at first she was a little bit of a novelty but that didn't last long. She receives no favors and I think she'd resent it if any were offered." Josh Kiser sees it the same way. "About the only thing that continues to happen is that each new instructor says exactly the same thing—'Good morning, Lady and Gentlemen.' It's getting old."

"Another thing," Kiser says, "we probably miss out on some off-color jokes but so what? I'm sure we've heard 'em all before and I for one don't miss 'em at all."

Roberta says, "Every now and then there's something a little off color but it doesn't bother me. I think the jokester gets embarrassed."

Sometimes there are amusing sidelights to her situation. "At the commanding general's reception for our class the aide introduced us as 'Captain and Mrs. Jordan.' It never fazed Jim. As a matter of fact he's threatening to go to the next wives' coffee."

How about PT though? "That's the only thing I do by myself but

not because the men don't want me out there with them. As a matter of fact I keep telling 'em the only reason I don't take PT with the class is no one would share a locker with me. Their reply to that is always the same: 'You didn't ask me, Roberta'."

Her fellow officers are curious about the Women's Army Corps. "The questions they ask about the WAC are the same they'd ask any woman officer. Those who've never served with a Wac want to know what we do and things like that."

Ed Helton thinks Roberta is an excellent officer prototype. "She'll probably be under a lot of scrutiny if she gets a field artillery assignment but I don't think there could be a better choice. She's competitive—most of us like that—but she's friendly and . . . well, gracious."

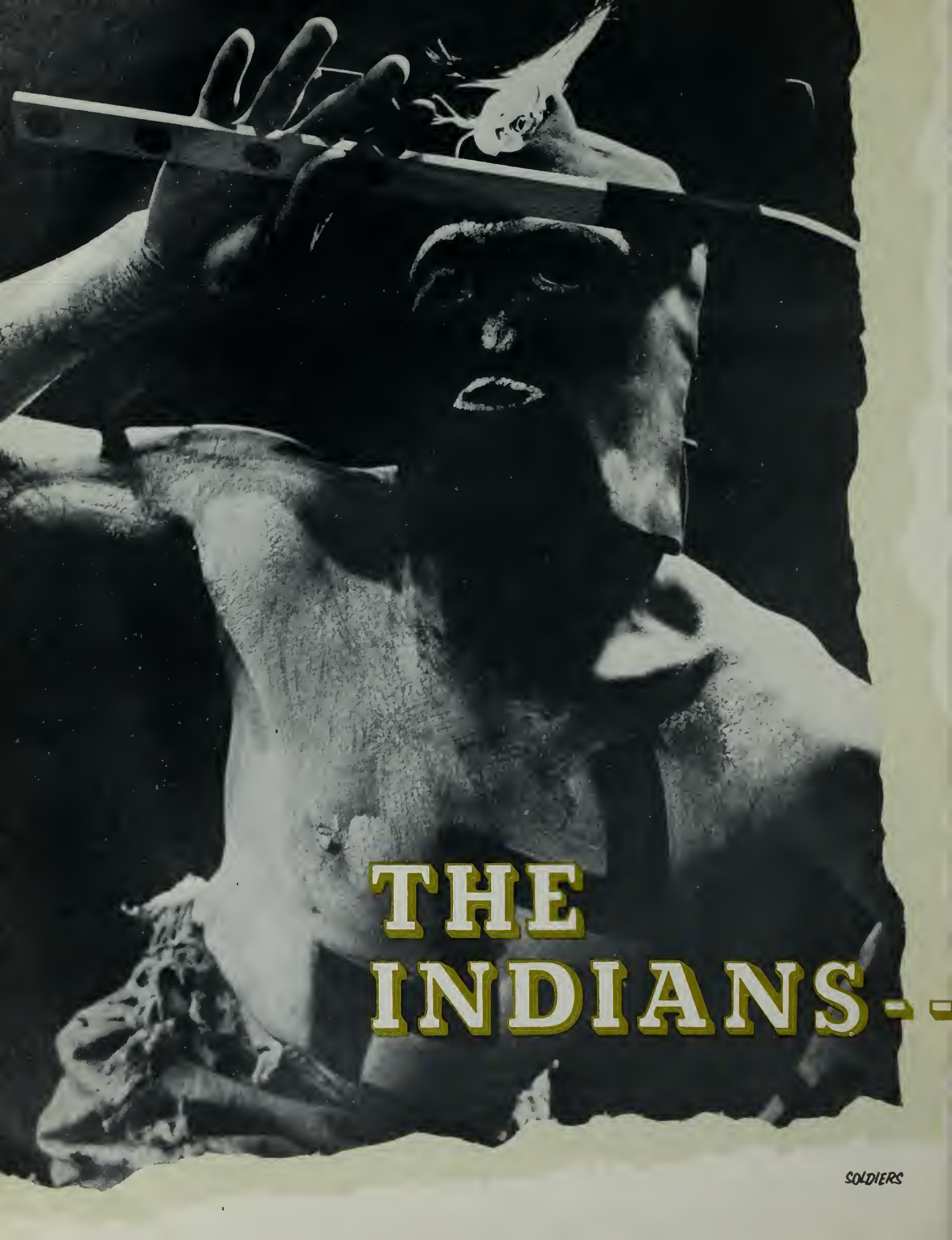
Roberta's uniqueness however, will be short-lived. Two of her sister Wacs—CPT Patricia Hickerson and CPT Theresa Netherton—are programmed to start the infantry career course at Fort Benning, GA, this month. Her comment on this is predictable and hard to refute—"Why not?"

The first artillerywoman has a lot ahead of her. She'll learn in-depth the business of putting fire on the target. She'll find out more about grease fittings and hydraulic systems than she ever dreamed. There'll be cold days "on the hill" with binoculars and Blockhouse Signal Mountain as a reference point. Armored regiments will advance or retrograde according to her assessment of a given situation and communication networks will become second nature to her. In short, she'll learn the tools of the field artillery trade.

It will be interesting to see where Roberta goes from here. Will she be the first woman battery commander? Who knows? With more seriousness than jest Roberta also mentioned something about airborne training . . .

To use her own words—"Why not?"





THE INDIANS--

SOLDIERS

"MY GRANDMOTHER HAD a reverence for the sun, a holy regard that now is all but gone out of mankind. There was a wariness in her and an ancient awe. She was Christian in her later years but she had come a long way about, and she never forgot her birthright. As a child she had been to the Sun Dances; she had taken part in those annual rites and by them she had learned the restoration of her people in the presence of Tai-me.

"She was about seven when the last Kiowa Sun Dance was held in 1887 on the Washita River above Rainy Mountain Creek. The buffalos were gone. In order to consummate the ancient sacrifice—to impale the head of a buffalo bull upon the medicine tree—a delegation of old men journeyed to Texas, there to beg and barter for an animal from the Goodnight herd.

"She was ten when the Kiowas came together for the last time as a living Sun Dance culture. They could find no buffalo; they had to hang old hide from the sacred tree.

"Before the Sun Dance could begin a company of soldiers rode out from Fort Sill under orders to disperse the tribe.

"Forbidden without cause the essential act of their faith, having seen the whole herds slaughtered and left to rot on the ground, the Kiowas backed away forever from the medicine tree. That was July 20, 1890 at the great bend of the Washita. My grandmother was there. Without bitterness, and for as long as she lived, she bore a vision of deicide."*

That story was told by N. Scott Momaday who is now a professor of English at New Mexico State University at Las Cruces. It essentially describes what many American Indians have lost and why they are still shy of the white man and his ways.

Mrs. Fred Harris, wife of the Senator from Oklahoma, was more direct when speaking at the Great Lakes Indian Awareness Week festival in October.

"The United States is really not a melting pot when it comes to the dark and brown-skinned," said Mrs. Harris. "American whites don't understand other peo-

ple. They want to convert them into people like themselves. 'Join our church, join our fraternity, marry us to get rid of your dark skin,' they say."

Mrs. Harris realizes people will disagree with her but her point is that those who are different are not accepted. The American Indian, however, wants very little. He wants to be able to remain an Indian and be accepted without ridicule. He wants to preserve the dignity of his family and his people. And he wants to work. But as one of the Nation's smallest minorities the Indian remains misunderstood, abused and, in many cases, poverty stricken.

SOLDIERS has heard these reactions from Indians: "People are uninterested. They think they know all about the Indian . . . They learned about Thanksgiving, corn and canoes—that's enough. . . . They heard about Sitting Bull and know that Custer got it from the Indians but they don't care to know much more . . ."

There are now some half million Indians in the United States who are members of 263 different tribes, bands, villages, pueblos or other groups. In 1492 there were more than 300 separate languages; today there are less than 100. Translation from Indian languages to English is still difficult. Grammar and semantics differ to such an extent that even rough translation requires careful thought. Among many tribes, children don't learn English until first grade.

In 1924 Congress granted full citizenship to all American Indians—but not all accepted it. Indians are subject to local, state and Federal taxes and laws including the draft. They also have all the freedoms and responsibilities of other citizens. And they have their problems.

Few reservations have sufficient resources to support their populations, drinking has reached epidemic proportions on some reservations and few industrial or commercial jobs are located near enough to provide work. The obvious solution for many young Indians is to leave the reservation.

"A few years ago the Government tried a relocation program but it didn't work out too well," explained Tom Oxendine, a Lumbee Indian who is Director of

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If the hooded Apache Crown dancer, opposite page, looks strange to you, what do you think a Catholic or Episcopal bishop in his robes of office looks like to an Indian? At left: These Cherokee Indians visited London in 1762. The gentleman on the left is holding a wampum belt and a trade ax, not a tomahawk.

Public Information for the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

"We found that Indians would volunteer for a training program because things were so terrible on the reservation. But a lot of them failed."

Oxendine explained it wasn't the 8 hours on the job that bothered the young Indians, it was the other 16. "Because of what one hears growing up as an Indian he becomes a different kind of person. He learns or accepts according to the values of his parents. It's just very difficult to put a boy who grew up on a Navajo reservation out to work alone in a place like Los Angeles. What does he do with himself? He believes a lot of things that just aren't so."

Why The Army. Still families encourage their sons to leave and find a better way of life and the Army has been a way out for generations.

"That was true in my case," said Jim Thomas, a Winnebago Indian from Winnebago, ND. (Jim was an E-5 grunt when he left the Army in '65). "It was indicated to me the Army was a way out. You know, three squares and clothes."

"Folks encouraged us to leave the reservation when I was a kid," said Tom Bad Heart Bull. "Where I'm from there's not a lot to do. A lot of kids drink, drink an awful lot."

Tom is a civilian now but he served two tours as a sergeant with the 173d Airborne in Vietnam. He was reared on a ranch with his parents, uncles, aunts and grandparents.

"We all spoke our Sioux language. Once in awhile missionaries would come out to speak English but you know, mostly it was Sioux. I can't understand a lot of things. I'm just not very good in English or the interpretation is probably different; I get mixed up."

Tom said he enlisted like a lot of Sioux boys because he got his physical exam notice and was not enjoying life off the reservation.

Mitchell Bush, an Onondaga from New York, enlisted in the tradition of his people. "My family didn't say a word about it; I decided to go. Onondagas have been in the War of 1812, the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, World Wars I and II, Korea and Vietnam. We've a history of being very much involved and we'd get the displeasure of our fathers' generation if we decided to dodge the draft or go to school for 20 years to avoid it."

Traditions of military service are stronger still among the Plains Indians: the Comanche, Kiowa, Pawnee, Osage, Wichita, Arapaho, Ute, Nez Percé, Blackfoot and others.

Long ago these tribes survived as nomadic buffalo hunters. The horse was mobility and therefore wealth. Prestige belonged to those who hunted and defended the hunting ground. It was natural then for those tribes to become dependent on their warriors. Military societies formed and still exist today.

Major Scott Bradshaw, who is now a part-time minority officer candidate recruiter (OCS, ROTC and West Point) for Headquarters, Fifth U.S. Army, ex-

plained how the old ways still work.

"Let's say a kid enlists as an E-1. That means this guy is going to do something; he gets a lot of prestige—he's a hero before he goes."

"When he leaves to go in the service his family and the old people will have a dance to honor him and what's called a 'give-away'. It's a very old custom. The family gives away horses, blankets and other things and then speaks for the individual who's going away—it's to make people think about him when he's gone. When he comes back there are more 'give-aways'."

Old Ways. But Indians, sometimes more than other soldiers, have difficulty adjusting to Army ways. It depends on how they were reared, their religion, language, schooling and where they grew up.

"The more conservative Indians—those raised in the old ways—generally have a more difficult time adjusting than those from the cities," said Mitch Bush. "You'll find conservative elements among almost all tribes but especially the Hopi, Pueblos, the Acomas and some California tribes."

"I was raised in an English speaking home; we were progressive. But at home it's about half and half. The conservative people are usually the ones who practice the Indian religion."

There are many Indian religions and religion is one reason many Indians remain conservative. For example, in the Iroquois Confederacy religion and government tend to overlap. You can't be a member of the Iroquois governing body unless you are a member of the Long House religion or practice the Code of Handsome Lake.

As in other societies, those who preserve the religion also preserve the culture. Western arts and sciences would have disappeared during the Dark Ages if it hadn't been for medieval monks. And today Jews, Quakers, Mormons and others still preserve their culture by observing religious laws.





Clockwise: That's Juan Ortiz cooking slowly but about to be saved. The chief's daughter is begging for his life. The naked lady is the wife of a Timucua chief being carried on a palanquin. The lady with the hat is Pocahontas who saved John Smith, was captured, became a Christian, married John Rolfe and moved to London. Left: No broken leg, the leggings are traditional. The bundle on the woman's back is an infant. Far left, bottom: With the Sun Dance pole in place, a sacred lodge will be built around it.

No Thank You

The Federal Government may have granted full citizenship to all American Indians in 1924 but that doesn't mean they all wanted or accepted it.

The Iroquois Confederacy, composed of Mohawks, Onondagas, Oneidas, Cayugas, Senecas and Tuscaroras, has never accepted the jurisdiction of the United States. Those tribes have always maintained that their government is equal to the Federal Government.

When Congress made members of the Confederacy citizens the response was "We didn't ask to be citizens of your country; we are citizens of our own country."

What's the essence of Indian religions?

"I don't know if I can explain it," ventured Jim Thomas. "The Pcyote religion [for example] consists of singing, drum beating and dancing. It's a closeness with earth and nature.

"There's a Great Spirit and there's a trinity—a belief in three persons in one God. There's no preacher; it's a religion people participate in. It's a belief in something greater than human."

"I was raised more a Christian," said Tom Bad Heart Bull. "My mother believed and took us to church but my dad had a lot of my grandmother's influence in him. He tended to go back to the old ways.

"They prayed in Indian a lot whenever there was a need, like during sickness. They still do a lot of praying and singing in Sioux."

There are differences in the ways things are done but a lot's the same.

Just as other soldiers have a desire to be home for the holidays, so do Indians. Everyone gets lonely and homesick.

"It was no problem for me," said Mitch, "because I was raised a Christian. The Army recognizes majority religions but not the minorities. For example, we have the Mid-Winter Festival. It's 11 days of religious activities. That's a time when an Indian kid would want to be home.

"Then there's the Dead Feast in early spring—it follows Easter very closely but it goes back hundreds of years. And there's the Green Corn Dance in August.

"You can worship where you are and not come home," explained Mitch, "but I don't think an Indian would conduct his own ceremony away from the reservation. But he could. Of course it wouldn't be like on the reservation with dancing, feasting, repenting, naming children and the other things that happen. The Mid-Winter Festival is, for instance, the day when children are given Indian names; when they're born they're given Christian names."

Misunderstanding. "I got in fights," said Tom Bad Heart Bull. "Most of them were over my name. They didn't understand; well, they didn't understand how I



felt. I don't think white people understand the way the Indian feels anyway. They should know my name is just like their name but—I don't know."

Yes, there are a lot of things that white men don't understand about Indians and it becomes more and more apparent as whites spend time with Indians. Customs, languages and traditions are different. For example, there are no curse words in Indian languages. Can you imagine, then, how insulted an Indian feels when someone curses him?

"At home we're very careful about our language," said Mitch. "This is something that gets to me because I'm involved with a lot of white and black people. The language they use makes me very uncomfortable. And these people aren't angry or anything; to them they are just regular words."

"And the limp Indian handshake has nothing to do



Contrary to what a lot of people think, reservations are poor. Very few Indians are oil rich. Jobs on or near reservations are scarce. Only recently has the Government helped some tribes start local industries. On many reservations logging is important as here on the Hoppa Valley Reservation. Some tribes still tend flocks as this young Mission Indian is doing.

with being sweet," added Scott Bradshaw, "The limp handshake is what I was taught."

"A lot of people think of Indians as being very stoic and expressionless," explained Mitch. "But Indians have a sense of humor; it's just a little different from the white man's".

"And people think Indians don't know how to have a good time because they're quiet," put in Scott. "Well, things quiet down a lot because what we have is our own. That's just the way it is. Indians don't generally talk loudly or incessantly and they won't speak unless spoken to."

Also, many Indians have a deep monotone voice. People tend to think that means the Indian is dull or doesn't give a damn but that isn't the case at all.

Tom Bad Heart Bull explained that the Sioux language is spoken softly, caused partly from slowing down to use English where normally Sioux would be spoken. "It depends on what you're talking about," he said. "If you're talking seriously the tone is more even."

"I've changed my style of speaking," confessed Mitch, "because I do a lot of public speaking and I don't want to sound foreign. You notice the sound of Jim's voice? He was raised in the city and he's got that sharpness to it."

"You'll also notice that many Indians won't look you in the eye when you're talking," added Scott. "That's because of what they've been taught. It's not because they're shifty."

Trouble. There are times when an Indian's culture does get in the way when he's on active duty. The Plains Indians reared in the tradition of the warrior may feel pressured to accomplish too much. The Indian's tendency to remain by himself usually draws unwanted attention. When pressured into becoming one of the boys he sometimes drinks too heavily in order to compensate for being different.

Could an Indian's religion get in the way of Army service? Mitch answered no but there are other possibilities. "The old Indian religious code teaches how to live, how to treat your fellow people, what's sin. It's sort of a moral code.

"The Indian code says the poorer a person is the better he is because that means he shares things with his fellow man. In the Army you don't get a chance to share. It's your bunk, your area, your locker. (It's alien to the Indian to say *my*.) Then too," continued Mitch, "Army life is known for its card playing and booze drinking and those things are against the code.

"Playing cards is specifically prohibited and so is drinking the white man's fire water. So if the kid is very conservative he would be set apart. But a lot of Indians will drink to extremes in the Army because they're having a problem adjusting to an alien culture. So they drown themselves in the NCO or enlisted men's club.

"You see, the white man's culture is alien in many ways to the Indian race; they don't mix well. So if the Indian soldier is a strong believer in the Indian way a lot of the things white people do are unacceptable to him.

"Attitudes toward material wealth are basic," Mitch continued, with the others agreeing. "White people are intent on gathering material wealth and in the Army that would mean promotions. They would be very concerned about being promoted, about gaining rank, but most Indians aren't concerned about that. If they like what they're doing they're very happy about it. They may not be rank conscious."

Military rank structures pose another possible problem because there is no rank structure in Indian tribes. Tom Bad Heart Bull commented that he never quite knew what it was but he always felt funny about taking orders.

"I think this is another Indian trait," offered Mitch. "I don't know of any tribal leaders who expect to be treated different from anyone else. The chief is respected but not deferred to. He has no special privileges; there are no classes, ranks or status.

"There's just a general respect," he continued. "There's no bowing or saluting. A person is raised to respect his elders as persons. A person is referred to just as father or uncle or dad or whatever. I've noticed that a lot of white kids refer to any older male as 'sir'. Well, we're not raised to call people 'sir'."

"With older people, you know the person—the person knows you and you respect him. Even old people are called by their first names," Scott added. "An old man wouldn't want me to call him 'sir'. That would make him feel like he was belittling me."

Back Home. "The reason a lot of guys couldn't get adjusted to the Army was because it was the first time they had been away from home," Tom Bad Heart Bull said. "They got lonesome and wanted to be with their own people—maybe that's one reason, I don't know."

Most of the Indians these men knew in the Army left and went home. Some got into serious trouble but most served their tours honorably and went back to their reservations to find work.

"A lot of money was made available from Congress in the '50s to entice Indians to relocate in the cities for vocational training," said Jim. "The reasoning was there's a lot of poverty on the reservations so let's bring the Indians in where the jobs are. It was a disaster. Poor people went from one poor area to another poor area. Families were broken up; many went back to the reservations. But things are getting better."

What's it like for an Indian who gets in trouble in the white man's world?

"Indian people are very broad minded," answered Mitch. "If a person gets into trouble on the outside, say in Washington for car theft, if he serves his time and goes home, he's paid for what he did. They don't hold it against him."

"A long time ago," Tom said, "you could steal something—if it was done in a daring way the tribe would put on a celebration or give you a name."

But that's another story, explained Scott. "Basically horses were wealth. Wealth was for the taking but it was important never to let one's own down. You see, up to 1870 war was conducted like a game, a rough game, until the tribes were revenge motivated with the coming of the white man and the Army. It was more honorable, for example, to touch a man than shoot him from long range."

That's why there originally was a need for military societies. They monitored hunting activities, acted as camp police and judged competitions for war honors. They provided the tribes with esprit de corps.

So what happens if a young warrior returns from the Army after being court-martialed? "First, you mustn't call all these Indians warriors," said Scott. "That's Hollywood, that's stereotyping. If a kid comes back screwed up the people who knew him before he left figure it's just another Indian screwed by the white man. The important thing—as it should be—is to treat every man like an individual. That's always been very important to Indians."

Discrimination? "I didn't find much discrimination against Indians in the Army," said Mitch. "I was kind of standoffish and there was only subtle harassment. But there was always a problem in filling out forms—of

being designated 'caucasian.' Or little things like 'Bush is waiting for a package from home; it's a bottle with a smoke signal from his mother,' that sort of thing."

Tom Bad Heart Bull added, "They'd harass me about my name but it was really a joke most of the time. After a while I let it out the other car. And guys were always asking if the reservation was fenced off so finally I told them, 'yeah, it's fenced off.' "

Of course reservations aren't fenced and Indians are free to go anywhere they choose. But among the general population, myth and ignorance are persistent. Mitch has tried to overcome them by traveling with a dancing group; he's the commentator.

"People still come up to me and ask, 'Are you a real Indian?' Well, I used to go through the whole bit. 'Oh, yes, I'm an Onondaga, he's a . . . ' But they weren't interested in hearing that. Now I just say, 'No, we're Japanese; we're from the Japanese embassy here.' "

Some Indian groups don't have that sense of humor and have protested, among other things, ball clubs being named after tribes and have otherwise taken a militant stance.

"The American Indian Movement is a radical group; I can understand them but I don't think their method is right," said Scott. "The Indians had the country taken from them. They have a legitimate gripe."

About pressuring ball clubs to change their names Mitch said, "I feel we have many more problems to contend with and haven't the time to waste on a petty thing like that. That time could be used for something else but I do think some of the cartoon figures of Indians with great big noses, bow legs and feet sticking out could go."

Changes and Opportunity. "Back in the '50s the Government had it all figured out—we'll get rid of the Indians' problems. We'll take them off the reservations and then we don't have to worry about anything. But," added Jim, "I think this helped break things down culturally. What's happening now is a return to the old ways."

"Many well-meaning people just can't wait to get us into the mainstream of American Life, to get us away from the tribe, but that's bad," said Mitch. "I think this whole new awareness thing is a mark of better education . . . of more Indians in college getting together and talking."

"People once felt the Army was a pretty good place to go," said Jim, "but attitudes are changing." Mitch agreed. "Before there really weren't many alternatives. If you wanted to make it outside the reservation the Army or the Navy were about it."

"When we have our powwows each summer veterans are honored very much and held in high esteem, but I think it's going out the window with younger kids and I agree with them."

But that's where Scott Bradshaw's programs for going to college come in.

"I strongly suggest Indians look for Army ROTC scholarships—after all, there are 6,500 scholarships available."



Getting Better. "I've noticed a lot of changes," declared Jim. "There are a lot of new houses up home. The Government seems to be providing more; there's a lumber mill being built now to supply jobs. The tribe owns it."

"They have a moccasin factory where I'm from," added Tom Bad Heart Bull.

Mitch's situation is different because he's an Onondaga. (See box.) "We don't take any Federal or state help because we're independent of the country. But" he added, "there are new houses going up, people are working, housing is improving, they have better jobs. The women don't become house cleaners today; the girls go out to become secretaries, nurses and nurses' aids; they have a better chance. They're all working in the city only 6 miles away so they live at home. They have better jobs and better pay. The biggest change is that every kid now dances Indian dances and sings the old songs.

"I think most people at home have TVs now and electricity but that's not the point. The point is that the white man should not judge other peoples' cultures by his own," said Mitch. "To understand Indian ways it might help to relate them to something that is not a part of one's own background."

Scott offered one last comment: "A whole way of life was taken away from the Indians and not replaced with something of value. But don't get me wrong. I'm not crying the blues, because Indians will make it".

An Early Start Pays

As far as Scott Bradshaw knows he's the only active duty Army officer assigned to recruiting minority group officers: candidates for OCS, ROTC and the U.S. Military Academy.

But rather than just wait for a black, Indian or Chicano candidate, Scott drums up business through Junior ROTC.

There are now two Junior ROTC units at Indian schools. One is at the Fort Sill, OK, Indian School and the other is at Wingate High School at Fort Wingate, NM. Both schools are run by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and staffed with one officer and one NCO, usually American Indians.

The program is completely voluntary and mainly provides leadership training. It's also a fine way to get an inside track on one of the 6,500 Army ROTC scholarships awarded annually. Each is worth about \$10,000 at a four-year college or university.

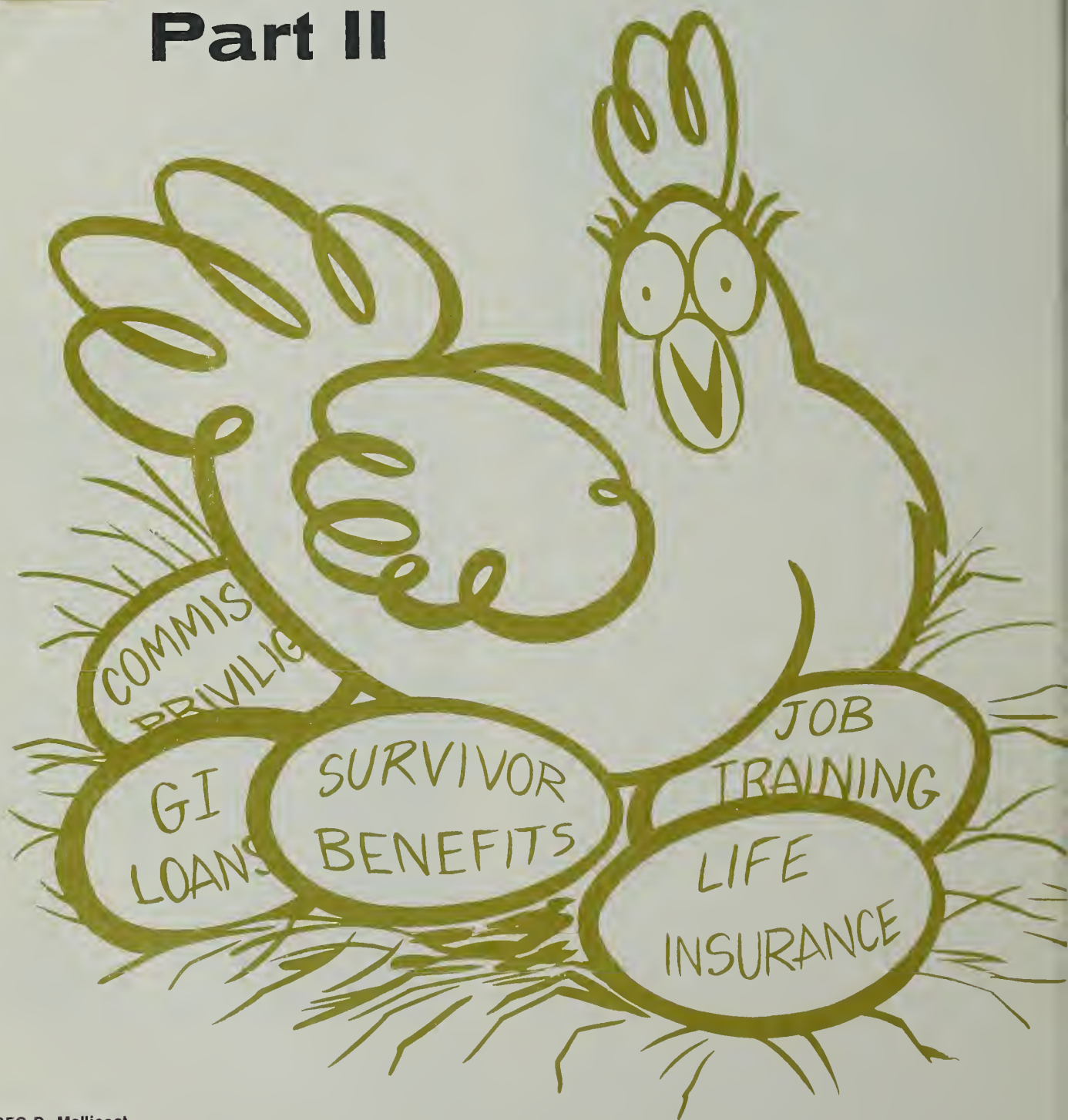


There's no reason these Indian children have to grow up in a society that doesn't understand them or their culture.

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Still More For You Part II



SFC D. Mallicoat

The new Survivor Benefits Program is just one of the many benefits offered the retiree in addition to the health, education and employment assistance summarized in the December '72 SOLDIERS. This follow-on article deals with loans, insurance, death and non-VA benefits but doesn't cover all the benefits offered such as those for disabled veterans. Information is given soldiers upon release from the service and further information is available at local VA offices.

GI Loans for Homes, Farms, Businesses

Veterans eligible for GI loans fall into three basic categories: Korean, Post Korean and Vietnam. Certain widows and wives are also eligible.

Korean War vets must have served on active duty sometime between June 27, 1950 and February 1, 1955 and have at least 90 days total service (unless discharged for a service-connected disability). Post Korean and Vietnam vets must have served on active duty for 181 days or more, any part of which was after January 31, 1955. All veterans must have been released under conditions other than dishonorable. (Six-months enlistees are not eligible because their service isn't considered active duty as defined by law.)

Unmarried widows of men who died while on active duty as a result of service-connected disabilities and wives of active duty soldiers officially listed as missing in action or prisoners of war for more than 90 days are eligible for home loans only. Official notice that the husband is no longer listed as missing or captured ends entitlement.

Loans may be made to buy, build, refinance or improve a home; to buy a farm, farmland, stock, feed and seed, farm machinery and other farm supplies and equipment; to buy a mobile home (no insured loans); and to buy a business or otherwise enable a veteran to undertake or expand a legitimate business venture. Veterans who left the service after the Korean War and servicemen still on active duty are not eligible for business loans or insured loans except for entitlements based on World War II or Korean War service.

The maximum home loan available is \$12,500; \$4,000 for other real estate loans; and \$2,000 for non-real estate loans. A veteran with the maximum home loan entitlement still may get a mobile home loan. When buying just the mobile home there is a \$10,000 maximum. The figure is \$17,500 when a mobile home site is included. No other home loan benefit may be used until the mobile home loan is paid in full.

Maximum interest rate on GI loans may vary due to changes in the law and VA regs. Once a loan is made, however, the interest remains the same for the life of the loan. The interest rate on these loans is governed by law and VA regs.

Loan terms are subject to negotiation between the lender and the veteran. The repayment period may be as long as 30 years. The VA requires no down payment but closing costs must be paid in cash. If the loan

exceeds the VA's determination of reasonable value the veteran must certify he's paying the difference in cash without supplemental borrowing.

Maximum maturity for a mobile home loan is 13 years and 32 days. If a site is also being purchased the period is extended to 15 years and 32 days. A cash down payment is needed to cover the difference, if any, between the VA loan maximum and the veteran's cost.

The VA protects borrowers four ways. Houses less than a year old must meet or exceed VA standards for planning, construction and general acceptability. On a new house the builder must give the veteran a 1-year warranty assuring that the house conforms substantially with VA plans and specifications. (This is also true for mobile homes.) In some instances the VA may pay or otherwise compensate the veteran for correction of serious structural defects which crop up within 4 years after the loan is made.

The VA also refuses to deal with businessmen who take unfair advantage of veterans or who will not deal with a credit-worthy, eligible veteran because of race, color, creed or national origin.

A veteran must certify he intends to live in the GI-financed home or mobile home he is buying or improving both at the time of application and at the loan closing. Direct loans may be secured only in some rural or small community areas where the VA has found private mortgage financing not generally acceptable. Local VA officials should be consulted if a direct loan is involved.

When a veteran sells residential property financed with a GI loan he must request the VA to furnish a release from liability to the Government. The VA must be satisfied that the purchaser is a good risk and has obligated himself by contract to purchase the property and assume all of the veteran's liabilities. The release doesn't restore the original loan entitlement nor does it change the fact that the VA continues to remain liable on the guaranty.

GI Life Insurance and Survivor Benefit Plan

All veterans released under conditions other than dishonorable and all retirees are eligible for some type of insurance. The maximum amount of Government life insurance (exclusive of Servicemen's Group Life Insurance and Veterans Mortgage Life Insurance) that one can carry is \$10,000. It is possible to carry as much as \$15,000 of SGLI plus another \$10,000 Government life insurance. VMLI has no bearing upon other Government coverage.

STATUS OF LIFE INSURANCE PROGRAMS

Program	Beginning Date	Ending Date for New Issues	Policy Letter Prefix
U.S. Government (USGLI)	May 1919	Apr. 25, 1951	K
National Service (NSLI)	Oct. 8, 1940	Apr. 25, 1951	V, H
Veterans Special (VSLI)	Apr. 25, 1951	Dec. 31, 1956	RS, W
Service Disabled (SDVI)	Apr. 25, 1951	Still Open	R11
Veterans Reopened (VR1)	May 1, 1965	May 2, 1966	J, JR, JS
Servicemen's Group (SGLI)	Sept. 29, 1965	Still Open	
Veterans Mortgage (VMLI)	Aug. 11, 1971	Still Open	

Effective June 25, 1970 lapsed term policies may be reinstated within 5 years from the date of lapse. However, NSLI on the Limited Convertible Term Plan (policy prefix W) may not be reinstated if the term period ended after the policyholder's 50th birthday.

Lapsed permanent plan policies may be reinstated at any time except that J, JR and JS policies must be reinstated within 5 years from date of lapse and an endowment plan must be reinstated within the endowment period.

Any term policy which is in force may be converted to a permanent plan if requirements are met. However, NSLI policyholders are not eligible to convert an endowment plan while totally disabled.

After the end of the first policy year, provided premiums have been paid for at least one year, guaranteed values available include cash value, paid-up insurance, extended term insurance and policy loan provision. Current interest on policy loans is 5 percent. Earlier loans at lower interest rates are not affected.

All members of the Armed Forces are automatically insured under SGLI with premiums deducted from their pay unless they decline in writing to be insured. Coverage is \$15,000 unless the member elects \$10,000 or \$5,000.

Members on full duty have protection for 120 days after separation unless AWOL for more than 31 days and not restored to duty with pay. The SGLI can be replaced, regardless of health, by individual policies issued by 600 participating companies if application is made and premiums paid before the end of 120 days. Further information is available at the nearest VA regional office or the Office of Servicemen's Group Life Insurance, 212 Washington St., Newark, NJ 07102.

Survivor Benefit Plan (SBP). This newest insurance plan may replace the Retired Servicemen's Family Protection Plan (RSFPP) for the retired service member if he chooses the new plan voluntarily before September 21, 1973. RSFPP is automatically null and void for members retiring after September 21, 1972.

The SBP provides survivor income of up to 55 percent of the retired pay of retirees to their widows or widowers and dependent children. Those retiring on or after September 21, 1972 are automatically in the plan if they have spouses or dependent children. However, they must complete an election certificate, DD Form 1883, before retirement. In order to provide maximum protection the retiree gives up a small part of his retired pay. The formula for this cost is 2½ percent of the first \$300 of monthly retired pay plus 10 percent of the remainder.

There are three circumstances when a service member would not be strongly encouraged to take the maximum:

☐ When other adequate measures have been taken to protect one's spouse and dependent children.

☐ When family assets are substantial enough that additional protection is not needed.

☐ When the retiree's spouse is near or past age 62. (This is because SBP payments are reduced by Social Security eligibility of the beneficiary.)

A member retiring on or after September 21, 1972 who elects automatic coverage cannot withdraw from the plan once his participation is in effect. Similarly, a member already retired who elects to participate in SBP cannot withdraw.

The SBP monthly payment to a beneficiary is reduced if the beneficiary is entitled to Dependency and Indemnity Compensation (DIC) from the VA and/or Social Security survivor benefits. Entitlement to Civil Service survivor benefits also affects the SBP payments.

SBP provisions were summarized in the December '72 SOLDIERS. DIC eligibility is described below.

CURRENT DIC MONTHLY PAYMENT AMOUNTS

DIC Widow Rates

Pay Grade	Monthly Rate	Pay Grade	Monthly Rate
E-1	\$184	W-4	262
E-2	189	O-1	232
E-3	195	O-2	240
E-4	206	O-3	257
E-5	212	O-4	272
E-6	217	O-5	299
E-7	227	O-6	337
E-8	240	O-7	365
E-9	251 ^a	O-8	399
W-1	232	O-9	429
W-2	241	O-10	469 ^b
W-3	249		

^a If the veteran served as Sergeant Major of the Army, Senior Enlisted Adviser of the Navy, Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force or Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps at the applicable time designated by Section 402, Title 38, U.S.C., the widow's rate shall be \$270.

^b If the veteran served as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Chief of Staff of the Army, Chief of Naval Operations, Chief of Staff of the Air Force or Commandant of the Marine Corps at the applicable time designated by Section 402, Title 38, U.S.C., the widow's rate shall be \$503.

The monthly rates of DIC for parents range from \$10 to \$100, based upon the income of the parents and whether there is only one parent, two parents not living together or two parents together or remarried with spouse. The income limit for two parents together or remarried and with spouse is \$3,800; that for one parent or two parents not together is \$2,600.

When a uniformed services member dies of a service-connected cause, either while on active duty or in retirement, certain members of his family are eligible for monthly DIC payments. These include the widow

or dependent widower, dependent children and in some cases where income is very low, dependent parents.

Only the surviving spouse's SBP payment is cut when DIC payments are involved. VA payment for children will not affect the spouse's SBP payment. Nor is the SBP payment affected by the entitlement of a child to VA educational assistance. The total of two monthly payments to the spouse—DIC plus SBP—will be equal to the full amount otherwise payable under SBP. Also, any amount deducted from the retiree's pay that relates to the cost of that part of the SBP payment not paid because of the DIC payment will be refunded to the surviving spouse.

Aid for Survivors

This topic is covered in "Beyond the Grave," October '72 SOLDIERS. Further information is contained in VA IS-1 Fact Sheet entitled "Federal Benefits for Veterans and Dependents" available from your local VA office or by writing the Veterans Benefits Office, 2033 M St. NW, Washington, DC 20421.

Other Benefits

There are several benefits available to veterans, retirees and their dependents which are not administered by the VA. These include:

Correction of Military Records. Generally a request of this nature must be filed within 3 years after discovery. The service member, survivors or legal representative should write to the service concerned using Department of Defense Form DD-149 available at any VA office.

Exchange and Commissary Privileges are available to retired service members, those service members honorably discharged with 100 percent service-connected disabilities and their dependents. Unremarried widows and dependents in either case are also eligible. Application forms for ID cards may be obtained from your VA regional office.

Federal Civil Service Preference. Benefits for veterans seeking Federal employment include: additional point credit in competitive exams, waivers of physical requirements, certain jobs reserved for veterans, preference for retention in case of reduction in force and similar procedures. Unremarried widows and mothers of deceased veterans are also authorized such preferences. Most large post offices have Civil Service information centers or addresses where such information can be obtained.

FHA Home Mortgage Insurance gives veterans certain advantages in meeting payment requirements when obtaining FHA insured loans. Veterans eligible for VA loans should check advantages of both programs.

Manpower Retraining Programs. Veterans are

given priority for referral to appropriate training programs in private or public schools and on-the-job training. The trainee receives an allowance generally equivalent to the weekly unemployment compensation rate and the state may supplement that amount. The program is administered by the U.S. Department of Labor through state employment service agencies and the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare through state vocational education agencies.

Naturalization Preference. Aliens with war service in the Armed Forces who have been lawfully admitted to the U.S. for permanent residence or who at any time entered the Armed Forces while within the U.S., the Canal Zone, American Samoa or Swains Island may have their naturalization authorized and expedited by eliminating certain requirements. Apply at the nearest office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Guaranty of Premiums on Commercial Life Insurance. The premiums and interest due on eligible commercial life insurance policies, not exceeding \$10,000 in any individual case, may be guaranteed by the Government while the policyholder is on active military duty and for 2 years thereafter. Repayment must be made to the Government for any amount paid insurers.

Review of Discharges. Within 15 years after discharge, veterans may apply for issuance of a new-type discharge to a board of review having authority to change, correct or modify any discharge or dismissal from the services that was NOT the result of a general court-martial. The veteran, his surviving spouse, next of kin or legal representative should write to the service concerned on Department of Defense Form DD-293 which can be obtained at any VA office.

Social Security Credits. Veterans with 90 days of active service since September 16, 1940 are given wage credits toward their Social Security earnings record. This was done differently during different time periods: some credits were gratuitous, others called for contribution from basic pay. Whether listed on earnings records or not, these credits are counted when the veteran or his survivors make a claim for benefits. Further information can be obtained at the nearest Social Security district office.

Where To Go For Help

For information or assistance in applying for veterans benefits write, call or visit one of the Veterans Administration regional offices around the country. Application for medical benefits may be made at any VA medical facility.

In many states you can call the VA regional office toll-free from communities in that state. Consult your local directory or information assistance operator for the latest listing of these numbers.



UNOFFICIALLY SPEAKING



"Just when I had myself talked out of it."



"Ask me about that problem next week—if you're still here."



"What're you complaining about?
People on the outside pay hundreds of dollars for a
water bed and you're getting one for free."



"Frankly, this book contains everything you
always wanted to know about
automatic weapons but were afraid to ask."



PROMO BREAK

Promotion points for E-4s and E-5s have been boosted in some cases according to a DA message. Airborne training now earns 10--a hike of four. Ranger training now gets 30 points, up from 16. The Basic Leadership Course, Special Leadership Preparation Program and Trainee Leadership Preparation Program all get five points for successful completion or two points per week whichever is greater. The new policy does not provide for retroactive recomputation of points for those already on the promotion list but they may request reevaluation under current regs and the new point system will then apply.

RESERVISTS

DA is looking for qualified Army Reservists to serve in the Strategic Military Intelligence (MID) program. Both officers and enlisted members are needed. MIDs not only support the Active Forces but they do it during both Inactive Duty for Training at their home station and while on Annual Training. The MIDs provide strategic intelligence research and analysis support to DOD level agencies and to headquarters down to theater level. Officers should have had MOS 9668 or 9300 experience. Enlisted personnel with MOS 96B are usually preferred. More information may be obtained by a letter to: HQDA DAMI-AOP, Washington, DC, 20310 or by calling Area Code 202, OXford 5-7256 (collect) or Autovon 225-7256.

HEALTH DEGREE

Looking for a degree in environmental health? The Army will pick up the tab for qualified men and women and pay tuition, fees and some other expenses for the 4 years of education. And that's on top of your normal pay and allowances. After graduation you'll become a second lieutenant in the Medical Service Corps working with environmental factors bearing on health. There are a number of requirements to be met and you have to take the scholastic aptitude test before March 1. For more details write: The Surgeon General, Washington, DC, 20314.

VA BENEFIT

Veteran's wives, widows and dependent children who are eligible for VA educational assistance may now take on-the-job training or apprenticeships in lieu of going to college. In addition to training wages paid by employers, VA now pays trainees a starting wage of \$160 per month.

MOS CHOP

Some Army National Guardsmen and Army Reservists were unduly shocked to learn that the Army announced the elimination of certain aircraft repairman jobs. The MOSs chopped from the Active Army needs are 67B, 67C, 67M and 67P. Aircraft requiring those skills are being transferred to the National Guard and Reserve and the skills will still be needed there. MOS 67T has been eliminated completely from the enlisted MOS structure.

PAY BOOST FOR THE ARMED FORCES

effective 1 January 1973

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Pay Grade	2 or less	Over 2	Over 3	Over 4	Over 6	Over 8	Over 10	Over 12	Over 14	Over 16	Over 18	Over 20	Over 22	Over 26	Over 30
O-10 ¹	\$2,415.00	\$2,500.20	\$2,500.20	\$2,500.20	\$2,500.20	\$2,595.90	\$2,595.90	\$2,794.80	\$2,794.80	\$2,994.90	\$2,994.90	\$3,195.00*	\$3,195.00*	\$3,394.20*	\$3,394.20*
O-9	2,140.50	2,196.90	2,243.70	2,243.70	2,243.70	2,300.40	2,300.40	2,395.80	2,395.80	2,595.90	2,595.90	2,794.80	2,794.80	2,994.90	2,994.90
O-8	1,938.60	1,996.80	2,044.50	2,044.50	2,044.50	2,106.90	2,106.90	2,200.40	2,200.40	2,395.80	2,395.80	2,595.90	2,595.90	2,700.30	2,700.30
O-7	1,610.70	1,720.80	1,720.80	1,720.80	1,720.80	1,797.30	1,797.30	1,902.00	1,902.00	2,196.90	2,196.90	2,347.80	2,347.80	2,577.80	2,577.80
O-6	1,194.00	1,312.20	1,397.70	1,397.70	1,397.70	1,397.70	1,397.70	1,445.10	1,445.10	1,673.70	1,673.70	1,797.30	1,797.30	2,062.50	2,062.50
O-5	954.90	1,121.70	1,198.80	1,198.80	1,198.80	1,198.80	1,235.70	1,301.40	1,388.40	1,492.50	1,578.30	1,625.70	1,683.00	1,883.00	1,883.00
O-4	805.20	979.80	1,046.10	1,046.10	1,046.10	1,046.10	1,112.10	1,187.70	1,312.20	1,369.20	1,407.30	1,407.30	1,407.30	1,407.30	1,407.30
O-3 ²	748.20	836.40	893.70	893.70	893.70	893.70	903.00	1,036.50	1,036.50	1,121.60	1,121.60	1,216.80	1,216.80	1,216.80	1,216.80
O-2 ²	652.20	712.50	855.90	855.90	855.90	855.90	903.00	903.00	903.00	903.00	903.00	903.00	903.00	903.00	903.00
O-1 ²	566.10	589.50	712.50	712.50	712.50	712.50	712.50	712.50	712.50	712.50	712.50	712.50	712.50	712.50	712.50

¹While serving as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Chief of Staff of the Army, Chief of Staff of the Navy, Chief of Naval Operations, Chief of Staff of the Air Force, or Commandant of the Marine Corps, basic pay for this grade is \$3,745.20* regardless of cumulative years of service computed under section 205 of this title.

²Does not apply to commissioned officers who have been credited with over 4 years' active service as enlisted members.

*The rate of basic pay for military personnel at these rates is limited by Section 5308 of title 5, United States Code, as added by the Federal Pay Comparability Act of 1970, to the rate for level V of the Executive Schedule (\$36,000 per annum, or \$3,000 per month as of the effective date of this adjustment).

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS WHO HAVE BEEN CREDITED WITH OVER 4 YEARS' ACTIVE SERVICE AS ENLISTED MEMBERS

	O-3	O-2	O-1
W-4	\$ 762.00	\$ 817.50	\$ 817.50
W-3	693.00	751.50	751.50
W-2	606.60	656.10	656.10
W-1	505.50	579.90	579.90

WARRANT OFFICERS

	W-4	W-3	W-2	W-1
	\$ 762.00	\$ 817.50	\$ 817.50	\$ 817.50
	693.00	751.50	751.50	751.50
	606.60	656.10	656.10	656.10
	505.50	579.90	579.90	579.90

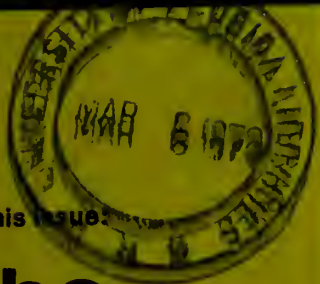
ENLISTED MEMBERS

	E-9 ¹	E-8	E-7	E-6	E-5	E-4	E-3	E-2	E-1
	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	507.30	547.20	567.60	587.40	587.40	587.40	587.40	587.40	587.40
	438.00	477.90	497.70	518.10	518.10	518.10	518.10	518.10	518.10
	384.60	418.80	438.90	458.10	458.10	458.10	458.10	458.10	458.10
	369.90	390.60	413.10	445.50	445.50	445.50	445.50	445.50	445.50
	355.80	375.30	390.30	405.60	405.60	405.60	405.60	405.60	405.60
	342.30	342.30	342.30	342.30	342.30	342.30	342.30	342.30	342.30
	307.20	307.20	307.20	307.20	307.20	307.20	307.20	307.20	307.20

¹While serving as Sergeant Major of the Army, Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy, Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force, or Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps basic pay for the grade is \$1,355.40 regardless of cumulative years of service computed under section 205 of this title.

SOLDIERS

FEBRUARY, 1973



In This Issue:

The Black Soldier

Also:

**Inner
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Civic
Action**

**New
Retirement
Plan**

**Runaway
Kids**



A7413



EDITOR'S CHOICE

Great Power Panda- monium

UNTIL RECENTLY a great power measured its status by its arsenal of strategic weaponry, its gross national product and its industrial might. Now its claim to distinction is the presence of a cuddly panda in its national zoo.

Right now the United States, North Korea, Japan—and until recently Great Britain and the Soviet Union—are the only countries outside of Red China exhibiting this rare breed of national resource. Two winsome, goggle-eyed pandas—Ling-Ling and Hsing-Hsing—were given to President Nixon by Chairman Mao of Red China last spring, while the President reciprocated with a gift of musk oxen for the Peking zoo.

The furor created by this foreign exchange continues to flare to feverish fervor. The pandas have long waiting lines in attendance for their rare public appearances. So you too can meet the newest tourist attractions in the Nation's Capital, SOLDIERS was invited to photograph Hsing-Hsing disporting himself on a sunny day in Washington's National Zoological Park.



SOLDIERS

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SOLDIERS, the Army's official magazine, is published under supervision of the Army Chief of Information to provide timely, factual information on policies, plans, operations and technical developments of the Department of the Army to the Active Army, Army National Guard, Army Reserve and Department of the Army civilian employees. It also conveys views of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff on topics of professional interest to Army members and assists in achieving information objectives of the Army. ■ Manuscripts of interest to Army personnel are invited. Direct communication is authorized to Editor, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314. Unless otherwise indicated material may be reprinted provided credit is given to SOLDIERS and the author. ■ Military unit distribution: From the U.S. Army AG Publications Center, 2800 Eastern Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21220 in accordance with DA Form 12-4 requirements submitted by commanders. ■ Individual subscriptions: \$17 annually to Stateside and APO addresses; \$21.25 to foreign addresses. ■ Individual paid subscriptions are available through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. ■ Use of funds for printing this publication approved by Headquarters, Department of the Army, March 5, 1969.

COVER: Leading off this issue, SOLDIERS comes up with a situation report on "The Black Soldier Today." Personifying the subject is Lester L. Hemingway, Jr., a 19-year-old Specialist 4 assigned to Department of the Army Personnel Management Team, as photographed by SSG Dave Hinkle.



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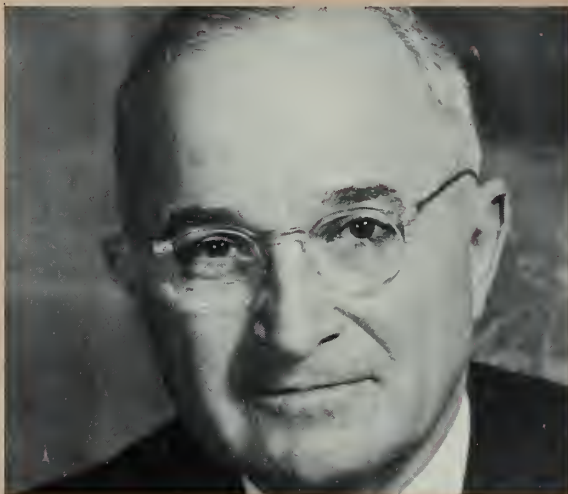
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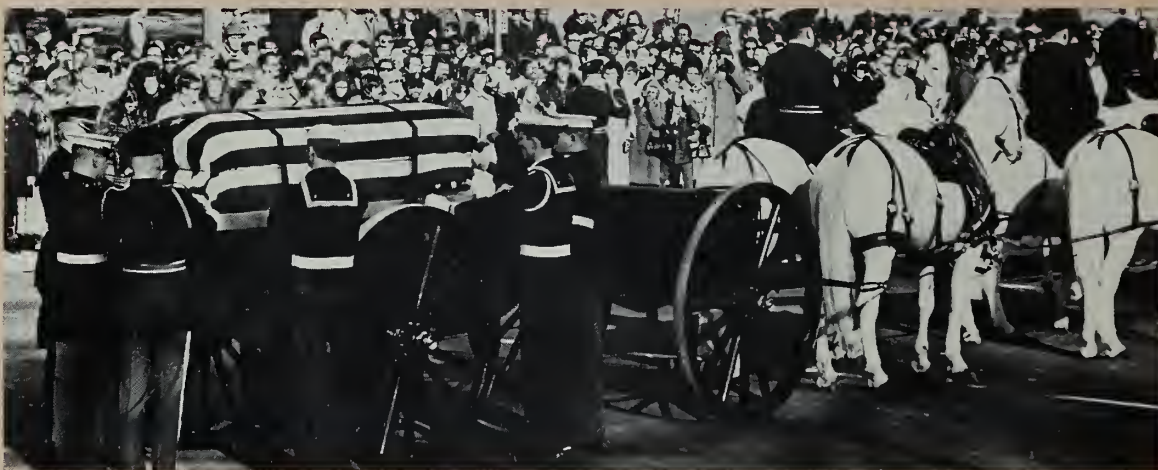
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President Harry S. Truman
1884-1972



President Lyndon B. Johnson
1908-1973



Within a month the nation has lost its only two living ex-chief executives. The 33d President, Harry S. Truman, who was an Army captain in World War I, died December 26 in a Kansas City, MO hospital. Lyndon Baines Johnson, 36th President, died unexpectedly at his Texas ranch January 22. Less than a month before he had attended services for Truman in Independence, MO, where Truman was laid to rest. Johnson's body was flown to Washington, DC for a state funeral (above), before burial in the family plot on the ranch in Texas.

NEW TAX FORM

It's that time of the year again...time to file your 1972 Federal Income Tax return. If you're not itemizing deductions you can use a new version of Form 1040A and save yourself a lot of time and trouble. To get a copy of the form, just stop by the nearest post office or contact your local IRS office.

EQUAL TREATMENT

The Veterans Administration recently cleared the air on recently enacted legislation pertaining to dependents and survivors of female veterans. Men whose wives die or become 100 percent disabled while in military service now have equal rights with wives and widows of male veterans. This new rule applies to all sorts of benefits, including home loans, education assistance, compensation and pension payments. If you think you qualify, check with your local VA office.

SEPARATE RATIONS

Be sure and check your leave and earnings statement this month if you are drawing separate rations. Effective January 1 DOD authorized an increase from \$1.46 to \$1.65 per day for all enlisted personnel drawing separate rations. If the total's not right, check with your finance officer.

CLOTHING ISSUE

With an eye for improvement wherever it can, the Army uniform board has given new soldiers a long-awaited choice in their initial clothing issue. After years of wearing boxer trunks through Basic Combat Training, trainees of the future will have the option of wearing jockey shorts instead.

WAC MPs

Stand By--Forts Belvoir, Knox, Benning, Gordon, Sill and Ord. You're about to receive your first WAC MPs. Under a recently instituted DA test program, the first female MP School graduates are on their way from Fort Gordon, GA, to their first assignments. DA will review the program in June and if successful, the program will result in offering a full career opportunity to enlisted military women in the law enforcement field.

SURVEY INSTRUMENT

A lightweight azimuth, gyro surveying instrument, designed for use by artillery survey organizations to determine rapid, accurate true azimuths for survey, fire direction and target acquisition has been developed for Army use. The instrument is a man-portable north-seeking gyroscope capable of determining True North with extreme accuracy without the assistance of celestial or landmark sightings.

REENLISTMENTS

Enlisted members serving on their first term of active service will no longer be permitted to reenlist upon completion of 8 months service. Anyone wanting to reenlist will be required to complete 21 months active duty before becoming eligible to reenlist. Those desiring to reenlist will undergo MOS evaluation as early as possible in advance of their anticipated reenlistment date but not earlier than their 17th month of active duty.



SOLDIERS is for soldiers and we invite readers' views on topics we're covering—or those you think we should. Please stay under 150 words—a postcard will do—and include your name, rank and address. We'll honor a request to withhold your name if you desire and the editors may condense comments to meet space requirements. We can't publish or answer every one but we'll use representative viewpoints. Send your letters to: Write On, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314.

Audie Murphy

I want to express my gratitude to all of you who were responsible for the excellent article on my late husband, Audie Murphy, which appeared in the November issue of SOLDIERS . . .

Audie was a man of many little-known facets. He defended most of the younger generation with vigor; and his love for the innocence of children was basic to his nature. He never regarded himself as a hero. But I think he grieved for men lost in battle during all of his post-war years. Yet he believed in keeping our beloved country strong, whatever the cost. His respect for all people in our armed services was tremendous. It lasted until the day he died.

Pamela Murphy

It's Pamunkey

I rarely indulge in the practice of writing "Letters to the Editor" but I cannot let this one go by. Reference is to the article "The Soldiers Who Were President" in your November 1972 issue, particularly to the part concerning George Washington, Mount Vernon and Belvoir.

First, the estate known as Mount Vernon was not that of his wife. Her estate was farther south, in Northern Neck. The estate was originally Washington's brother Lawrence's from whom he inherited it. It was named after Lawrence's commanding officer in the West Indies, Vernon . . .

James V. Davis, Jr.
Manassas, VA

The estate known as Mount Vernon was not part of Martha Custis (Washington's) estate. When her husband

died suddenly and without leaving a will she was entitled to a widow's share. Her estate was then known as the White House on the Pamunkey in what is now New Kent County, VA. Her husband's landholdings were extensive throughout Virginia but none bordered on the Fairfax estate which is now part of Belvoir.

"Hot Lips" Lived

I thoroughly enjoyed your recent article on M*A*S*H. I am no avid watcher of the boob tube, but . . . I watch M*A*S*H now and will probably enjoy the re-runs too.

A number of friends seem surprised enough to ask "Why? How can an old soldier—and an old medical officer at that—enjoy such a farcical parody of the United States Army Medical Department in combat?" The answer is simple: M*A*S*H is real; I was there; this is the way it was.

Sure the Sunday shorts are contrived and ludicrous. Sure I could quibble over a few technical defects in the set. But the time, place, setting and people are recognizable. The movie hung together a little better. And the book is the real thing . . .

I was Operations Officer of the Eighth Army Surgeon's Office in 1952 when the call came in and I heard the late Brigadier General L. Holmes Ginn Jr. shout back over the phone to the commander of the 8055th Mobile Army Surgical Hospital: "What do you think you are running up there, Walter Reed?"

The 8055th (later the 43d Surgical Hospital) was then located on the 38th Parallel north of Uijongbu . . . I don't remember Dago Red; the chaplain I knew was called Black Jack. Hot Lips Houlihan appears to me to

be a composite of two people: a chief nurse and a nurse anesthetist . . .

The complaints about the British were perennial and accurately recounted. The helicopters (described in the book) really were blue Sikorskys not green Bells. And so on. For only a few incidents in the book do I vainly scratch my head to recall a real happening which led to the fictional description . . .

One of the best fixes I can give you is the Seduction of Hot Lips Houlihan. In 1971 I found to my surprise that a colleague of mine who had commanded the 8055th in 1953 had neither read the book nor seen the movie. Without warning of intent I got him talking one day about the "good old days" in Korea and asked him: "George, tell me about the time the major on the surgical service seduced the chief nurse." "Doug," he said, "You've got it all wrong. It wasn't a Major on the surgical service, it was a Major in an allied Army. And he didn't succeed in seducing the chief nurse but he sure made a noisy try. Woke up the whole camp." How realistic can you get . . . ?

I hope I do not have to wait two decades for a similar semifictional novel from Viet Nam. I hear it is being written, about the evacuation hospital at Chu Lai. If it does not appear before too long I will write it myself . . .

Douglas Lindsey
Colonel, MC
Director Medical Materiel
Headquarters, Defense Personnel
Support Center
Philadelphia, PA

After reading SOLDIERS October article on M*A*S*H, I was furious! I'm

not sure who to be more upset with, you or the TV series director. Why are the members of the Women's Army Corps always portrayed as addlebrained nymphos?? Usually, homely ones at that! Unfortunately, this preconception is not only tolerated, but accepted and passed on as fact The thing that angers me most is that there are rarely any movies or articles taking a positive view of the Women's Army Corps. It's about time someone dealt in facts concerning our reputation instead of merely adding to the big "SMEAR CAMPAIGN!" We're a cross section of the people in this country, just as the male members of the military are. The view one always sees is: The GI is an all American, home town boy, while the Wacs are just a bunch of sex-starved bed hoppers, put there for his amusement. BULL! ! . . .

Sooner or later, people must come to realize that we're just representative of our country's women. Sure some say, "you've come a long way, BABY," but we've got an even longer way to go before we're finished. So, you might as well get used to the idea we're going to be around for a long time.

SGT Ms.
Walter Reed Army Medical Center,
Washington, DC

Squeezing Juice

I read with considerable interest the well written, but incomplete article "JUICE."

JUICE was a good article, one which spoke directly to the results and effect of drinking but stopped too soon. Now how about a sequel which speaks to the promotion of drinking by every officer, NCO and EM club with cheap drinks, happy hour and nickel beer? Perhaps one which will answer this question: why do we promote and encourage men to become excessive, habitual drinkers by placing beer in the barracks, beer in the mess-halls, all kinds of alcoholic beverages at reduced prices in our clubs and unlimited cheap booze in our package stores and then set up very expensive amnesty programs with their halfway houses to treat the 'diseases' we have willfully injected men with?

Already I have heard the cries of fanaticism and catcalls but I'll make my suggestion anyway. Close the package stores, remove all alcoholic beverages from all clubs and watch the population of half-way houses decrease. If men must drink (and some will no matter what) let someone other than the Army supply the devil's brew.

Jack S. McMichael
SGM

Having read your "Ten Terrific Hangover Cures" in the October issue I'm sure you are already deluged with advice but I cannot resist bringing forth one more cure.

We of the "striped pants and cookie-pusher" set, that is, the Foreign Service, are called upon to suffer the effects of demon rum (and other varieties) in the line of duty quite often. From empirical evidence (or personal experience) I have concluded that the cure is simple: 8 ounces of water before going to bed . . . !

Alcohol has a dehydrating effect and as you point out when it is in the bloodstream it goes charging hell-bent for the brain. There the dehydration causes tissues to shrink and put pressure on the brain. Result; splitting headache!

But a cautionary note is in order: this preventative only works on "diplomatic" drunks

Brian E. Carlson
Second Secretary of Embassy
of the United States of America,
Caracas, Venezuela.

Hot Idea

. . . . On page 55, (October '72) WHAT'S NEW there is illustrated a NEW STOVE. This stove may be new as far as release is concerned; however, some years back I sent in the almost same design and usage to the QMC.

The reply I received then contained the feeling that the item was too bulky, and therefore not practical.

Behold, now it is practical.

Julius P. Taubman
COL-USAR-CE
Mineola, NY

Being Jumped On

The article "Jumps for Joy" in the November 1972 issue of SOLDERS has prompted me to write this letter. I realize that the press media enjoys a certain "poetic license" but I also realize that articles should be technically correct and accurate. I find the above mentioned article to be technically incorrect, in poor taste and overly melodramatic. It does not reflect current terminology or thinking in the world of Sport Parachuting. I find the statement "every time a person goes up he knows it may be his last jump" especially repugnant. If a person has been properly trained, uses the proper equipment and follows recommended procedures of the United States Parachute Association (USPA) sport parachute jumps are not hazardous. . .

MSG James K. Stoll
Fort Ord, CA

I am writing in reference to your article "Jumps for Joy" on pages 38 and 39 of your November 1972 issue.

I am not an expert in the field of Journalism, but even with my limited knowledge I doubt if I would publish an article without first checking on the accuracy of the information it contained.

This particular gem is an outstanding example of what I am talking about. This one story contains more inaccuracies, misstatements and just plain B.S. than your magazine should have from cover to cover.

George C. Seel
SFC, USPA "D" 3426
President, Texas Parachute
Council

Your article in the November issue of SOLDIERS on sport parachuting was inaccurate and a disservice to the sport. Obviously the Army would not condone or encourage its personnel to participate in the sport if "every time a person goes up he knows it may be his last jump." Skydivers are not daredevils cheating death on every jump as Hollywood would have us believe. The sport does involve a certain degree of risk, but no more than driving a car or motorcycle

1LT Joseph D. Cooper
Club Safety Officer
Albrook/Howard Sport
Parachute Club
Fort Amador, CZ

. . . . Several gross inaccuracies concerning equipment and records in your article add to the confusion with which the public views the sport. Deslauriers will not need oxygen at 15,000 feet as he reports; the world altitude record is 102,000 feet, not the 15,000 feet Deslauriers believes; the para-plane, not the para-foil is the modern equipment he is thinking of; and to turn the parachute one pulls the toggle or steering lines not the risers

Edward E. Avery
CW3
West Fort Hood, TX

The romantic article "Jumps for Joy" in your November '72 magazine, must have brought a tug to the old heartstrings of Sport Parachutists everywhere. It's not too often that you run into daredevil skydivers bopping out of a Cessna singing, "Blood on the Risers"

Richard Gladfelter
SGM, 11th SF Gp
Sport Parachute Club
Tampa, FL



Editor's Note: Three years ago a bi-racial team of Army Digest staffers visited five Army posts, interviewed 150 men and women from company commanders to new trainees as a basis for a report on the state of race relations in the Army. (See April 1970 Army Digest.) Among their findings: "The barrier of color remains the most significant point of friction and misunderstanding in the military today."

As a follow-on to this subject of continuing concern, SOLDIERS dispatched two observers to record the current situation as reflected in personal interviews at four major CONUS posts. Master Sergeant Nat Dell, a black with 18 years Army service, much of it in journalism assignments, visited Fort Hood, TX; Fort Polk, LA; and Fort Benning, GA. Specialist 4 John Englehart, a SOLDIERS staff writer with 9 months in service, recorded his interviews and impressions at Fort Leonard Wood, MO. For what they learned, read on:

The Black Soldier – A Situation Report

MSG Nat Dell

Photos by SP4 Darel Southward

TOTAL INTEGRATION has been official Army policy for more than two decades but a recent visit to three CONUS posts reveals that blacks and whites are in some ways more polarized today than they were half a decade ago—despite the fact commanders are taking unprecedented actions to insure that black soldiers and soldiers of all minorities are treated as equal members of the Army team.

Why this polarization?

The reasons reflect the complexities of the new black awareness, the black soldier's skepticism toward the commander's effort to insure he is treated fairly and the dilution of programs as they travel down the chain of command.

At Fort Hood, TX, the III Corps and post commander personally monitors and participates in race relations seminars. But ask Sergeant Leroy Allison, a black assigned to Darnall Army Hospital, how it's working and he says, "All those efforts become diluted when they get down to unit level. "Unit commanders," he feels, "don't understand that the black dude under 30 isn't willing to wait another 30 years for change.

"We still remember all the hell we caught over the years and the young black is just not going to turn the other cheek."



Ask SGT Allison about the emphasis on racial harmony and fair treatment and you get into an area of perceptions—how the black soldier perceives his status in the Army today—and awareness—the black soldier's total picture of what's happening to him in the Army today.

"The problem is," SGT Allison continues, "that regardless of the emphasis coming down the chain commanders are still too quick to label the young black who complains about something as a militant. When he's so labeled, then the black dude lives up to that tag."

A case in point: There's an on-post housing crunch at Hood resulting from units being assigned there after the Vietnam draw-down. Allison believes post housing officials discriminate against blacks and other minorities in housing assignments.

"When I arrived on post 9 months ago they told me there was an 8- to 10-month waiting period for on-post housing." But Allison believes some whites in his grade have been assigned on-post housing even though they arrived later.

Post officials, including Post Racial Harmony Team members, headed by Command Sergeant Major Arnett H. Bodenhamer, a black, deny there is discrimination in housing assignments. But SGT Allison believes it exists. Again, it's a matter of perceptions, real or imagined.

Another black, Staff Sergeant James W. Perry of 124th Maintenance Battalion also feels commanders are too quick to label any incident between black and white as racial in origin.

He also cites the problem of reassignments and MOS reclassification and the perceptions that young blacks have in that area. "I spent two tours in Nam as an aircraft maintenance NCO but was reclassified into POL when I came to Hood. Many blacks told me that only blacks were being reclassified out of aviation. I checked it out and I know it's not true.

The Army has more aviation personnel than it can use right now. But the young black dude hasn't been around long enough to have the savvy to check it out for himself and he believes if he bitches about it he will only get a snow-job from the first sergeant or be labeled a trouble-maker. So he holds things inside him."

Teams and Seminars. To counter prevalent misconceptions, installation commanders have started race relations seminars at all levels of command.

At Fort Hood, the III Corps and Fort Hood commander set up a racial harmony team. It trains unit-level moderators, conducts informal investigations of allegations of racial discrimination and analyzes trends in racial incidents.

The team, headed by Bodenhamer, consists of four blacks, three whites, two Mexican-Americans, one Indian and one Puerto Rican.

"Let's face it," Bodenhamer said. "We do have race problems on this post and, indeed, all over the Army. We have people on this post, black and white, who are racists, who don't want to treat people right. They just want to take advantage of people or intimidate people.

"But our main problem is a lack of effective communication. There's the ever-present rumor mill and a few rednecks and a few blacks on post who don't want to see any kind of racial harmony.

"Also, we have to consider the young black soldier with whom we're dealing today. This guy has been exposed to rioting all of his life. He has seen it in living color since he was old enough to watch television. I don't believe in rioting but his perceptions just might be different from mine. So what we have here is mostly a lack of understanding and education. This is where our seminars come into the picture."

Corps and post seminars at Hood are broken down into four groups: Two groups discuss majority group complaints against minorities and two minority groups discuss complaints against the majority group.

"We found," Bodenhamer added, "whites mainly expressed fears of the so-called black militant, fear and resentment of blacks marrying white

women, and a feeling that blacks are demanding too much too soon.

"On the other side of the coin the blacks complain about discrimination in jobs and in entertainment, and white lack of awareness of black culture, black history and black life-styles.

"While our seminars cannot, in themselves, correct these attitudes they do make people think and they are beginning to influence behavior patterns on both sides.

"From notes recorded during our sessions we published a synopsis of complaints and allegations. That synopsis goes to the commanding general and is also used at the commander's conference.

"We know that commanders follow through because we receive calls and on many occasions I have been asked to talk with commanders and non-coms—not to conduct a seminar but just rap with the guys. Some of the complaints annoyed them when we first started this thing—objections to racial epithets and name-calling, to mention a few. And you still have the situation where commanders immediately become suspicious when they observe four or five blacks standing on a corner and rapping.

"I am convinced that our seminars are instrumental in dispelling many of the preconceived notions the races have of each other.

Follow-Up. "We've had a drastic reduction in the number of purely racial incidents on post and we're now beginning to receive calls from white soldiers in surrounding communities about landlords who discriminate against blacks," Bodenhamer continued.

"We check out each allegation and when proven true—and let's face it, these things are hard to prove—we first write the landlord a letter. If he still refuses to come around, the commanding general places all of his rentals off-limits to all Army personnel. Again, we would be less than honest if we didn't admit this thing is hard as hell to monitor and enforce. The main point here is that the white military member is becoming concerned enough to call us.

"Our racial harmony team members do more than just conduct seminars, however. They're out every night visiting the barracks and enlisted clubs and rapping with the guys. When the guys register complaints of a racial nature we follow through.

"We have no command authority as such. We place those complaints in the chain of command and follow them through."

But polarization still exists even in the NCO and enlisted clubs and in other recreational activities.

Hood provides recreational activities ranging from glider flying and drag racing to boating and bike racing. But only a few blacks participate in these activities. Ask a black why he doesn't and his answer is: "We want to do our own thing." But that answer gives birth to another question: "What is our own thing?" One white sergeant expressed complete puzzlement: "I really want to understand blacks but it looks like all they want to do is get together and raise hell."

A white officer attributes the lack of participation to a "culture gap," to which a black responds, "Whose culture?" Perceptions surface again.

Off Duty. In the post NCO clubs, patronage in the older main club is mostly black. Patronage at the newer club, the Mini-dome, is mostly white. Patronage at the enlisted club is predominantly black or Mexican-American.

Lieutenant General G. P. Seneff Jr., III Corps and Fort Hood commanding general, agrees there is polarization in the clubs.

"Yes, we do have a problem and things were getting pretty damn bad around here a year ago.

"We had a so-called black triangle . . . You had the old EM Club which was mostly black. In fact, that club was virtually taken over by a group of about thirty or forty young blacks who wouldn't even let other blacks go in there. When whites attempted to enter they were told to go around to the

"Let's face it,"

Bodenhamer said. "We do have race problems on this post and, indeed, all over the Army. We have people on this post, black and white, who are racists, who don't want to treat people right. They just want to take advantage of people or intimidate people. But our main problem is lack of effective communication."





back door. They actually conducted a reign of terror there and at the skating rink next door. They would get boozed up and go over to the skating rink and run people off the floor.

"The NCO club completed the triangle. They would go to the NCO club and give the NCO wives—and I mean black wives—a fit.

"Well, we broke that up by building the new enlisted Saber Club and moving it out of the triangle. We also changed the hours of operation of the skating rink and we now require ID cards for entry to NCO clubs."

But even with the opening of the new EM club, LTG Seneff said the management of the post club system attempted to make it an all-black club.

"They like it that way. They make more profit. The new club didn't make a profit during its first 6 months of operation but I wouldn't let them turn it into an all-black club. And that goes for all of the clubs on this post. I personally approve the entertainment schedules and it is my policy that no soul band is scheduled in any one of the clubs back-to-back. That same policy goes for country and western bands. . . .

"I flip-flop the bands from club to club, even after the schedule is published.

"We still have a problem. Blacks like soul music and rock, and country and western is in vogue in this part of the country. But I am going to make sure that everyone gets an even break and that no club caters to a specific group."

MP and Community Relations. Many blacks at Hood expressed the belief they get the short end of the stick when dealing with military police. General Seneff agrees the military police have over-reacted at times.

"I have a police radio at home which I monitor from time to time. On some occasions when an incident occurred where blacks were involved it sounded like a command net when a squad got into trouble out in the jungle. You could just hear the tension build up in their voices as the patrols reported their locations to the desk sergeant.

"But I have added more black military policemen. I try to keep the mix at about the same ratio as blacks assigned to the post. We have assigned black officers to the MP company and my MP sergeant major is a black."

Many Fort Hood blacks feel the neighboring city of Killeen is a bad scene for them. They feel there's discrimination in housing and in the clubs there.

Daniel M. Manfull, Executive Vice President of the Chamber of Commerce, says there are no significant racial problems in Killeen. "Our city realizes most of its income from the fort and most of our businessmen try hard at good race relations. As far as I know the clubs are open to all races and I really don't think we have any racial problems in housing, entertainment or in our integrated school system."

Staff Sergeant James W. Perry disagrees. "There are still clubs that will not admit us and at those clubs that do you get hard stares. I feel very uncomfortable in them."

First Lieutenant Joseph Keneally, a white platoon leader in the 1st Cavalry Division, also believes that discrimination exists in the off-post clubs. "While I haven't personally visited the clubs I do receive many complaints about discrimination. I advise all members of my platoon—both blacks and whites—to stay out of there. I think there's enough good entertainment right here on post."

Staff Sergeant Michael Garafolo, a white MP, insists there is not only housing discrimination off post but there has been harassment of blacks living in housing on-post as well. "There's been an incident where someone burned a cross on a black's lawn and we responded to several calls where someone painted 'nigger' on someone's door."

"Awareness of black life-styles"
includes offering optional menus of
soul foods in Army mess halls and
clubs.

**"If this country
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Blacks at Hood also expressed the belief that law enforcement in Killeen is weighted against the black soldier. Police Chief Charlie W. Mitchell says, however, he receives more complaints about unfair police treatment from white civilians than from any other group. "I don't tolerate discrimination against any racial group."

A black in the department's detective division, Captain Cordus Jackson, expressed the same opinion. "That condition could have existed in the past but I've been on the force for 11 years and it's just not true today. Our force is integrated and so is our administrative staff."

General Seneff feels race relations in Killeen have improved. "The millennium hasn't arrived yet but the community has come a long, long way. When you consider the fact that in 1942 they had a sign out there which read, 'Nigger, don't let the sun set on your head in Killeen,' and when you consider the fact that all of the public schools are totally integrated today you have to admit they have and are still making tremendous strides.

"The superintendent of the city schools and other influential members of the community attended our seminars. The thinking people in the community have come a long way."

Discussing his personal stake and interest in race relations in the Army and in the Nation, General Seneff said, "If this country is to remain strong the people in it are just going to have to learn to live with each other. It's that damn simple.

"Roughly 25 percent of this country's population is composed of members of minority groups and the larger minority groups have had their necks stomped on for the past 400 years. We're going to have a rough time re-establishing a relationship. As for the Army as a whole we can't have an Army with people who are malcontent, who are beating up people, who are unhappy because they think they're getting the shaft. And, on the other side, we can't have an Army where people are trying to repress other people due to bigotry and prejudice. That's the story of my interest."

Fort Polk. While primarily a basic training center rather than a home for TOE units, Fort Polk, LA, has the same problems of racial polarization compounded by its history of activation and de-activation. There is presently no on-post family housing although construction is scheduled to begin on some 250 units. The neighboring communities of Leesville and DeRidder are also experiencing a housing crunch.

The command has an aggressive human relations council and conducts mandatory seminars. It also has mobile Inspector General teams to insure speedy channels for persons wishing to make complaints, racial or otherwise.

Blacks interviewed at Fort Polk express the feeling that racial discrimination is practiced both on and off post with the majority of the complaints focusing on housing and entertainment.

A federally funded housing complex near the post presently serves as family housing for married officers and NCOs. Assignment of quarters is made by the post housing officer.

Staff Sergeant John Jefferson, 4th Brigade, lives in that complex and believes all black noncommissioned officers are assigned to a specific area. "I put my name on the list and checked with the housing office every week. When they told me that housing was available I went to the housing office. Two families had moved out and another was scheduled to move. I was number two on the list and feel I should have gotten one of those houses.

"They told me the house was not ready yet. I checked every 2 days after that and when they finally told me a house was available and I went to look at it I found it was between two other black families and the family that had just moved was also black.

"In checking the history of the block I find this pattern has existed for some time. We either have all black families or families composed of blacks married to German wives. I'm not convinced it's a coincidence."

Mrs. Mollie Brooks, post housing officer, denies the allegation. "We do not deliberately assign anyone to a particular set of housing based on race. We maintain a waiting list based on date of application. When a vacant house comes up it's assigned to the top man on the list. If the sergeant finds such a pattern it's a coincidence—and only a coincidence."

Black officers and NCOs also expressed belief that housing discrimination is a way of life off post as well, although Winford Morris, Chairman of the Leesville-Vernon Parish Military Affairs Committee, believes Leesville is the most integrated community in the state, and in fairness, integrated neighborhoods do exist. But many black officers and NCOs still believe housing discrimination is practiced on a large scale.

A black officer, Lieutenant Willie Turner, Executive Officer of A-3-4, said, "I have a white NCO in my company who told me to my face that there are agencies in Leesville who tell whites that 'we don't rent to niggers but we do have housing available and if you see a white soldier looking for a place send him to us.'"

Club Situation. As at other installations racial polarization is also visible in the NCO club. Differing music preferences and the lack of off-post entertainment for blacks are cited as the main reason for that polarization.

"While I don't go to the NCO club much," SSG Jefferson says, "I sure as heck don't go to the clubs in town." A black officer agrees. "If you go to one of the white clubs and have dinner and a couple of drinks and you know that you're not wanted there, they can get your license number and set you up for a DWI (driving while intoxicated) charge."

Staff Views. LT Turner believes the commanding general is pressing for fair and equal treatment of the black soldier all along the chain of command. "But when it gets past battalion level going back up the chain, that's when things start getting swept under the rug."

Another black officer, Captain James Brown, 4th Brigade, believes not enough black officers are commanding basic training companies. "Why are there so many white lieutenants commanding companies while there are black officers with equal capabilities? It might make a better impression on the young black trainee if he could see a black commanding officer rather than a black drill sergeant."

Expressing his views on the treatment of the black soldier at Polk, a black staff officer, Lieutenant Colonel Beauregard Brown III, feels racial problems do exist there. "In my view, Fort Polk's major problem is being located here in the south where [racial] attitudes have existed for many years.

"This fact is complicated by too little housing and too few recreational opportunities off-post. People coming here from other sections of the country have enjoyed many facilities and when their expectations are not met here they experience a culture shock.

"We could not have a more aggressive program to insure blacks and all minorities are treated fairly. This command is sincere and has the interest of all persons on the post at heart.

"But despite our program and our progress the young black soldier tends to evaluate things based on visible results. He has no faith in a number of long-range things that are going to achieve results tomorrow or next week or sometime in the future. He evaluates programs on what he sees today.

"In essence, we have to establish credibility and convince the young minority soldier that our programs are not designed for eye-wash, window-dressing or cosmetic purposes."

Allegations of discrimination are a more serious problem off-post. "There is," Colonel Brown says, "residual and institutionalized racism out there. On the bright side of the picture we do have organizations and individuals who have been most helpful to us—but they are in the minority."

Policy and People. Fort Polk's commanding general, Major General John G. Wheelock III, looks at the problem as a "people" problem.

Photo by Gilbert Landeros



LTG G. P. Seneff, Jr.
Commanding General, III Corps and
Fort Hood

**"The problems
are not
simple ones.
The black soldier
still believes
most of the
efforts are
window-dressing
and commander
after commander
admits that
the most
difficult
part of the job
is getting
the programs
down to
the individual."**

"They're not just racial problems. Members of all minorities are people. When they have problems people are having problems.

"When blacks are discriminated against, people are being discriminated against.

"That is the heart of the matter and everything on this post is geared to insure that people—all people—are treated fairly. When charges of discrimination are presented I demand immediate follow-up.

"But you also have to use good judgment. A case in point: There have been charges that mostly blacks and other minority soldiers were used on police and other housekeeping details. So I tell my commanders I don't expect sergeants to get out there with slide rules and come up with a precise mathematical formula. But I do expect them to use good judgment and common sense.

"I have mobile IG teams out there looking for trouble, not just sitting in the office waiting for trouble to surface. And when the teams find it, it doesn't get swept under the rug. We do have problems and white leaders must be sensitive to the needs and attitudes of blacks and of all minority group soldiers. This has to be done not only because it is the official policy but because this is how it should be."

Benning Scene. Move across the country to Fort Benning, GA, and you find the young black soldier there is also skeptical of the effectiveness of efforts to insure fair treatment for all. One also finds the polarization, perceptions and cognitions that exist on other posts.

Specialist 4s James Geddis and Albert Williams, members of the 586th Engineer Company, believe military justice is weighted against blacks. "They'll give a black an Article 15 a lot quicker than they'll give it to a white," Geddis said.

Williams agrees. "In most cases of punishment they're harder on the blacks. We have new people coming here every day who still believe all blacks are bad."

A black senior NCO, First Sergeant James Bishop, 586th Engineer Company, believes more blacks are receiving undesirable discharges than whites. "This is a leadership thing. What's happening is that we're attempting to get rid of a problem without solving it.

"I happen to be a black first sergeant and I know blacks have been transferred into my company just because we both were black. When a young black soldier gets into trouble and you offer him a general discharge he will probably accept it. He never realizes that the word 'undesirable' on his 214 ruins him for life. A good leader gets the young black on the right road again."

A white commander, Captain James Herman, CO of the 586th, says he administers military justice fairly on a case-by-case basis. "There may have been a time in this company when a black was dealt with more harshly than a white. But that's not the way I operate. Every case has its own set of circumstances and that's the way I administer justice—on an individual basis.

"Black soldiers have come to me with this allegation [of unfair treatment] but I open up the records for them. When I gave a group of blacks stiffer punishment it was because they had been continually in trouble. I ask the black, 'Suppose you and a white soldier go AWOL—you because someone in your family is ill and the other soldier because he just wanted to be away. The circumstances would be different, wouldn't they?' I also point out that the punishment would probably be different. When I open the records they admit they don't always know the entire story."

Challenging Job. Major General Orwin C. Talbott, commanding general of Fort Benning and Commandant of the Infantry Center, says every post has a real challenge when it comes to insuring fair and equal treatment of all of its people.

"Anyone who claims that he doesn't is just not facing up to the magnitude of his challenge.

"We've made progress but the leadership of the Army, from the squad right up the chain of command, has got to work at it all of the time. In the past we've tended to work at race relations in spurts. Good race relations is a constant challenge and we've got to work hard at it today, tomorrow, next year and the next.

"We do have a problem of credibility with the young black soldier and his perceptions of our programs. But everyone in the chain of command is going to have to face up to this problem. After all, getting the programs down to the individual soldier is what it's all about.

"I recently conducted a seminar for sergeants major and first sergeants in command positions and I also require all commanders from E-5 up to attend a 2-hour block of instruction when they're assigned to this post. Two hours won't make them experts but they begin to develop the possibility of an awareness of the challenge."

In the area of equal treatment in military justice, MG Talbott says there's no doubt there have been specific cases where blacks did not receive fair treatment. "But no specific area has had my closer personal attention than the subject of military justice. My Racial Coordinating Committee has a standing injunction to report any such cases directly to me.

"The business of improving and maintaining good race relations has gone in phases. We're now in the educational phase. We're not just putting out fires. We're attempting to develop a depth and breadth of understanding of the problem throughout this entire community—from the top down to the private in the squad."

Summing Up. The black soldier still has problems but commanders are taking unprecedented steps to insure he is an equal member of the Army team.

The problems are not simple ones. The black soldier still believes most of the efforts are window-dressing and commander after commander admits that the most difficult part of the job is getting the programs down to the individual.



Soldiers sound off on

The Color Line

High Tension Trip Wire or Hot Line to Understanding?

SP4 John Englehart

FEBRUARY 1973

A SPRAWLING 71,000-acre military reservation in the Ozarks 120 miles from St. Louis—that's Fort Leonard Wood, MO. As the Army's largest training post it's often the first home for the new soldier as well as a permanent assignment for officers and NCOs who support the training mission.

In many ways Fort Leonard Wood is typical of many Army posts in continental United States today. Despite an active race relations program the post is not without problems. Racial polarization exists

there as it does elsewhere in the Army and both blacks and whites express misconceptions about each other and the objectives of Army leadership.

High on the list of complaints registered by blacks at the post are discrimination in promotion, military justice and social activities. Many young black enlisted men generally feel they've been on the short end of the stick in all three areas.

Promotion Points. Army promotion criteria are set up to evaluate all men equally. Blacks know this is a fact but they don't believe the rules are being enforced. A black SP4 says, "Myself and some white dude were up for E-5 and we had pretty much the same background in the Army. In fact, I had more time in grade than he did but he got the promotion and I didn't. Now you expect me to believe the Army is giving me a fair shake?"

Many blacks echo those feelings: "It's a white man's Army. Whitey gets all the promotions and all we get is crap."

As one young black drill sergeant describes it, "If you're black and are bucking for a promotion, especially if you want to be an officer, you have to be 'super-nigger' to get it. I've known white guys who've gotten promotions or gone to OCS and they had nothing on some black guys who didn't make it."

Another black sergeant adds, "Look, all we want is an equal chance. No favors or special deals, just a fair shot. And we aren't getting it. The Army may tell you we are but we ain't."

Some white soldiers, however, see the emphasis on race relations giving the blacks an unfair advantage. A white sergeant says, "Hell,

all we ever do is bend over backwards for the black. These guys get every break in the world. Admittedly there've been a lot of problems but now it seems like all DA wants are black NCOs and black officers. What about the qualified whites?"

While these feelings do not predominate among white soldiers they do have their impact. A Special Forces sergeant on TDY at Fort Leonard Wood says, "All I ever hear about is what the Army is giving the blacks now. Everybody feels sorry for them and wants to give them whatever they want. Enough is enough. Let them work for their promotions like everybody else."

More in line with the majority view are comments such as those from a white drill sergeant: "We probably do need more black NCOs and officers but that doesn't mean we have to start a crash program on black promotions. All we need is for the promotion board to be aware of qualified blacks." A SP4 adds, "Why does anybody have to get special attention? Promotions are for those who earn them, black or white."

Justice and Equality. When it comes to military justice, some blacks are unable to see any equality at all. They quote statistics that 50 percent of all those in Army confinement facilities are black while blacks constitute only 14 percent of the entire Army population. (Actual figures, provided by the Office of the Provost Marshal General: 39.6 percent of those in confinement are black while blacks total 14.5 percent of the Army population.) One black E-6 says, "You're gonna try and tell me that blacks get an equal chance under the UCMJ with figures like that?"

A black PFC cites a personal ex-

ample: "I was AWOL for 2 days because my mother was in the hospital. I know I was wrong in going AWOL but I brought letters from her doctor and everything. When I got back the CO gave me an Article 15. A white guy went AWOL the next week for 5 days for no reason at all and he got less punishment than I did. You guess what color the CO was."

Both blacks and whites interviewed at Fort Leonard Wood agree the black does not appear to be treated equally in military courts or under non-judicial punishment (Article 15). They see part of the answer in more black lawyers, more black commanders and a review of all cases where a black receives more severe punishment than others convicted of the same offense. Another idea presented is to have a standard punishment for the more common offenses such as AWOL.

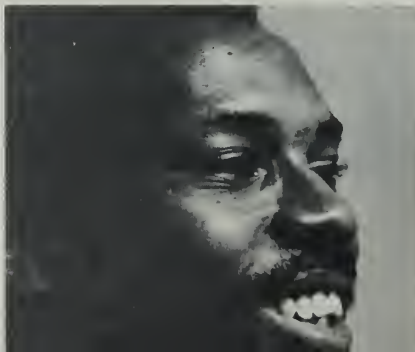
Off Duty. Social life is another aspect of race relations creating a problem for commanders. But young black enlisted men feel the Army has made some real progress here. They like being able to go to a club and listen to a black band. And they feel they now have a choice of things to do on post.

True, some complain there aren't enough black girls to date. But not being able to find enough girls to date is not unique to blacks. Most of the young whites said they couldn't find enough dates either but they admitted having more of a selection than the blacks.

There were quite a few blacks interviewed who dated white girls consistently and others—black and white—accept interracial dating even if they don't believe in it for themselves. A white PFC summed up the feelings of the majority thus: "It's none of my business. If two

Comments and criticism on the race relations scene came from on-the-spot observers, including soldiers at right.

SP4 Mac Gettis



CPT Charles John



people want to go out who am I to say no?"

But despite the changes young blacks still feel uneasy about social life on and off post. A black sergeant says, "Something's just not right. I don't know what it is exactly but it's kind of like we're just not wanted around here." A black NCO adds, "You get the feeling we're sitting on a time bomb. One of these days it's going to go off and nobody is going to know why." A white NCO says, "It's like the calm before the storm."

Program Underway. While the junior enlisted men at Fort Leonard Wood see problems in the race relations program, senior NCOs and officers there are committed to making the program work.

The Deputy Post Commander, Brigadier General Edward Greer, a black, describes the Army's race relations program: "It's working—not as fast as we would like but it's working. What people fail to see is how much progress we've made over the past decade. With such progress there's no reason why we shouldn't be optimistic about the future."

Even though he voices optimism, BG Greer sees problems ahead that have to be overcome. "The most difficult part of the Army's race relations program is to measure its current effect. We're talking about attitudes which in themselves are difficult to measure yet they're the only true indicators we have."

Communication is a problem. "The only way we can solve a racial problem is if we know about it. Communication within the chain of command is of utmost importance. I'm sure I don't hear about all the racial problems but that situation is gradually being corrected," says BG Greer.

Others in the command structure agree. As one battalion commander says, "The program can only be as good as the personnel who make it work. Today's Army has more and more bright young officers. They question race relations policies and by doing so they effect a progressive change. They make programs work because they get involved in them. We still have the bad apples but the situation is improving everyday. . . . It's better today than it ever has been."

But most blacks feel their problems are being lost in the chain of command. One young white company commander agrees. "I'd really like to do something but my hands are tied. I don't have any authority to do anything. Once I go to the next higher level I'm out of the picture altogether."

On the other hand, another company commander says, "I'm doing everything I can to help improve the racial situation. I want these young kids coming in the Army to believe what I tell them. The only way I can do that is to show them. How do I show them? When I have a racial complaint or any other complaint and I can't give the man a satisfactory answer I personally take him to battalion headquarters to get the answer. If he can't get the answer at battalion I'll take him as high as he wants to go. I can't do any more than that."

Working It Out. Officers at Fort Leonard Wood agree the key to improving Army race relations is equal treatment of blacks and whites. As one white company commander puts it, "If a man deserves a promotion I'll recommend him. I don't care what color he is. By the same token if he deserves an Article 15 I'll give it to him. My men get the same treatment from

me whether they're black or white."

But some commanders see themselves caught in the middle of the misconceptions of both whites and blacks: One company commander says, "If a black and a white are up for a promotion and you recommend the white, all the blacks think you're prejudiced. If you recommend the black, the whites think you gave it to the black to show you're not prejudiced. All you can do is give it to the man you feel is best qualified. It's a fact but I just wish the troops would believe that's what we do."

Officers and NCOs at Fort Leonard Wood admit not having all the answers but that doesn't mean they're unconcerned. Another company commander says, "I want to help any way I can and I would if the troops would confide in me. It's like the social activities problem. The enlisted men don't know what the hang-up is and neither do I but if we could sit down and talk about the problem maybe we could work it out."

"If the young kids would only realize we want to help. Some of them won't even talk to you because you're an officer. They think we don't have any feelings or can't understand their point of view. If they'll give us a chance to help, we will."

So a race relations problem does exist in the Army but it's being handled differently than in the past. As one senior officer put it, "We know we have a problem and we're trying to correct it. At least in today's Army we can discuss it openly. That's the only way we can really find out how to solve the problems. We've got to be able to talk to each other if we're going to work and live together."

SP4 Robert Falls



PVT Robert Sims



PVT William Dunison



A MATTER OF GENES

Claire Thomas

Two Army friends—a major and a captain—hear about sickle cell anemia. Both are married and have children so they decide to be tested. The tests show that both men have the sickle cell trait—one abnormal gene that, when linked with another abnormal gene, could give the disease to at least one of their children. They ask their wives to have the test. Both also have the trait.

The major and his wife already have four children and according to the laws of genetics, one child of every four born to them should have sickle cell anemia. But none have it. Instead, tests show all four have inherited only one abnormal gene; so like their parents, they only have the trait. The captain and his wife have two children also and screening reveals they too possess only the trait—but not the symptoms.

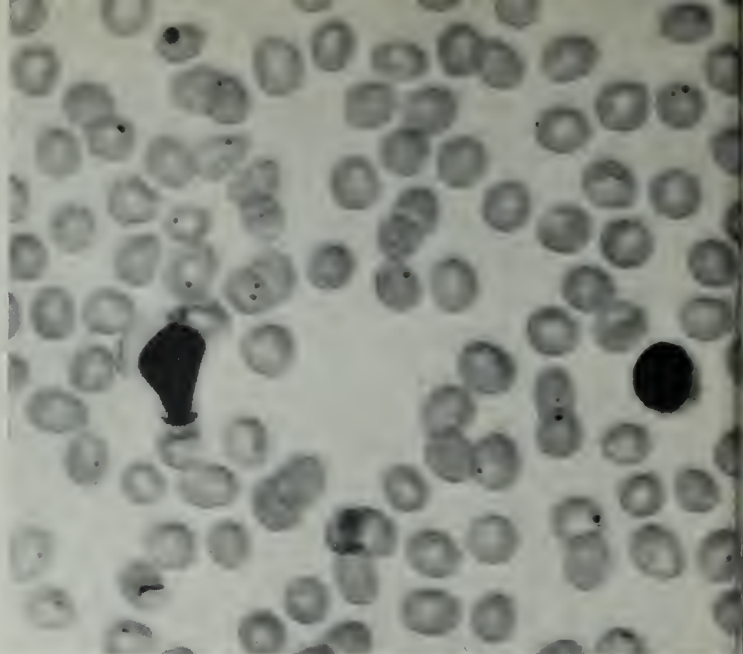
The two officers, their wives and their six children could under certain circumstances come down with the symptoms of sickle cell anemia. As the Army doctor explains it, the circumstance which usually sets off a sickle cell crisis is shortage of oxygen—like one might encounter at high altitudes, for example. Accordingly, those with the trait cannot be trained by the Armed Forces as pilots, paratroopers, divers, Rangers or Green Berets.

* * *

After hearing the news the major decides his Army career is finished even though his present assignment involves none of the oxygen shortage risks. His solution to the problem is to leave the Army and worry.

But his friend, who had hoped to become an Army pilot, begins to ask questions until he has the answer:

"I can never be a pilot," he says, "because on occasion I'd be required to fly non-pressurized aircraft; so there is the possibility I might get sick from the altitude. But, at the same time, I do want an Army career so I think I'll stay in. Who knows, I think I'd be just as happy to be a company commander."



ALL IN ALL, Army physicians seldom see a case of sickle cell anemia in active duty personnel for two reasons:

The disease is relatively rare among the U.S. population. Only 1 percent of its blacks actually have the disease—that is, two abnormal genes—and about 8 percent carry the trait—one abnormal gene. For all practical purposes people with the trait are normal and can perform normal functions, including most of those required by the Army.

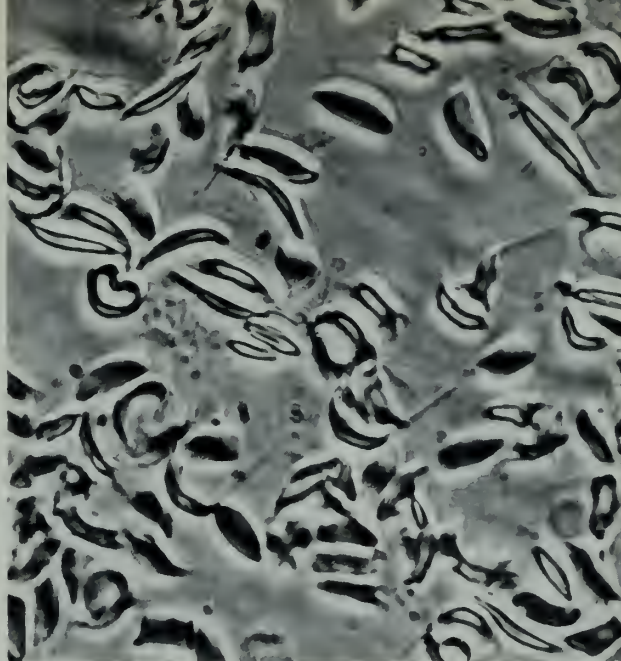
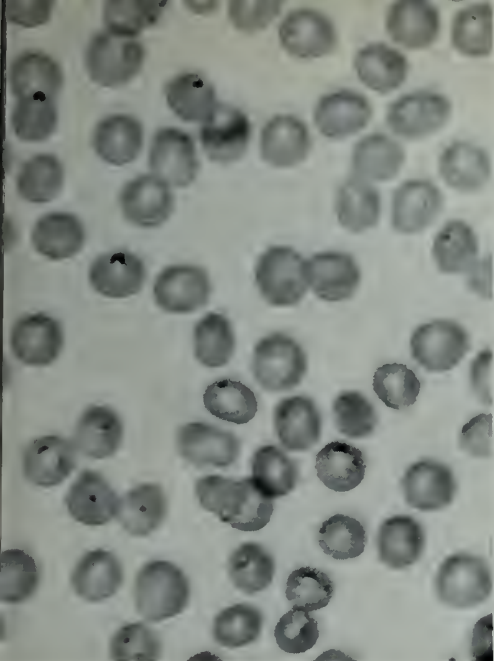
For the 1 percent who have sickle cell anemia the symptoms usually appear in early childhood. So their medical histories normally disqualify them from enlisting in the Armed Forces.

And while the majority of sickle cell patients are black, the disease is in no way linked to skin color; it strikes brown and white people as well. The common denominator of the sickness is the place of a person's ancestry—either Africa or Mediterranean areas.

Before the discovery of an effective means to control malaria inheritance of the sickle cell trait could mean life; children born with it were more likely to survive malaria than those without it. But today with malaria controlled, sickle cell anemia presents a larger problem.

Nature of Ailment. Sickle cell anemia is an abnormality of hemoglobin, the oxygen-carrying portion of the red blood cell. Under normal circumstances a sickle cell patient might seem healthy. But changes in his environment—low oxygen concentrations in the air around him, a respiratory illness or exhausting exercise—reduce the blood's oxygen level. At this point the abnormal hemoglobin causes the blood cells to change shape. Normal smooth discs are transformed into banana—or sickle-shaped—cells which can lodge in small blood vessels as they flow through the bloodstream.

CLAIRE THOMAS is a staff writer in the Office of the Army Surgeon General, Washington, DC.



Normal red blood cells are smooth, round discs like the ones pictured far left. But abnormal hemoglobin in the blood causes the cells to become crescent-shaped (thus the name "sickle cell") when the oxygen level in the blood is lowered. The cells can then clog small blood vessels, cutting off bloodflow (and oxygen) to body tissues.

With continued sickling, dams form in the blood stream to cut off oxygen from body tissues. For the patient, this means the extreme pain of a sickle cell crisis which may strike any part of the body. It can hit the stomach and cause vomiting; it might bloat the legs or lodge in the joints with a pain like rheumatoid arthritis. Then again it might simulate a stroke and cause convulsions, vision loss and paralysis. In all cases of sickle cell anemia though, a blood test will give positive diagnosis.

Once diagnosed, the crisis can be treated. When properly managed by a physician the sickling of red blood cells is halted and normal flow resumes. For the patient prompt attention means an easing of pain—until the next crisis.

Medical science cannot absolutely prevent these crises. Scientists as yet have no cure but they are progressing toward making life more normal for those who have the disease. Although sickle cell anemia was first described in 1910, researchers didn't discover its cause until 1949. Since that time they have found that certain chemicals such as urea and cyanate appear to inhibit sickling under certain circumstances without inhibiting the critical life-support property of oxygen.

When injected directly into the bloodstream under closely prescribed medical procedures these chemicals were successful in treating 19 patients in crises, report three Michigan scientists and an Army researcher. In addition, the researchers—Doctors Robert M. Nalbandian, Raymond L. Henry, Marion I. Barnhart and Colonel Frank R. Camp Jr.—gave oral doses to eight patients. Some of these not only came out of their crises but, more important, most did not demonstrate further symptoms when maintained on prescribed dosages. So normal life for the sickle cell patient may well be a program of maintenance similar to the normalcy achieved for diabetics through the regular use of insulin.

The work however is far from complete. Medical

science, the researchers explain, needs to conduct controlled clinical studies into the benefits and possible side-effects of the chemicals. In the meantime the best treatment is identification, education and counseling.

Three-Phase Approach. For fast, inexpensive identification the same four researchers used Auto-analyzer equipment to screen thousands of blood samples—more than 35,000 from military personnel at Fort Knox (which is also the home of the Blood Transfusion Division of the U.S. Army Medical Research Laboratory) and some 5,000 from school children in Grand Rapids, MI. The samples were processed at a rate of 120 a minute at an estimated cost of 2 cents a test.

Once screened, patients with positive readings are asked to return for further tests to either prove or disprove the initial reading. Should tests confirm the disease in a child, the parents are advised of the symptoms and measures they should take during a crisis.

If only the trait is confirmed in a child or adult he or she is counseled about conditions and risks to avoid. Mountain climbing and deep sea diving are definitely out, as are jobs as astronauts and professional football players. But a person with the trait can successfully be a doctor, lawyer, musician, teacher or soldier. In fact this person has more vocational choices than restrictions.

At the same time, patients with the trait are advised of the genetic risks should they be already married or planning to marry another person with the trait. As the captain of our story discovered, the trait in both parents does not spell the end of normal activities. It merely means the possible risks should be unemotionally weighed and life adjusted accordingly.

For most persons who have the trait these adjustments usually are minor—so minor, in fact, that all can have a normal life.

At rally and autocross
you can

ROLL YOUR OWN

Story and photos by Barney Halloran

RALLY: A team event requiring a driver and a navigator. The object is to follow specific directions over an unknown course usually calculated in legs while maintaining strict speeds and mileage. Penalty points are awarded for going over or under computed mileage and speeds.

GYMKHANA: An event that tests driving skill. It's like a track meet. The driver must maneuver his car through a course marked with lines, barriers and pylons. Points are deducted for touching markers. Some events are timed, some are run with navigators.

AUTOCROSS: A speed and skill event. This is closed track racing with only one car on the track at a time. Prizes go to the best times in each class.

IF THERE'S NO sports car club on your post, it's probably not because people aren't interested but because they don't know how to get one started.

Getting the cars and the people together isn't a problem; there are usually plenty of both. The trick is getting the CG's approval. So how do we get the boss to say Okay?

To answer that question SOLDIERS put the folks at Forts Bliss, Sill and Rucker through the third degree. All three have active on-post sports car clubs.

Get it Together. The best thing to do is prove you're organized. Show the CG your constitution, by-laws and membership rolls. In fact, it isn't a bad idea to get organized off post first.

You can get help in drawing up by-laws and what not from other posts with active clubs or from a regional Sports Car Club of America headquarters. (The SCCA is a non-profit organization devoted to promoting motor sports.)

The Comanche Sports Car Club at Fort Sill has been around for almost 20 years but it's only been on post since 1968. The Enterprise Sports Car Club has been on post at Rucker for only 2 years; before that the club was incorporated off post as a non-profit organization. The Sports Car Club of Fort Hood has been active on post since 1955.

Sponsorship. "The key to success is sponsorship," explained Captain Jim Oliphant, three-time Comanche Club president. The Sill club has 80 active members, sends out 250 to 300 newsletters monthly and draws an average of 65 cars to its monthly autocrosses and 25-30 to its monthly rallies. You can bet they're doing something right to get that kind of participation.

"One thing we do is give away a lot of prizes," said Jim. It doesn't cost the club anything; all the trophies are paid for by local businessmen.

"You see, we have a couple of hundred spectators at each cross. So when an event is announced as the, let's say, 'Raunchy Rita's Restaurant Cross,' she's just got herself a chunk of great advertising."

To encourage participation, everybody who runs in an event gets a free dash plaque (with the sponsor's name on it) and prizes are given away in each class.

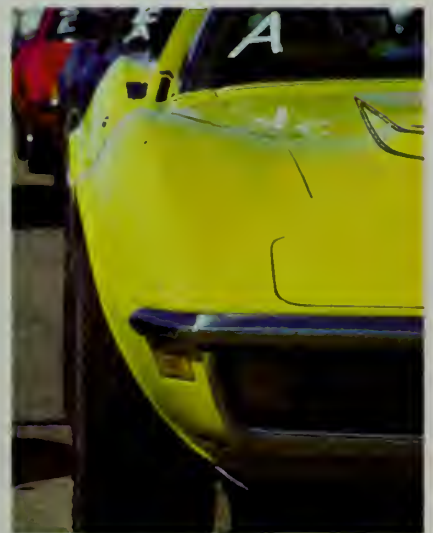
Once a month the club holds a Friday night rally. To make it more competitive, events are run in four classes: Novice is for folks who've won less than two trophies; Seat-of-the-Pants—run without navigation equipment; Non-mechanical—run with the aid of things like slide rules, scales and stop watches; and Mechanical—run with exotic timers and computers.

"Usually there's about one trophy for every third entry in Novice Class," said Jim. "And each month I guess we give away about \$200 worth of prizes for our crosses."

"In the rally department, we stick to plain old time/speed/distance runs, where the important thing is making it from checkpoint to checkpoint *on time*—not sooner or later."

Rallies are big at Sill. Last year's Turkey Tourino drew 40 cars. The prizes were 18 turkeys donated by local merchants. With only 40 entries you really had to lose not to come home with a turkey.

Safety. Part of keeping the game safe is a good technical inspection and a well-run course. That means planning. The club at Rucker uses SCCA guides to check its cars; the club at Sill uses a modified inspection



This could be happening on your post; the story tells how. Above, Formula Vees and Vettes rumble waiting for the flag. Left, it's a beautiful day for the Green Machine.

check list.

"Our tech inspectors are guys who really know cars," explained Jim. "We check tire tread, lug nuts, wheels, throttle linkage and steering. We remove all loose objects from our cars then check the brakes with a hands-off stop from about 20 mph.

"All of the drivers," added First Lieutenant John Jacoby, "must use seat belts and wear a helmet."

"Helmets are no sweat," interrupted Jim. "We own about a dozen or so. And we have our own fire extinguishers, about 150 rubber pylons, timing gear and a trailer to haul it all around in."

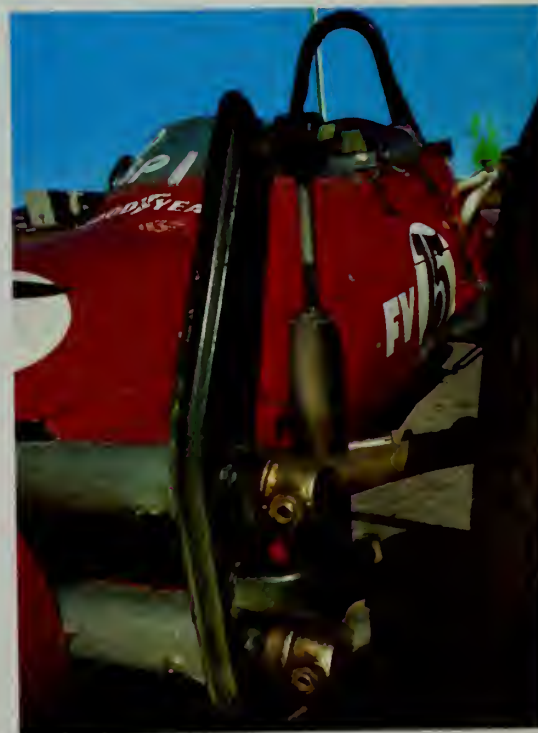
"However," added John, "before anyone moves onto the course, he must sign a waiver of liability."

Liability. Nobody wants to get sued. And there are more than a couple of ways to avoid it. At all the clubs SOLDIERS investigated, participants sign a waiver of responsibility or a release form.

The waiver releases the club, its members, the post and the CG from any responsibility for injuries. The matter of smashing up a car is something else. Nobody can get insurance for a racing or rallying machine.

At Rucker, Peggy Hill explained that because their club belongs to the Sports Car Club of America it's eligible for \$1,000,000 worth of liability insurance through the SCCA. But again, the insurance is good only for personal injury claims and will not cover bent





There's a sense of speed and movement all over the course, even in the machines waiting their chance. Each car has the track to itself for blurry minutes as it tries to beat the time of other cars in its class.

International and SCCA Warning Flags

GREEN	Start of race.	WHITE	Emergency on course.
YELLOW	Caution, hold position, no passing.	BLUE	(Waving) Move over, blocking faster car.
RED	Danger, stop where you are.	BLUE	(Motionless) You are following too closely.
BLACK	Pull into pit ASAP.		
BLACK & WHITE	End of race.	RED/YELLOW	Warning, oil on course.

fenders and shredded fiberglass.

It should be made perfectly clear that while stringent safety procedures are enforced, participants run in events at their own risk. So far there have been no serious accidents on any post and the last minor accident reported was a real freak. A course official, not watching where he was going, tripped over the hood of a low-slung car and rolled off it onto his noggin.

Course Control. Adequate course control is the best insurance against accidents. And that means playing by the rules. Spectators, for example, must be kept off the course and clear of areas where a car could skid if the driver lost control.

"We have a ready area where people buckle up," said Jim. From the ready area there's a rolling start across the starting line. That's safer and it saves tires.

"In the ready area we have a course control official and a manned fire extinguisher. The course marshal is stationed at the starting line with the timing gear and a bull horn borrowed from communications/electronics on post. It saves a lot of shouting and it speeds things up too.

"On the course there are three course officials and two more family-size fire extinguishers."

"A car never exceeds 50 mph even on the straights," said John. "At the most you've got no more than 50 feet of straight anyway. You see, the name of the game is to drive efficiently. We're not interested in raw power."

The Sill club also sponsors mini-driving schools for novices where new members are taken through a course by older hands. It helps break the ice with new members and encourages safer driving practices. People learn their capabilities at speeds they can handle.

Real Estate. Since the biggest problem for any club is finding a paved area large enough to set up a safe course, post affiliation pays. There's nothing like a big chunk of Army real estate for staging motor sport events.

The Enterprise club at Rucker has been using a helicopter parking area lately and the Sill club has just moved to their own area. They had been using a parking lot but the white lines kept disappearing.

For their monthly auto crosses the Comanches now have the exclusive use of a 150 x 150 meter truck park. However, even though they have exclusive use of the area, a request is submitted to the CG before each event is planned, just to keep the boss informed.

"The club is responsible for policing up and all events must end one hour before sunset," explained John. "We submit a letter before each monthly event to confirm its date and time and to notify the Commanding General that we've made arrangements for an ambulance and communications."

The Price. What obligations do the members have to the post authorities? Very few. Any sports car club affiliated with a post must usually submit minutes of their meetings to the post commander on a quarterly or monthly basis and abide by their own rules. That's about it.

Some posts, like Rucker, require a medic be on hand, whereas at Sill the CG just wants the club to notify the hospital that an event is about to take place.

That's mighty little hassle considering what you get: a free course, commo and medical support. Anybody who's really interested in getting a club together should be able to. It doesn't take much talking it up—just action.

"The More Things Change the More They Remain the Same" Department

Things have certainly changed in our more permissive society. Why, it wasn't too many years ago that a magazine, such as "Playboy" for instance, simply wasn't read in public. Or at least if it was read publicly it was read discreetly hidden inside another magazine or concealed in some manner.

But things have changed. A clear example of this is the sergeant who was seen sitting at his desk casually reading "Playboy." Nobody saw anything particularly strange about that until someone happened to walk behind him and notice that inside the magazine he had hidden an Army regulation and was reading it rather than the magazine.

From the Fort Greely, AK, "Buffalo"

CIVIC ACTION

Inner City Style

LTC James R. Compton



Duty day finds Domestic Action Team members SP5 Bill Bagby and SP4s Frederick Uehlein and David Braga reporting to the Fields Corner Little City Hall prepared for anything.

YOU LIVE IN A BAD PART of a big city—some people might call it a ghetto but you know it as home. You have maybe a sixth grade education and not a lot of money. About the biggest thing you have right now is a problem. It might be with drugs, it might be with debt or maybe you just can't get your garbage picked up.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL JAMES R. COMPTON, USAR, is Staff Information Officer, 353d Civil Affairs Command, Bronx, New York. As a civilian he heads research communications and publications activities for the Grumman Aerospace Corporation, Bethpage, NY.

You can't afford a lawyer and you don't know who to see to get your problem solved. If you're lucky the city is Boston and you live within a couple of blocks of one of the "Little City Halls" the city provides to meet the crises people like you have.

You go to this place for help and when you get there what do you find? You find an Army reservist who works there maybe once or twice a month. They probably make him come here—what does he know about your problem? How in the devil can *he* help?

“WHEN THEY FIRST LEARN I’m an Army reservist they’re somewhat hesitant. But when they discover I have the education and background to help them their reluctance vanishes and trust is usually established.”

This is how Specialist 5 Bill Bagby, black member of Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 357th Civil Affairs Area (B), USAR, describes the responses he meets in his role of counseling ghetto area residents in a domestic action program his reserve unit conducts in metropolitan Boston.

Although the mobilization mission of the unit is “. . . to perform civil affairs and military government functions in support of combat and post-combat phases of military operations” these citizen-soldiers convert their efforts into meaningful, productive local projects

Bagby is one of a dozen 357th reservists who spend each month’s duty days in Boston’s “Little City Halls” helping people solve problems ranging from family spending to drug abuse. He and his co-workers are the nucleus of a USAR program that’s yielding great dividends to the 357th, the Reserve and the Army in terms of good will from local citizens and the Boston city government.

Scandinavian Concept. More than 2 years ago Boston initiated its Little City Hall program, similar to the “Ombudsman” concept successfully practiced in Scandinavian countries. (An ombudsman is an official empowered to cut through red tape and bureaucratic channels to solve citizens’ problems with government agencies.) Under Mayor Kevin White Boston expanded the concept by establishing City Hall branch offices to handle problems at grass roots levels. These “Little City Halls” are placed in 11 strategic locations throughout the metropolitan area, particularly in poverty-stricken and depressed areas. The offices are staffed by city employees and qualified volunteers.

SP5 Bagby, a bank executive in

civilian life, describes his unit’s participation in the program as “. . . the most important domestic action project we’ve ever undertaken. We’re in contact with the people and we show them the Army Reserve is an integral part of the community and is interested in their problems.”

Bagby spends at least one training period a month at the Little City Hall in Roxbury, a predominantly black neighborhood where he lives. He’s helped people with problems related to debts, welfare assistance, new voter registration and dealings with city government.

Army Emphasis. The 357th started the program in mid-1971 as a result of Department of the Army’s increasing emphasis that Reserve units get involved in the life of communities where they meet. Major William Manley, the unit information officer, came up with the idea.

“I first thought of it in early 1971 when Mayor White spoke to the National Civil Affairs Conference in Boston and described his administration’s efforts to provide government services to the people on a more local basis. A major problem, he said, was the inability to maintain a large paid staff for the Little City Halls and the need for additional qualified volunteers.

“I mentioned the possibility of the 357th’s participation to our commanding officer, Colonel Henry Freniere, and he immediately gave it a green light. Subsequently he talked it over with Edward Dwyer, director of Boston’s Office of Public Service, who also endorsed it.

“The overriding thought was that a large Civil Affairs unit with scores of citizen-soldiers already trained as lawyers, doctors, bankers and executives is a natural pool of talent of the kind the Little City Halls need,” Manley said.

Unit Response. Following approval by the 357th’s parent organization, the 353d Civil Affairs Area (A) in New York and First Army headquarters, Freniere directed Manley to organize a project team.

The next step, getting volunteers from the unit, was the easiest.

“The response was terrific,” Manley says. “A large number of officers and men volunteered—more than we expected—but we believed a sensible continuing number of only 10 or 15 should be involved so we wouldn’t weaken the regular training program of the unit. We also made it clear project members had to be fully qualified and motivated by a high degree of civic pride.”

The first project team spent 2 drill days visiting and studying Boston’s city government offices. Then they were sent to six of the Little City Halls which they have manned on a continuing basis.

COL Freniere, with 30 years business experience in insurance, says the new program increased morale of his men considerably.

“Involvement in the project has real meaning for them and makes the tasks of basic soldiering a lot more acceptable . . .

“It’s done a great deal to provide a better perspective of what the Reserve is all about, even for those men who aren’t directly involved but who give it their moral support. I know definitely that our recruiting and retention rates have improved,” he adds.

Helping Out. Two of the team members assist Boston’s central government directly. First Lieutenant Michael Czarniecki, an architect, and Specialist 4 William Frederick Uehlein, an attorney, have been playing important roles in the city’s efforts to solve problems related to housing for elderly and low income families. The two were specially selected by Boston officials to conduct a land use project to help owners in the Brighton-Allston area learn how to obtain and use Federal funds for multiple unit housing construction for low income groups.

Although it took several weeks on a part-time basis Czarniecki drew up the site plan and Uehlein completed zoning and financial analyses. The project went so well they received a commendation from Joe



SP4 Uehlein pays close attention as Martin Ricco, representative of Fields Corner Little City Hall, points out proposed land development site.

Smith, president of the Allston Civic Association. And Boston City Hall now wants them to create similar information packets for use by the city and other interested community groups.

Czarnecki and Uehlein foresee possible future application of their work to parks and other public facilities.

Good Public Relations. Mike and Bill come in contact with a lot of business leaders in the course of their work. "This means we're exposing the Civil Affairs capabilities of the Army Reserve to people throughout the city," Czarnecki says.

What about public reaction?

"There've been a few surprises but by and large there's been no negative feedback. We usually get a 'Gee, that's great' response when we explain we're reservists." He adds that his work for the city hasn't posed any conflict-of-interest problems to his job as an architect.

"Almost all of our people have found that their jobs, their reserve assignments, and their work in the Little City Hall program are mutually supporting," adds MAJ Manley.

Another project member, Specialist 4 David Braga, store manager in Boston's Dorchester section, spends part of his Reserve time at the Fields Corner Little City Hall.

"I handle complaints that principally have to do with marketing and my main function is to see that each

citizen has his story heard. Where possible, I solve it at the local level but in more complex cases I see that the citizen is steered to the proper agency and I follow up as needed to make sure some action is taken."

Major Joseph Delena's work in the East Boston Little City Hall is of a different nature. Joe has a PhD in psychology and in civilian life is director of the School Drug Education Program in Revere, MA. In East Boston he works with drug rehabilitation groups and provides liaison between the city and such groups.

"I'm on the street much of the time; I talk with religious groups, city-sponsored groups, therapists and the addicts themselves. I get involved in the life of East Boston as it's affected by drug problems. It's a very satisfying civic job, something I'm training for and know how to do," he says.

Major Paul Loconte, a high school teacher, is assigned to the Hyde Park Little City Hall. "I handle routine complaints of all kinds," he says, "everything from problems of rent, water and street repairs to the 'little old lady who wants to know why her French poodle has to have a license.' Often, I can settle problems right in the office. The staff and I have a great working relationship."

Lieutenant Colonel Fred Gillis, who more than 10 years ago worked in physical education, was a lot

of help when the Roxbury Little City Hall advised the 357th it needed someone to oversee planning and construction of a children's playground. Gillis was placed in charge and the project is now nearly finished.

Problems. Although the 357th's program is enjoying considerable success it hasn't been without problems. Early in the planning stages, for example, Manley and his crew had to consider the political impact of the unprecedented participation by a Reserve unit in city administration activities.

As it turned out however, the 1971 city election campaign showed the Little City Hall program was so well accepted by the voters every mayoral candidate endorsed it.

The information officer sees his unit's participation in the program as one means to enhance civil-military relationships in Boston and he hopes to increase interaction between the 357th and the city.

As Colonel Pellegrino P. Bavetta, commanding officer of 353d Area (A), the unit's parent organization, observes, "Civil Affairs Reserve units are uniquely qualified to conduct community projects such as the one going on in Boston because our people are already trained to handle the myriad problems that relate to government administration. The 357th is demonstrating amply the position that we in Civil Affairs have been advocating for a long time."





Katterbach, Germany -- The 1st Armored Division's 1st Bn 37th Armor has come up with a new twist in the traditional promotion board. In that unit the man does not come to the promotion board; the board goes to him--to the field where he works. No longer does the aspiring candidate for promotion stand at parade rest in front of a stern-visaged board. Instead he goes through a series of field stations where his knowledge of tactics, land navigation, CBR, maintenance and the like is tested on the spot. "One of the biggest problems with the 'traditional' promotion board," says 1/37 CO LTC Harry A. Heath, "is that so many men are ill at ease during the board that it is impossible to truly evaluate their ability."

Fort Wainwright, AK -- Soldiers of the 172d Arctic Light Infantry Brigade who participated in Exercise ACE CARD V were somewhat surprised to find women among the "bad guys." Three Wacs--SSG Adrienne Fuglsand and SP5 Dorothy M. Monroe, Headquarters Company, U.S. Army Alaska, and SP5 Mary J. Gilbert, HQ U.S. Army Strategic Communications--volunteered as aggressors for the Alaskan Command's winter joint forces exercise. "We wanted to see what the Army does in the field," said SSG Fuglsand, "Sitting behind a desk, you don't realize what goes on." How did it go for the lady aggressors? "We were supposed to try and convince the guys to surrender and join our side," said SSG Fuglsand. "It didn't work. All that happened was we got captured."

Fort Hood, TX -- That age-old problem of providing waste disposal facilities for large numbers of troops may be solved if project "Big John" is a success. Natick Labs and Project MASSTER are currently evaluating a new portable toilet system consisting of a portable building with 12 little johns. Instead of the usual water flush system, mineral oil provides a liquid conveyor belt transporting the waste from the latrine to a separator tank outside where the waste is burned at high temperature. Approximately 250 men can use "Big John" in a 24-hour period, their waste reduced to 3 pounds of sterile ashes and odorless gases. If "Big John" is a success, it could be a boon for field hospitals and other large field installations.

Fort Ord, CA -- Inmates from Soledad prison met here recently with Fort Ord soldiers to warn them of the dangers of drug abuse. The inmates told what it was like to use drugs and the eventual result--prison. The unusual program is part of Fort Ord's Alcohol and Drug Abuse prevention effort and is labeled the "Don't Follow Me Team."

Fort Benning, GA -- 1LT Nancy Zizunas will become the first woman instructor in the Infantry School when she takes up teaching duties early this year. LT Zizunas who holds a master's degree in communications from Kent State University will teach race relations.

Washington, DC -- Five outstanding ROTC cadets received 1972 Leadership Awards from Army Chief of Staff General Creighton W. Abrams in Pentagon ceremonies. Four were top honor graduates of their respective Army Area ROTC Advanced Summer Camps; the fifth was top honor graduate of the ROTC Class at the Army Ranger School, Fort Benning, GA. Winners are: Kenneth B. Robinson of Widener College (formerly Pennsylvania Military College), First Army; Roderic G. Steakley, University of Alabama, Third Army; Leslie C. Lyons, Texas A&M University, Fifth Army; and Richard H. Liebe, University of Washington, Sixth Army. The Ranger Camp honoree is Edward P. Rumold, Texas A&M University.

Chicago, IL -- Two reserve units are pitching in to help the town of Northbrook, IL, build an Olympic-size skating rink to host the 1976 World Speed Skating Championships as part of the Bicentennial celebration. The 416th Engineer Command and the 863d Engineer Battalion are acting in accord with AR 360-1775 which urges Army participation in projects commemorating the Nation's 200th anniversary. Reserve Engineers cooperating with community leaders are preparing the site for the skating arena scheduled for completion late this year.

Olive Hill, KY -- Special Forces from Fort Bragg, NC, are training Kentucky park rangers in first aid, rescue techniques and hand-to-hand combat as part of a program to improve the skills of park rangers. Besides rescuing people who get into trouble in the woods the rangers have full police power to apprehend law-breakers on state park land. "We hope that we never have to use the training," says COL Lee Tucker, director of the state Ranger Division, "but if we do, we'll be ready."

Washington, DC -- The Corps of Cadets of the United States Military Academy presented a check for more than \$11,000 to the Center for Sickle Cell Anemia Research of Freedman's Hospital at Howard University. The check brings the total contributed by the cadets last year to the Center to more than \$31,000.

Fort Knox, KY -- 2LT Timothy Lupfer of Metuchen, NJ, has been named one of the 32 Rhodes Scholars Elect from the United States this year. LT Lupfer graduated first in his class at West Point last June and is currently attending the Armor Officers basic course. As a Rhodes Scholar he will study Modern History at Oxford University in England.

Dallas, TX -- According to the Army and Air Force Exchange Service, there may be a shortage of children's pajamas and sleepwear in PXs for the next few months. PXs will only stock flame resistant sleepwear and AAFES buyers have found that the limited supply of flame resistant fabrics initially available to manufacturers has restricted the range of colors and styles available to customers.

Fort Sill, OK -- Since the Army adopted the rousing music of the old field artillery "Caisson Song" as the official Army song, the artillery has been left without a note to accompany the boom of its guns. So Major General R. Wetherill, Commandant of the U.S. Army Field Artillery School and Fort Sill, has launched a search for a new song for the field artillery. All members of the Field Artillery are invited to enter the song-writing contest. The winning entry will become the official song of the Field Artillery. "The Mountain Battery," an inspiring song about the past accomplishments of cannoners, was considered but the lyrics don't fit the times. So, aspiring field artillery song writers can either submit an entirely new song or new lyrics to "The Mountain Battery" in entering the contest. Here are some ground rules: ● You may send as many entries as you wish. Each will be judged separately. ● All entries must be received NLT 30 April 1973. ● All entries must be free of copyright restrictions. ● All Active and Retired Army, Army National Guard and Army Reserve field artillerymen may enter the contest. ● The prize is \$100 cash. ● Mail all entries to: Commandant, United States Army Field Artillery School, ATTN: ATSFA-NIE (Song Contest), Fort Sill, OK 73503.

Working On

Boxcar Honchos

**They Ride
the Rails
at Fort Bliss**

Yes, Virginia, a man can work on the railroad while he's in the Army.

Of all the jobs a soldier can do during his Army career—legal clerk, artilleryman, cook, infantryman—one of the most unusual is work as a trainman.

Staff Sergeant Roland Toy of the Rail and Yard Section of the Transportation Division, Directorate of Industrial Operations, at Fort Bliss, TX, holds such a job. He's one of four men at the Rail and Yard Section who keep the trains rolling.

This small crew moves most of the supplies from the central receiving area to warehouses across the post: foodstuffs for commissaries, PX supplies, military supplies, vehicles, radar equipment, ammunition—even Christmas trees.

SSG Toy is Assistant to Yardmaster W. D. Pritchard and the other two members of the team are conductor Harry L. Mosier and engineer Robert T. Fletcher. The men are responsible for moving and switching all incoming and outgoing cars in more than a thousand actions each month.

Their schedule requires heavy equipment including two 60-ton locomotives used in the switching operation, five box cars and three flatcars. There's also a 40-ton



SSG Toy, who had 10 years experience with the Pennsylvania Railroad before joining the Army, directs a switching operation.

capacity locomotive crane for loading and unloading heavier cargo.

SSG Toy, who arrived at Fort Bliss last year after a tour in Germany, has 16 years military service. But even before that he picked up 10 years experience with the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Of course the Pennsylvania Railroad was a little larger operation than the one at Fort Bliss. There are only 18 miles of track criss-crossing the post—but the crew stays busy.

In the words of the Army trainman: "Whatever is shipped here by rail we handle sometime or other."

SOLDIERS

The Railroad

The Old Fort Dix line keeps

Chuggin' Along

SP4 Andy Ryan

Are you big on railroad songs? What about:

*"Listen to the jingle, the rumble and the roar,
As she trundles 'round the boxcars, old sixteen-
seven-four.*

*She's ninety tons unloaded and really knows her
tricks*

*From years of faithful toiling on the railroad at
Fort Dix."*

Though it's easy to forget these days, railroading is still a part of Army life. And Fort Dix, NJ, has a railroad which—amazingly enough in these times of railway merger and reorganization—has never gone bankrupt.

And the two men who run the 90-ton, 600-horsepower Army locomotive number 1674 over Fort Dix's 17-plus miles of usable track have never been laid off, either.

Yardmaster Glenn Price has been at Fort Dix for more than 20 years and engineer John Collins—once a fireman on the Pennsylvania Railroad—has been hauling freight cars around post for 9 years.

Their \$86,000 diesel-electric switch engine can pull as many as 25 loaded boxcars just as fast backwards as forwards. And according to engineer Collins, she holds 600 gallons of fuel—but only gets 7 miles to the gallon.

Price and Collins remember the days when troop trains unloaded their uniformed cargo at Fort Dix's sidings every day. The last troop train pulled out 5 years ago and now the rails bring only freight cars to various post warehouses.

The main track that 1674 travels runs smack through

SPECIALIST 4 ANDY RYAN is assigned to the Information Office, U.S. Army Training Center, Infantry, Fort Dix, NJ.



Tall grass grows along the road-bed but the old line and Number 1674 are far from dead. Just listen to the jingle . . .

the middle of the post but the right-of-way doesn't belong to the Army. The road-bed is owned by the Union Transportation Company which is responsible for maintenance. The same tracks in days gone by provided passenger service to Mount Holly, Pemberton and Fort Dix on the Camden to Shrewsbury run—but that was discontinued in 1929.

These days when she's not shunting boxcars around post, 1674 rests in a building which the yardmaster calls his "rectangular roundhouse."

Grass grows between the rusting tracks but though the old line shows its age it's far from dead. At times it all comes to life again.

So if you're ever on Fort Dix don't be surprised if a deafening whistle splits the air as you come to a rail crossing and you find your path blocked.

There goes 1674 chugging along—bells clanging—with a load of supplies for the troops at Fort Dix.

*"Oh daily toils don't bother her, old sixteen-seven-
four,*

*She labors without grumblin' near Jersey's eastern
shore.*

*She's diesel and electric but she's got that old-time
feel.*

*And keeps right on arollin' down that rusty road
of steel."*

What Makes Billie Run?

LTC Bob Chick

JAN MENNIG is the Culver City, CA, chief of police.

Billie S. is a 17-year-old Army dependent runaway.

Chief Mennig supervises a force of 106 men and he'll soon complete a doctoral degree in Urban Management from the University of Southern California.

Billie, a tenth grade dropout, is confined to a detention school for boys. He hopes to be released within the next 2 months and he'll probably be returned home where he may or may not run away for the fifth time.

From different vantage points, Jan Mennig and Billie S. are experts on the subject of runaway military children. The chief has spent the past 28 years in various military and civilian law enforcement assignments and has returned hundreds of runaway children. Billie has been running away from his military family and confinement facilities for the past 5 years.

'Home was a hassle . . . you know . . . my father got shipped to Vietnam and there was just a lot lacking at home. I felt my mother just wasn't able to supply me with all the love and attention I needed. I guess I just needed a man to help me. A little while after my dad left, my mother put me in a military academy but I got kicked out of there after getting in a lot of trouble—smoking was what I finally got kicked out for. . . . That was the first time I ran away. I guess I just wasn't communicating with my mother. Dad wasn't there and, I don't know, but no one really cared about me.'

What made Billie run at age 12 was, according to Chief Mennig, essentially what makes children run away today. He cites four major factors which motivate children to leave home: poor parent-child communications, boredom, the child's conviction that no one cares about him and frequent failure of parents to allow children to express new-found values.

In contrast with civilian runaway children, military dependent youths are "far

more sophisticated in terms of travel and experience with people from other lands. They are a great deal sharper, particularly children who have been overseas, than their civilian peers," according to Chief Mennig. But he feels there are proportionately fewer military than civilian runaways.

On the Move. The number of runaway children in the U.S. has increased sharply in recent years.

California, because of its mild weather, youth communes and opportunities for low visibility, is a popular destination for youths on the run. The easy accessibility of credit cards accounts in part for the fact that runaway children are more mobile today than ever before. However, most runaways still don't travel far from home. "The child who is accustomed to traveling with his family—and this includes the military dependent—will probably travel farther than his civilian peers," Hennig says.

Religion may play a part in deterring runaways, he says, but "whatever religious concepts a youngster may have are not really as material as the morality of his own thinking—what the child believes is right and wrong. We must be basically honest with young people because they are quick to spot deceptions. Young people have a keen sense of fair play, of right and wrong. They expect honest information and they reject information that conflicts with peer information," said Hennig.

"The thing that really was missing was love. What my parents gave me was material things and money—whenever I wanted them. But they never seemed to have time. Dad was away and my mother managed a fairly large office and she just didn't have time for me. The military school was just to get rid of me. . . . Things aren't any better now. We're just falling further apart. . . . I wish they'd been more open minded. They were thinking about 20 or 30 years ago. They always related to how they were treated when they were my age. They just couldn't accept that times were changing, that things were different now than 30 years ago. And they still don't understand."

The first time Billie ran away he climbed out a bathroom window at night and traveled 1,500 miles to stay with his grandmother in Chicago. His departure, according to him, came after a total breakdown in communications with his mother.

Chief Mennig admits he has handled several cases where the home environment had disintegrated to such a level that the

"Getting far, far
away from the
problem is too often
seen . . . as the
only alternative."





With police constantly on the lookout, youngsters on the run seek low visibility in inner city areas where demoralizing lifestyles and drug use are common.

child was justified in taking action. He does not, however, suggest running away as the right action. "The problem is that children do not understand all of the alternatives available. Running away, getting far, far away from the problem, is too often seen by the child as the only alternative."

The chief suggests a need for around-the-clock family service workers on Army posts and suggests children contemplating leaving home first see a social worker, chaplain, Red Cross family counselor or the military police.

More runaways are found and returned home than children who remain away indefinitely, Mennig said. "I know of children who have been away from home as long as 9 months and then returned home without much difficulty. They were capable of surviving the ordeal and they emerged much smarter from the experience and better able to thoroughly appreciate their family. Others I've known have become drug addicts, prostitutes or have gotten involved in major crimes. There is little chance these runaways could ever again reestablish a normal relationship with their family group," he said.

Tough Time. "I tried getting a job but couldn't use my real name because I'd be picked up, so I turned to selling drugs. Luckily, I've never been picked up for pushing drugs in the 3½ years I've been on the run. I was arrested the last time for possession of marijuana and dangerous drugs but they can't prosecute me because I'm under legal age. . . . I've always lived in a good place, an apartment, the sort of place my parents always had. I made pretty good money pushing drugs so I could afford it."



The lifestyle of most runaways is "horrible," according to Chief Mennig. "Drug use is quite common. Police are always on the lookout for youngsters on the run and because runaways fear apprehension they must resort to clandestine relationships to maintain low visibility. Some runaways turn themselves in but only when their situation becomes so desperate they just don't know what else to do or the pressure of their parents is closing in," he says.

"I doubt if I'll ever stay at home again. It's just a hassle. I've always had this desire, this instinct inside me to be free and I can't be free unless I have no restraints on me, no barriers between me and what I want . . . The last time I ran away my girl friend went with me but she turned herself in when I was arrested. No, I've never turned myself in."

"Recriminations and accusations have no place in the treatment of a returned runaway," says Chief Mennig. "The child is highly elevated emotionally by the experience and his concern about how the parents will handle it may precipitate, if improperly handled, another runaway situation. The most important thing, provided there is no custody problem, is restoring the family group. Parents must calmly and deliberately get the child back into the family and then seek additional assistance to determine what caused the runaway level of behavior." And, according to Mennig, this must be done "without emotionally destroying the potential communications which could follow restoration of good family relationships."

Is outside help really needed at this time? "Yes," according to Chief Mennig, because "parents often try to defend themselves and their behavior, and the child tries to defend his behavior by lashing out at the parents. Another cycle of hassling often begins and that gap cannot be bridged without outside help."

Really Communicating. Chief Mennig and Billie S. agree that sincere parent-child communications are vital, certainly before and especially after a runaway situation. Communicating is more than talking and listening. Mennig suggests a test for good family communications is being able to repeat back the true meaning of what a person said. Good communications is also when parents find time to participate in their children's world and get into their minds.

Poor communications is visiting your son only twice in 5 months while he serves an indefinite term in a detention school for

boys. But then, maybe Billie's mother felt her two letters during that time excused her infrequent visits. His father? Well, he's yet to visit or write.

"I'd like to go home but I know things aren't going to be right there and it'll just get my mother all upset. She just doesn't understand. . . ."

Some day Billie will be a parent and he emphatically says he doesn't want his children following in his runaway footsteps. "Watch out who your kids are hanging around with and if you know they have things on their minds but aren't talking to you, watch out," he advises.

Chief Mennig says essentially the same thing: "Runaways make runaways. Parents must evaluate what contribution their children's friends are making—positive or negative. School dropouts and runaways, to ease their own guilt feelings, will attempt to get other children to join them. Parents must know where their children's heads are, what they're truly thinking. Often the problem—the real problem—is the uptight parent who can't really get at the difficulties because there aren't any parent-child communications. Both teachers and parents must look for crises building in children—such indicators as behavior changes, moodiness, possibly drug use, negative associations. Associations, I think, are critical."

Hardship tours and other unique demands of an Army career do not tend to strengthen family harmony. But they are not destructive when parents—and children—are aware of them and compensate for them.

Chief Mennig (who is also Lieutenant Colonel Mennig, Chief of Staff of the 311th Support Brigade (USAR) in Los Angeles) suggests more social worker support—not just psychiatric and medical services—is needed on Army posts. "This support is needed," he says, "24 hours a day to help return children to their family groups, to assist parents and children, and to find interim locations for certain children until they can return home." It's sad but true, he reports, but many parents will not accept their child back in the home after he's been living in a crash pad or under the influence of drugs.

When parent-child communications improve, when parents show a sincere attitude of caring, when children can express newfound values and when boredom is replaced by belonging, maybe, just maybe, Billie will stop running.

Sincere parent-child communications are vital, certainly before and especially after the runaway returns.



DEEP FURROW

82d Troopers Dig the Aegean Scene

Story and photos by
Information Office Staff,
82d Airborne Division,
Fort Bragg, NC

GREEK VILLAGERS in black berets peer intently into the blue as parachutes of the U.S. Army's 82d Airborne Division blossom into giant windflowers and slowly float to earth. Operation Deep Furrow '72 has begun.

Deep Furrow was a North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) exercise which last Fall combined land, sea and air forces from Greece, Turkey, Italy, the United Kingdom and the United States. The operation tested the muscle tone and teamwork of the combined NATO force.

After establishing a forward staging area near the city of Thessaloniki on the Aegean coast, troopers of the 82d jumped from C-130 Hercules aircraft in a mass parachute assault with Hellenic airborne forces.

Three days of maneuvers followed as allied and aggressor forces battled for field supremacy.

The movement from the plain which served as the drop zone into the aggressor-occupied mountains brought the troopers in close contact with the local population. The

villagers and farmers proved to be a warm and friendly people. Army C rations were soon supplemented by local bread, grapes, pomegranates and other produce.

Midway through Deep Furrow control of 82d operations was shifted to the Greek Army until completion of the exercise. Formal link-up of forces occurred when representatives of both armies met on a bridge in the forward operational area.

After the field exercise, elements of the 2d Battalion Airborne, 505th Infantry, flew to the port city of Alexandroupolis where they represented the U.S. Army in a NATO parade and ceremony. Along with contingents from the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps and troops and equipment of the other participating nations they passed in review before assembled NATO dignitaries.

With redeployment to Fort Bragg, NC, each man brought back an awareness of his personal role in the NATO defense scheme. There were more personal memories too—of fiery *ouzo*, purple grapes, red



wine and dark-eyed girls; and for autumns to come each warm, comfortable bed will remind some of the men of the cold nights they spent curled in ponchos in the vineyards and hills of northern Greece.

SOLDIERS



DEEP FURROW was not all O.D. and hard work: SGM John T. Diffin (civilian clothes) learns a local folk dance during time off. A Vulcan anti-aircraft weapon is towed past a Greek village. During the NATO parade and ceremonies at Alexandropolis the colors of the 82d pass in review. Villagers turn out to watch the airborne assault, but for this fisherman life goes on as usual.



Your Deposit Tearfully Refunded

SP5 Bill Brady



GETTING A RENT DEPOSIT refunded is as simple as ABC. Well, would you believe, XYZ? One of the rare exceptions was a sergeant in my outfit.

He and his family kept their apartment spic and span. It was that way when, preparing to move, they called the landlady to inspect.

She studied the living room with a beady eye. Finally she spoke.

"Someone's lived here," she said darkly. "And that furniture . . . it looks older than when you moved in."

"But it's been two years . . ."

"Read your contract. Small print on the fifth page. We have to protect ourselves against people like you."

Actually, most property owners aren't really hardnoses. They have to follow the rules of the powerful but little-known Committee on Refund Standards.

There was some alarm at the committee's last meeting.

"We're in trouble," said the chairman, a gentlemen picked because

his only known deposit refund had been made to a couple whose house burned down two days before they moved in.

"The refund rate is getting out of hand. Last month it reached 2.4 percent. What's gone wrong?"

The secretary was quick to explain.

"Circumstances beyond our control," she said. "Five units were condemned, and six fell down. And there was an exceptional case. The renter had spent a thousand dollars of his own money for improvements on the house."

"The committee voted 17 to 16 to recommend refund of his \$70 deposit."

A Specialist 5 and his wife I know came close to qualifying for a refund. They spent three days cleaning walls, patching pinholes and removing every possible trace of wear and tear on their flat.

The landlord seemed pleased with his inspection and was about to make out a check. Then his glance shifted to one wall, and his ex-

pression froze.

"That fly!" he said. "That wasn't there when you moved in"

He closed the checkbook and left.

Do It Yourself. Many renters would happily forego the refund if they could just get repairs and normal upkeep done when they're needed. The wife of one GI begged the landlord to do something about the mottled mauve in the kitchen. A year of pleading brought no results.

Finally, the day after her husband got reassignment orders, she made the owner an offer he couldn't refuse.

"I'm so sick of that old paint I'll buy the paint and put it on for you," she told him, neglecting to mention they'd be moving soon.

He thought that was great, and was happier yet when they checked out without even asking for a deposit refund. Then he drove over to the house.

Living room, kitchen and bedrooms all glistened with fresh paint—jet black.

SPECIALIST 5 BILL BRADY contributes Column Half-Write to the Fort Lewis, WA, "Ranger."

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questionnaire
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1. Age—18 to 21 _____
21 to 25 _____
25 to 30 _____
30 to 40 _____
40 + _____
2. Female _____ Male _____
3. Enlisted _____
Officer _____
Civilian _____
4. Served in Vietnam?
Yes _____ No _____
5. Active duty or Civil Service time
1 year or less _____
2 to 3 years _____
4 to 10 years _____
11 to 20 years _____
20 + years _____
6. Military component
RA _____
AUS _____
NGUS _____
USAR _____

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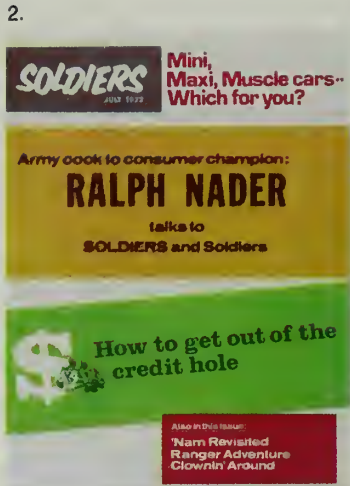
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7. The length of story I prefer is:
_____ Short and to the point—1 or 2 pages
_____ Medium length with more explanation—3 or 4 pages
_____ In-depth—5 or more pages
_____ 5 or more pages (mostly pictorial)
8. The coverage **SOLDIERS** gives racial and ethnic minorities is . . .
_____ Too much
_____ About right
_____ Too little
_____ Of no interest to me
9. The color pin-up:
_____ I like it . . . keep it
_____ I don't like it . . .
_____ don't use it
_____ I have no opinion
10. If the pin-up were
more revealing:
_____ I'd like it
_____ I'd dislike it
_____ I have no opinion



11. Of the four numbered covers below, I think _____ is best
 _____ is second best
 _____ is the worst



12. I rate these elements of SOLDIERS as:

	Very believable	Somewhat believable	Slightly believable	Not believable
What's new				
Stories				
Dateline				

13. The information contained in these elements of SOLDIERS is:

	Of great interest to me	Of some interest to me	Of little interest to me	Of no interest
What's New				
Stories				
Dateline				

14. Overall I rate SOLDIERS as:

- _____ a valuable source of information about the Army.
- _____ a somewhat valuable source of information about the Army.
- _____ a source of little valuable information about the Army.
- _____ a source of no valuable information about the Army.



15. When I read SOLDIERS I:
- _____ believe all the information presented.
 - _____ believe some of the information presented.
 - _____ believe a little of the information presented.
 - _____ believe none of the information presented.

16. I would like to see SOLDIERS do more articles on: (check as many as desired)
- _____ controversial and social issues
 - _____ personal affairs
 - _____ sports
 - _____ hobbies
 - _____ history
 - _____ research and development
 - _____ duty and training activities
 - _____ Army policies
 - _____ status of MVA
 - _____ recreation
 - _____ personalities

This former alcohol abuser
does a big job

"... One Day at a Time"

SGM H. S. Effron

TO SOME MEN their work is just a job but to a rare few it is a cause—almost a religion. Such a man is Staff Sergeant Edward M. Bruce, Alcohol and Drug Education Specialist of the 4th Battalion, 10th Infantry at Fort Davis, CZ.

A recovered alcoholic himself, he knows first-hand the hell that drinking can cause and identifies equally well with drug users since "they too are on a long downhill slide." For him his assignment is a passion with which he lives and works.

SSG Bruce at age 30 has been on the wagon for more than a year. Drinking beer since he was 17, he gives the lie to the common belief that only hard liquor creates problem drinkers. Throughout the years he would frequently drink from the time he got up through the noon hour and after work until he passed out. He ate seldom and then only indifferently.

He describes his problem this way: "I drank at home, at parties and in bars—every day and many times well into the small hours of the morning. When I woke up I started again. Sometimes I'd black out and not remember where I'd been or what I'd done."

Yet at no time did he ever feel his drinking was hurting his home life or his on-the-job performance. He even felt he was doing a good job.

But this wasn't the way his wife and his supervisors felt about it. One day his world began to crumble both at home and at work. His wife, who had often complained, "I never see you without a can of beer in your hand," said she had enough and was leaving him.

About the same time his first sergeant called him in and, pulling no punches, said the company had had it with him; drinking was ruining his military career.

At this point Bruce was ready for help. He had wrecked his car and was heavily in debt. "Drinking is expensive," he points out now. "Alcoholics and drug users share this problem and they're always hurting for money to feed their habit."

No Cutting Down. "Sure, I thought of cutting down but never of quitting. And once I even tried. I went out and got a six pack instead of my usual case. After I finished 'em I went right out and bought a case and drank it."

SERGEANT MAJOR H. S. EFFRON is assigned to the Information Office, U.S. Army Forces Southern Command, Fort Amodor, CZ.



A young soldier finds Sergeant Bruce is an understanding counselor.

When his home and job were threatened Bruce finally entered the hospital. The doctor laid it on the line—there was no cutting down for Bruce. It was quit or nothing. After he spent 3 weeks in the hospital getting thoroughly "dried out," Army physicians gave him Antabuse and sent him to Alcoholics Anonymous, a normal course of treatment for those prone to alcohol dependency.

"But going without wasn't easy and it still isn't," Bruce says. "I don't think about being on the wagon next week or next month. I take it one day at a time. This one-day-at-a-time has stretched into more than a year."

Now, he says, his general attitude about life has improved. He's easier to get along with and more content. When he compares his job accomplishments with those of his drinking days he realizes his duty performance had been far from satisfactory. But best of all his domestic difficulties disappeared when he stopped drinking.

When Bruce returned to his unit after treatment he felt he had to prove himself. And his performance was the best proof he had stopped drinking. But he is neither ashamed of his drinking nor proud of having stopped.



Sergeant Bruce counsels his men before they have problems. Here he concentrates on preventive education in an informal discussion.

To him it was an illness. He now hopes he's recovered.

But he feels his alcohol problems can never be really cured, only arrested.

Qualifications. Bruce feels his experience as an alcoholic makes him particularly well equipped for his job as Alcohol and Drug Specialist because he can identify with and understand an alcoholic or drug user. He's been there—and back. And he's sincere about his work to the point of giving his efforts without regard to clock or calendar. The men of the 4/10th know he can be reached night or day.

Problems. Drugs and alcohol, in Bruce's opinion, are part of the same overall problem. The big difference, as he sees it, is booze is legal and drugs aren't. He feels the same yardstick for understanding and treatment applies equally to both afflictions. Some younger soldiers seem to think that drugs are for the young and alcohol is for "lifers." Bruce disagrees adamantly.

Drug or drinking problems are not restricted to any particular age group, he says, "A man doesn't have to be a long-time drinker to have a problem any more than he has to be a long-time drug user."

Bruce feels both kinds of problems develop because a soldier has something bothering him. A man may not realize it but he probably turns to booze or drugs for the "high" that seems to make life easier to take. And getting a man off one "high" is no guarantee he won't turn to the other.

Bruce's job is one of education and counseling within his battalion—education in what drugs and alcohol can do to a soldier, and counseling when a man has become a user or an abuser. He relies heavily on unit Alcohol and Drug Education Specialists to help him in his work.

"An alert supervisor," he says, "can spot a man with alcohol or drug problems. His duty performance deteriorates.

"I don't usually schedule formal classes. I like to use the 'rap session' with groups not larger than a platoon. I seat the guys in a circle and try to get everyone involved."

How much does a man get out of such a discussion?

"That," the sergeant says, "is up to the individual. Each man takes as much or as little away from the rap session as he wants."

Bruce has found that both alcoholics and drug users invariably feel what they're doing doesn't hurt them or anyone else. Also, they're just as sure in their shared feeling they can quit whenever they want to.

"But in my experience with both types I've never known a man to quit on his own without help," he points out.

Professional Help. The course of treatment must begin with medical help. Patients most often find this through a "Halfway House" where they also receive professional counseling. For drinkers, Antabuse—a drug which causes violent nausea if alcohol is consumed—is often prescribed. Alcoholics are then referred to Alcoholics Anonymous or provided other help through the Army program.

In the case of drug abuse the adage "misery loves company" seems to hold. Bruce has discovered that men on drugs encourage others to use them too. "They seem to need someone to share the experience. Also, by having others use drugs they insure themselves of an additional source of supply.

"Most of the people I talk to who are on drugs or alcohol have a 'cop-out' excuse as to why they use them. They may say they hate the Army or are unhappy about being assigned at a particular post. But this doesn't always stand up when I counsel them. I often learn they were users before they came to that post or were 'hooked' before they entered the Army."

The real reason guys get hung up on drugs or booze, Bruce has found, is the individuals, whether they recognize it or not, have personal problems. This is why it's so important for them to see a doctor for treatment, not only from a physical standpoint but so they can come to recognize and understand their problems.

Sergeant Bruce does not treat men but it's his job to be a prime mover in getting soldiers to seek professional help. He counsels and educates. Treatment is left to doctors.

But his counseling has two missions. Not only does he get users to seek treatment but he helps those who have been through the Halfway House stay clean.

Sergeant Bruce's life and work have left him with the firm belief that "If a man knew what drugs and alcohol can lead to he would get help to quit and the non-user would never get involved with either of them."

As for the time and effort he expends in his job Sergeant Bruce feels it's the very least he can do:

"To get me where I am now many people gave their time, efforts and understanding, and I can't do any less."

THERE'S BEEN A LOT of talk about the proposed non-disability retirement system—some pro and much con. Yet, as with any new program it's necessary to understand the changes before making a final judgment.

The plan is necessarily complex to guarantee maximum benefits to all service members—present and future.

The new plan is just a proposal and is likely to be modified by Congress. And Defense officials warn there probably won't be any quick action by Congress because of the proposal's complexities. And there is no guarantee the modified version of the proposal will be adopted at all.

The main thrust of the new re-

tirement plan is aimed at making people want to stay in service while giving the services an opportunity to select people with the desired qualities and skills.

For the serviceman or woman who has 20 years or more at the time the plan is implemented—if it is adopted in its present form—its effects are minimal. Members on active duty with less than 20 years are only partially affected by the plan. A transition feature based on the amount of service time a member has at the date of implementation is a key element of the proposal.

There is also the built-in guarantee that all future retirees will receive a retirement check at least as large as that of members (same

grade and length of service) who retire before them. Today's retirement pay levels are the base. No one in the future will receive less dollarwise than those who retired before him. This is known as the Save Pay Provision.

An Example. Consider an E-5 with 15 years service on the date of enactment who eventually retires as an E-8 with 24 years service; he would be guaranteed at least the amount of retired pay of any other E-8 with 24 years service who retired before him. The same would be true for any other grade.

The new proposal provides an equity payment and readjustment pay to all service members who involuntarily leave active duty after 5 but before 20 years service. A

In Your Future?—

New Retirement Proposal

Linked to Active Duty Pay

SFC D. Mallicoat



service member who voluntarily separates from the service after 10 but before 20 years will be eligible for an equity payment.

Other features include: figuring retirement pay from a high 1 year base; social security and retirement pay integration at age 65; increased multipliers after 24 years service; and the immediate and increased retirement pay feature. These are explained in detail later.

At the date of implementation service members will fall into one of two major categories: 20-30 years service and 1 day to 19 years and 364 days service. The Save Pay Provision applies in all cases.

20-30 Years Of Service

The service member, officer or enlisted, with 20 years service or over at the time of implementation is affected in just three ways:

• **Social Security Integration.** (Discussed later in the article.)

• **Increased Multipliers.** In the past service members received a 2½ percent increase in their retired pay for each year spent past 20 to a maximum of 75 percent. Under the new system the service member will receive a 2½ percent increase per year for 20 through 24 years and a 3 percent increase per year for 25 through 30 years to a maximum of 78 percent.

• **High-1 Average.** Under the present system retirement pay is based on a percentage of the member's final base pay. During the year following implementation, retired pay will be based on the average monthly pay earned between implementation and retirement. After that year the highest earning year prior to retirement will be used in calculating the average monthly pay base. In either case the Save Pay Provision is in effect. The service member can retire with no less than a like member who retired before him.

1 Day—19+ Years

The service member, officer or enlisted, with from 1 day to 19 years and 364 days at the time of implementation will be affected in many ways by the proposed plan but keep in mind that the Save Pay Provision applies in all cases.

• **Social Security Integration.** (Discussed later in the article.)

• **Increased Multipliers.** (Same as 20-30 years.)

• **High-1 Average.**—(Same as 20-30 years.)

• **Separatee Payments.** (See Chart 1).

For the first time, voluntary and involuntary separatees will have the opportunity to receive a payment of some sort. These payments are:

Chart 1

Payments to members who separate before attaining retirement eligibility

• PRESENT SYSTEM

- Members separating voluntarily before 20 years of service receive no equity for their service.
- Only certain categories of officers who are involuntarily separated receive a readjustment payment. All other officers and all enlisted men receive no payment.

• RECOMMENDED SYSTEM

- Voluntary separatees with 10 or more years of service
 - Equity payment
 - Deferred annuity at age 60 (2½% per year of service)

- Involuntary separatees with 5 or more years of service

Readjustment payment

- 5% of final annual basic pay times years of service

—PLUS equity payment

- Choice of either:

- Deferred annuity at age 60 (2½% per year of service)

- 5% of final annual basic pay times years of service

—Save pay provision for members

presently on active duty who would have been eligible for readjustment pay under the present plan.

• **Voluntary separatees** with 10 or more years service would be eligible for a deferred payment at age 60. The amount would be equal to 2½ percent times the high-1 base pay times the years of service.

The high-1 base pay would be Consumer Price Index (CPI) adjusted until age 60 as would the deferred payment after age 60.

• **Involuntary separatees** with 5 or more years service will receive two payments: a readjustment payment and an equity payment. The readjustment figure would be 5 percent of the final annual base pay times the years of service. The service member would have a choice of equity payments: either an additional 5 percent of the final, annual base pay times years of service or a deferred payment at age 60 (figured on the same basis as for the voluntary separatee).

• **Early Retirement/Transition Method.** Under the new system, service members retiring after 20 years service but before 30 years service will receive an immediate retirement payment¹ initially and an increased retirement payment² when they would have reached 30 years service had they remained on active duty. For example, if a man retired with 23 years service he would receive an immediate retirement payment for 7 years and an increased retirement payment thereafter.

The increased payment multiplier (See Chart 2) is simply the 50 percent at 20 years service figure with increases of 2½ percent per year through 24 years service and 3 percent for 25 through 30 years service. The maximum is 78 percent.

Figure Your Own. A formula has been established to find the immediate pay multiplier for the service member in the Army when the plan takes effect. To aid readers in figuring their own payments, both immediate and increased, see charts 2 and 3.

To find your immediate retirement pay multiplier (See Chart 3), read down to the number of years you would have until retirement at

¹ Where the original plan uses Early Retirement/Immediate Annuity, SOLDIERS uses immediate retirement payment for clarity.

² Where the original plan uses Increased Annuity, SOLDIERS uses increased retirement payment.

Chart 2

Increased Multiplier Percentage*

20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
50	52.5	55	57.5	60	63	66	69	72	75	78

*This multiplier replaces the immediate multiplier at the time when the member would normally have reached 30 years active duty had he remained in the service.

Figure Your Own

NOW	} High-1 Average	_____	X	} Immediate Multiplier Percentage	_____	=	} Immediate Payment	_____
When You Would Have 30 YOS	} High-1 Average	_____	X	} Increased Multiplier Percentage	_____	=	} Increased Payment	_____

the time the plan is implemented. For example, a soldier with 15 years service at the time the plan takes effect and who plans to retire with 25 years service would still have 10 years to serve so he comes down to 10. Then read across to the number of years you will have at retirement (25 in the example). Down to 10 and across to 25 gives 55.5 percent. Multiply your high-1 base pay by the 55.5 percent figure and you have the immediate payment you would receive.

This figure remains the same until you would have reached 30 years service had you remained on active duty—in the case of our example, 5 years. At that time revert to Chart 2. Read across to the number of

years you had when you retired (25 in the example) and find the new multiplier (63 percent). Multiply your high-1 base pay at the time of retirement as CPI-adjusted by the new multiplier and you have the increased figure you would receive on the later date.

The difference between the immediate and increased payments depends on how many years service you have at the time the new plan is implemented. For those who wish to tackle the problem in depth, take a couple of cases.

An E-6 has 15 years service when the plan goes into effect, serves until he has 20, then retires. His increased payment is 50 percent of his high-1 base pay. Figuring his

Chart 3

Immediate Multiplier Percentage ^{*}

YOS After Impl	Retiring With Years of Service (YOS)										
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	49.25	51.75	54.25	56.75	59.25	62.25	65.25	68.25	71.25	74.25	78
2	48.5	51	53.5	56	58.5	61.5	64.5	67.5	70.5	73.5	78
3	47.75	50.25	52.75	55.25	57.75	60.75	63.75	66.75	69.75	72.75	78
4	47	49.5	52	54.5	57	60	63	66	69	72	78
5	46.25	48.75	51.25	53.75	56.25	59.25	62.25	65.25	68.25	71.25	78
6	45.5	48	50.5	53	55.5	58.5	61.5	64.5	67.5	70.5	78
7	44.75	47.25	49.75	52.25	54.75	57.75	60.75	63.75	66.75	69.75	78
8	44	46.5	49	51.5	54	57	60	63	66	69	78
9	43.25	45.75	48.25	50.75	53.25	56.25	59.25	62.25	65.25	68.25	78
10	42.5	45	47.5	50	52.5	55.5	58.5	61.5	64.5	67.5	78
11	41.75	44.25	46.75	49.25	51.75	54.75	57.75	60.75	63.75	66.75	78
12	41	43.5	46	48.5	51	54	57	60	63	66	78
13	40.25	42.75	45.25	47.75	50.25	53.25	56.25	59.25	62.25	65.25	78
14	39.5	42	44.5	47	49.5	52.5	55.5	58.5	61.5	64.5	78
15	38.75	41.25	43.75	46.25	48.75	51.75	54.75	57.75	60.75	63.75	78
16	38	40.5	43	45.5	48	51	54	57	60	63	78
17	37.25	39.75	42.25	44.75	47.25	50.25	53.25	56.25	59.25	62.25	78
18	36.5	39	41.5	44	46.5	49.5	52.5	55.5	58.5	61.5	78
19	35.75	38.25	40.75	43.25	45.75	48.75	51.75	54.75	57.75	60.75	78
20	35	37.5	40	42.5	45	48	51	54	57	60	78

*Save Pay Proviso in effect—No retiring member will receive less than a like member (same grade and length of service) retiring before him.

immediate payment is not simple without Chart 3.

Subtract the number of years at implementation (15) from 20 and divide the difference by 20. The answer is then multiplied by 15 percent. In the example, the final answer is 3.75 percent. This is subtracted from the increased payment multiplier (50) to get the immediate payment multiplier. In our case, it is 46.25 percent (*See Chart 4*).

Our E-6 receives 46.25 percent of his high-1 base pay for a 10-year period when the multiplier becomes 50 percent of his high-1 base pay.

In our second example, an O-3 has 6 years service when the plan goes into effect. She serves until she has 25 years service and then retires. Her increased payment multiplier is 63 percent of her high-1 base pay.

To find her immediate payment multiplier (*See Chart 4*), subtract the number of years at implementation (6) from 20 and divide the difference by 20. The answer is then multiplied by 15 percent. In the example the answer is 10.5 percent. This is subtracted from the 63 percent giving her an immediate payment multiplier of 52.5 percent. She draws 52.5 percent of her high-1 base pay for 5 years, then 63 percent after that.

Using the same formula, any member can come up with his increased payment multiplier. However, one must remember the Save Pay Provision. No service member will be paid less than a like member who retired before him.

Social Security Integration

This element of the new plan applies to everyone as long as the Save Pay Provision does not conflict. Under the present system the Government is paying twice for the same time period once a person begins to draw social security. This element of the plan is designed to offset the government's dual payment.

It is important to note that as

Chart 4

Method of Transition

***FORMULA** for members with less than 20 years service at implementation.

$$\frac{20 - \text{Years when plan goes into effect}}{20}$$

x 15 percent = Multiplier

*Application:

Problem 1: Member retires with 20 years service. (Multiplier for increased payment—50 percent)
Member had 15 years at implementation.

$$\frac{20 - 15}{20} \times 15\%$$

$$\frac{5}{20} \times 15\%$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \times 15\% = 3.75\%$$

$$50\% - 3.75\% = 46.25\% \text{ immediate payment multiplier.}$$

Problem 2: Member retires with 25 years service. Multiplier for increased payment—63 percent)
Member had 6 years at implementation.

$$\frac{20 - 6}{20} \times 15\%$$

$$\frac{14}{20} \times 15\%$$

$$\frac{7}{10} \times 15 = 10.5\%$$

$$63\% - 10.5\% = 52.5\% \text{ immediate payment multiplier.}$$

far as the plan is concerned only social security benefits attributable to military service are considered. Coverage before and after military service or wages earned while "moonlighting" during military service are not used.

Social security benefits are based on average annual earnings. To find average annual earnings, divide your total lifetime earnings by the number of years between ages 21 and 65, minus the 5 low-earning years. For example (*See Chart 5A*), if a member earned \$75,000 while in the military and \$150,000 as a civilian the total earnings are \$225,000. This is divided by 39 (44 minus 5 low years) and equals an average annual wage of \$5,770.

All social security benefits are based on the Primary Insurance

Chart 5A

ACTUAL SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFIT COMPARED TO SOCIAL SECURITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO MILITARY SERVICE

- Calculation of actual social security

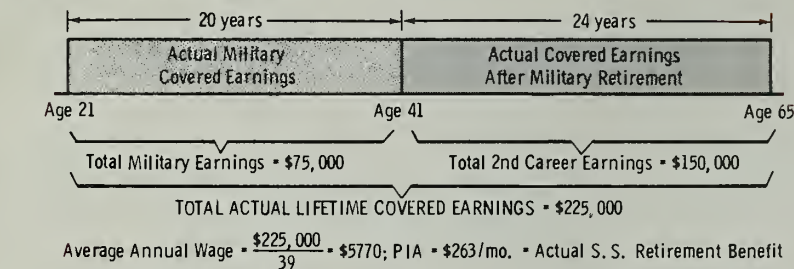


Chart 5B

SOCIAL SECURITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO MILITARY SERVICE

ASSUMED EARNING PATTERN

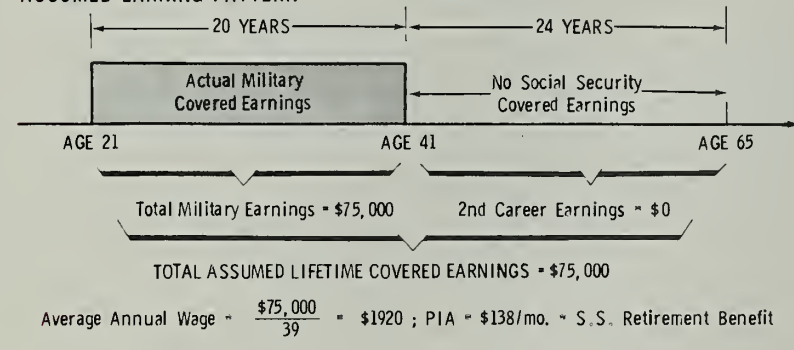


Chart 5C

TRANSITION

ASSUME MEMBER RETIRES ONE YEAR AFTER IMPLEMENTATION
OFFSET AT AGE 65 = $\$138 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{20} = \$3.45/\text{mo.}$

Amount (PIA). The PIA for \$5,770 is \$263 per month. That is the amount of social security this member would actually draw. However, it is not the amount of social security attributable to military service.

Calculating from Chart 5B assume the service member earned nothing but his military wages (\$75,000). The method is the same as above, dividing that figure by 39. In this example the average annual wage attributable to military service is \$1,920. This results in a PIA of \$138 per month. Under the new plan the half paid for by the Government is \$69.

Since the social security payment is set by public law and cannot be

reduced our service member still would receive a check for \$263 but his military retirement would be reduced by the \$69. All the Government is doing is taking back its share of social security payments paid during a member's military career.

Transition. Even here there is a transition formula to cover the man who entered under the old program. How? Take the ratio of the number of years of service after implementation to the total number of years of service and multiply that ratio by one-half of the social security attributable to military service.

Take our example again. Suppose our man retired at 20 years service just 1 year after implementation. The calculation would be (See Chart 5C): one-half of \$138 or the \$69 figure multiplied by 1/20th which equals just \$3.45 per month. The service member's retirement pay would be reduced by \$3.45 per month, the Government's share of social security.

The retirement proposal is extremely complex and only the highlights have been presented in this article. SOLDIERS has not attempted to present the full plan as it would apply to the service member who enters after the plan has gone into effect, nor is every conceivable probability detailed here.

The salient points are:

- Increase of multiplier from 2½ percent to 3 percent for 25 through 30 years service.

- Provision for an immediate retirement payment for those members who retire with less than 30 years service and then provision for an increased retirement payment at the time they would have reached 30 years service had they remained on active duty.

- Use of the High-1 average.

- Integration of military and social security retirement payments at age 65.

- Provision of payment for those members who separate before reaching retirement eligibility either voluntarily or involuntarily.

- Transition and Save Pay Provisions.



Stars and snowflakes—
it's all relative when
the Golden Knights

Chute the Works

Barney Halloran
Photos by SP4 Ed Parrish

FREE FALLING is one of the strangest sensations known to man and then only to a few of us. That alone might explain why the men of the U.S. Army Parachute Team, the Golden Knights, jump every day they're able. And that's almost every day.

Free falling from 13,000 feet means a sky diver can turn, bank, glide and dive just like an airplane for almost a full minute. A jumper can pick out a piece of sky and fly right into it. About the only thing he can't do is climb.

There's no sensation of falling unless a jumper passes something else on the way down. There's no noise—just the extraordinary feeling of zooming through space totally unassisted. Things change abruptly once the jumper opens his chute, but he's still in a world without



Air-to-air shots are taken with this battery-powered motor drive camera. Whiplash is a hazard.

sound.

Watching from the ground as the Golden Knights perform, it's very easy to miss what's happening nearly two and a half miles up.

At the beginning of a show, the first two jumpers pop smoke just as they leave the aircraft. Then they free fall for 10 seconds. At about 120 miles per hour, they fly toward one another, join hands and free fall together doing figure eights. At 2,000 feet they open their chutes. At that altitude there's enough time for emergency procedures should equipment fail.

The Knights consider this kind of flying easy.

Relative Work. Sport parachutists call flying together in free fall relative work. In competition it's graded for style with high power glasses from the ground.

Once three jumpers join up, the formation is called a star. A snowflake is made by ringing the star with more jumpers hanging onto the legs of the star jumpers.

As the number of jumpers increases, so does the hazard and need for absolute teamwork.

The Knights are now working on all 11-man star team. It's not the largest by any means; the current world record for a star is held by an all-American team of 26 men. The 26th man, the last man to join the star,



Competition acrobatics are scored from the ground with a special scope. All decisions on flight path to the target are made in the air.

At right, "waiting" for their buddies at 100 mph.



was the Knight's Sergeant Charlie Hall.

To meet at nearly the same airspeed requires careful timing and expert flying techniques. All eleven men leave the aircraft at almost the same moment. It looks like a mob scene. They huddle, shout a count, and on "three!" dive out the hatch. However, each man must dive into an empty chunk of sky before beginning his downward flight to the rendezvous area.

Using their arms and legs to adjust airspeed and rate of descent, the divers fly toward one another. Joining the formation is especially hairy. Each diver must fly into the circle at exactly the same airspeed at which the formation is falling to earth.

Since communication is impossible, each man keeps a close watch on his altimeter. At a predetermined altitude, each diver does a 180 degree turn and flies into clear space to open his chute. With 26 men falling through space at two to three times highway speeds,

the last thing anybody wants is a traffic jam.

The team XO, Captain Larry Spence, explained that although most experienced jumpers can judge their altitude visually within 100 feet, they still check their altimeters with their stop watches. "We punch the clock on the way out and check it the rest of the way down."

In formation flying, something not very popular with civilian jump clubs but performed regularly by the Knights, a goof in estimated airspeed or an improper angle of approach can be extremely dangerous.

With 1,400 free falls before joining the team and an instructor/inspector certificate to boot, Specialist 4 Ed Parrish isn't the kind of jumper you'd expect to make mistakes, but Ed admitted he came close to causing a midair collision a few weeks ago.

"Everybody flies at different speeds," explained Ed, "It depends on your mass—weight and size. It's a lot



like the way different aircraft have to approach run-aways at different angles and rates of descent. Well, a parachutist in free fall has to do the same thing."

Because jumpers fly at different speeds, if one jumper leaves the aircraft first, the other has to fly faster to catch up with him. To do that the diver has to ball up his body. By reducing surface and increasing mass, he's going to fly faster.

"If you're diving to join a formation at 180 mph and you hit someone doing 120 you act like a cueball. You stop, but he keeps on going.

"A collision at those speeds can knock a jumper out," said Ed. "Well, a couple of weeks ago while moving in for a photograph, I bumped the skipper. We're lucky nobody was hurt."

Love On The DZ. Captain Chris Needles, the Knights' CO, is luckier than most of his team in more ways than one. For example, he does get to stay home more

than the rest of the team. They spend about 25 days on the road each month.

Chris began his career as a sport jumper while a cadet at the United States Military Academy. He had about 100 jumps in his logbook before being commissioned. Then duty took him to the 82d Airborne, to Nam, the Ranger Department, back to Nam and then to the Infantry Advanced Course.

Sometime between those tours, Chris met Connie. In fact, they met on a drop zone in 1968 and in 1970 they were married. In the meantime, Connie has logged 600 jumps and become a doctor of veterinary medicine.

Chris is now approaching his 2,000th free fall jump. In early November, he made his 1,000th free fall with the team.

It was a very businesslike jump. There was no champagne or kidding. In fact, the team behaves very quietly while waiting for the aircraft to reach

This is the old baton passing trick. Once a favorite with sky divers, it's being replaced with stars and snowflakes—or what's called relative work.



jump altitude, 13,000 feet. A few people smoke, but there's very little conversation. In the air, the team is very quiet, very businesslike.

The Gooney Lives. Since the Black Knights show season extends from February to December, the only time a team member has a chance for leave is at Christmas. Leave time is then followed by 6 weeks of intensive training and tryouts for new members.

From February to December the team travels across the country in one of its two C47s—yes, the Gooney still lives in the Army inventory. Practice jumps are made from two team Otters or Air Force C-130s. The Army aircraft are flown by any of the team's seven Army aviators.

Since its founding in 1959 as the Strategic Army Corps Sport Parachute Team, the Knights have performed more than 1,670 demonstrations for more than 76.5 million people all over the world.

The 53 Knights can provide two nine-man demonstration teams or one competition team. The Black Team competes; the Gold Teams perform. Those 53 Knights now average 1,440 jumps per man.

The New Kids. What kind of men join the parachute team? That calls for a two-way answer. The regulations are clear about who can apply. A soldier must be Regular Army, a volunteer, a qualified military jumper, have 200 free fall jumps and an excellent military record. But the team is looking for more than that.

Asked just what he was looking for, the top, First Sergeant Bob McDermott, crinkled up his face and suggested that the two most important things were the ability to develop and the kind of personality that encourages teamwork. And the top should know; this is his second tour with the team.

This year there were 200 applications for slots on the team. Of those 200, 13 were selected for a month-long tryout at the Knight's home post, Fort Bragg, NC.

Each man on tryout is expected to bring his own gear including two canopies and a steerable reserve chute. In all, it's about a thousand dollars worth of equipment.

This year almost all the applicants were single; their ages ranged from 20 to 33. Among them were old "rope heads," master and senior parachutists and old jump school instructors, but to a man, they had no idea

who would fill the slots on this year's team.

(Incidentally, if you've never heard the term "rope head" don't feel bad. The term is in limited usage. It means a static line jumper. A "rope" is to a sport jumper as a "leg" is to airborne.)

Most of the men trying out got their free fall jumps on their own time at their own expense.

Staff Sergeant Tom Wolfe made his first 100 free falls before he applied for Airborne School. "I jumped with a Korean club near Seoul. I was the only American in the club," Tom admitted. "The Koreans didn't speak much English and I didn't speak any Korean but we got along okay."

And how do sport jumpers get treated at Airborne School? Staff Sergeant JC Barbarick, a master jumper, old Special Forces hand and former jump school instructor, grinned and chuckled for a minute before answering.

"Sport jumpers are generally pretty quiet at Airborne School," he laughed. "It's not that we harass them, but they've found out they get a lot more PT than most, you know?" He grinned a little more, then added. "It's not real harassment, just a lot of fun."

Harassment or not, JC is convinced PT is essential. The airborne soldier must be in top condition to perform his mission. As he says, "There's a lot of cross country humping involved—ask any World War II paratrooper."

All Wet. In performing their mission, the Knights have jumped into some strange places. Each year, for example, the demonstration team—the Gold Team—jumps into Lake Michigan.

The occasion is the Chicago Air and Water Show, explained Larry Spence. "Actually, we don't even go under water. With your flotation gear on you just get very, very wet. We let the equipment dry out overnight and that's about all it takes. It's really as simple as anything else."

It's all part of the team's mission: to promote Army prestige, reenlistment and community relations; to participate in international competition; and to perform R&D in military applications of free fall parachuting.

But that's another story.

Tips For Job Hunting



Here are a few tips on getting a job in civilian life.


Upon leaving the service be sure to seek an employer who can meet the following conditions:

- You should receive at least \$480 take home pay per month after taxes, dues and medical insurance. Request regular promotions with pay raises for length of employment.
- Request 30 days paid vacation per year starting with your first year. Also, you should have low rate or free world travel privileges any time you're on vacation.
- You must be able to continue your education with the company paying 75 percent of the cost of learning. If you are selected for college, your tuition should be paid and your normal salary continued.
- Ask for \$300 worth of clothing and a monthly maintenance allowance, plus rations and housing allowance.
- Make sure the company has a swimming pool, tennis courts, golf course, library and movie theater for your use.
- Your employer should also provide unlimited sick leave with pay and don't forget, medical care should

be free for yourself and your family.

- The company should provide a grocery, department, laundry, variety and other stores which reduce your expenses up to 30 percent.
- Make sure the retirement clause states you may retire after 20 years with good pay.
- You should be able to relocate at your request anywhere in the United States or free world. Have the company pay your travel expenses up to six cents a mile and move your household articles free of charge. If you are married make sure your dependents travel free and that you receive one month's extra housing allowance each time you move.
- Inform your employer you want a bonus of up to \$10,000 to stay with him.
- Don't forget to let your employer know that you are not experienced in the work but you would like to train and receive all company benefits right from the start.

Now, if your would-be employer cannot meet the above requirements, see your Army Career Counselor—he works for an employer that can!

From "The Fort Jackson Leader." 

Bonds Are Back

There was a time not long ago when hard sell tactics persuaded soldiers to "volunteer" to buy U.S. Savings Bonds through payroll deductions but "hard sell" isn't necessary any more.

In what seems to be a continuing trend to return to the good old days, Americans bought more U.S. Savings Bonds last year than any year since 1945.

The old argument against buying bonds was that inflation ate up profits. Well, inflation will eat up any fixed-rate profits but savings bond interest rates aren't what they used

to be. The Treasury is now offering Series E Savings Bonds that yield 5.5 percent interest when held to maturity. That's about as good as credit unions and savings and loan associations and possibly better than mutual savings banks and savings accounts.

Besides, there are special bennies that come with bonds that are hard to beat. Payroll deductions are easy. Many people couldn't save unless their money was stashed before they had a chance to spend it. And bonds are safe.

Another advantage that younger guys often overlook: Bonds are a good idea for retirement. If you put your money in a savings account you pay tax on the interest you receive each year. With bonds you only pay tax when you cash them in. Also, in many cases the savings on deferred taxable interest amounts to a tax exemption. This is particularly true if you buy bonds in your children's names. When the bond matures in 5 years and 10 months the child may still be in the exempt or minimal tax bracket.



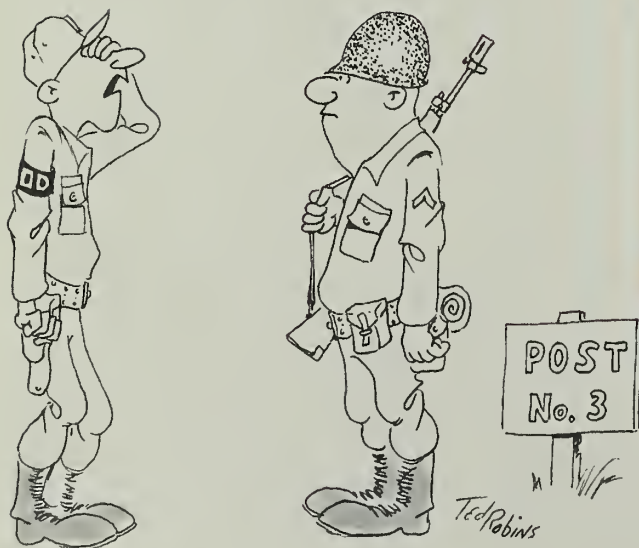
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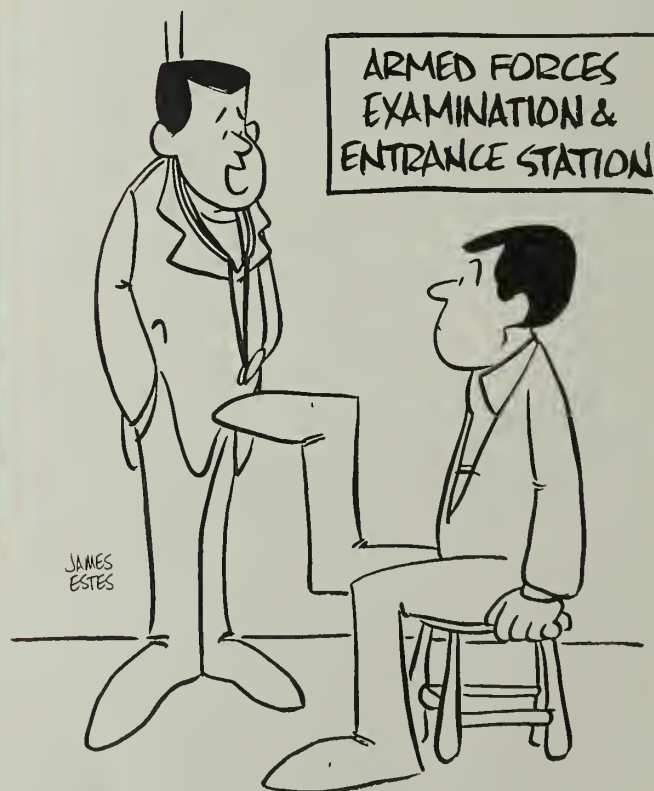
"Why is it so difficult for you to believe that I am kind and gentle?"



"If I've told you once, I've told you a thousand times, it's India before Echo except after Charlie, and sometimes Yankee."



"No, no, McGivney! You do not call a policeman in case of fire or disorder!"



"I guess you're going to say we shouldn't take you because of that little old trick knee—right?"



RACE RELATIONS

The Army is planning to develop race relations and equal opportunity staff positions at all levels of the Army from brigade up to DA. First step will be staffing of nine model agencies yet to be named. The staff officer of each of these units will have direct access to the commander. Main purpose of the agencies will be to identify any problem areas and to recommend any corrective actions.

SPECIALIST SCHOOL

Medics who attend the Clinical Specialist School at Fort Bragg, NC, are finding special meaning in the old proverb, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." While participating in the 10-month training program to qualify as practical nurses, they practice on each other--taking blood, giving shots, even assisting in surgery. After 16 weeks of classroom training, the remainder of the time is spent in on-the-job training at Womack Army Hospital.

PATHFINDING

The Army Land Warfare Laboratory at Aberdeen Proving Ground has developed a lightweight, man-packed Land Navigator, AN/PSN-7 for use by infantry and combat support elements at all levels. The unit contains an electronic compass that monitors the operator's heading while he walks. Connected to his boots are a pair of small coils that measure each step taken. Position information is continuously displayed on a control unit the operator carries in his hand or clips to his belt. The new device has demonstrated that it can provide the small unit commander with more accurate positioning information and navigational capability than is currently available using only a map and a compass.

SGM ACADEMY

The U.S. Army Sergeants Major Academy opened January 12 at Fort Bliss, TX. The academy prepares noncommissioned officers to assume the responsibilities of sergeant major. Enlisted personnel interested in attending must meet the following prerequisites: ● Pay grade of E-8 ● Not more than 23 years of service as of September 1, '73 ● PMOS evaluation score of 100 or higher ● Final secret clearance. If you meet these prerequisites, contact your personnel officer to confirm your inclusion on the list of those eligible for selection.

MED SCHOLARSHIPS

DOD scholarships, which will pay tuition and fees plus \$400 a month, are now available to male and female medical students enrolled in or accepted by accredited institutions. The scholarships are being offered to help provide qualified medical officers for the military services. An individual selected must agree to serve on active duty in his profession in one of the three services. During the educational phase he will be commissioned a second lieutenant in the Reserve and will receive \$400 a month in addition to tuition, books, laboratory expenses and fees. Graduates will incur an active duty obligation of 1 year for each academic year with a minimum active duty obligation of 2 years.



WHAT'S NEW

NEW MEDICAL SETUP

During the next 6 months, the Army Medical Department will reorganize its health care support services in continental U.S. By July 1, a new medical command will be fully operational with headquarters at Fort Sam Houston, TX. To provide health services and health education for the stateside Army, the U.S. Army Health Services Command will employ some 50,000 military and civilian personnel.

SCHOOLING GUIDANCE

There are many correspondence schools promising attractive, high-paying jobs which they can't deliver. Before you sign up for correspondence or business schooling, follow these helpful tips: 1) Check your local Community College to see if it offers the training. If it does, chances are it will cost less. 2) Check the school's reputation with the Better Business Bureau or State Attorney General's office. Also ask to see the school's employment record for its graduates. 3) Always check with potential employers or unions concerning job prospects once you are trained. 4) Determine if special licensing is required for the work you are seeking.

VET FAMILY OJT

Veterans' wives, widows and children who are eligible for VA educational assistance may now take on-the-job training or apprenticeships in lieu of going to college. In addition to training wages paid by employers, VA now pays trainees a starting stipend of \$160 per month. The old rate was \$108.

BLACK JACK'S 26TH

The Army's oldest and most famous horse, Black Jack, celebrated his 26th birthday in January. The horse, named for General of the Armies John J. "Black Jack" Pershing, has been a part of the 1st Battalion, 3d Infantry (the Old Guard) since 1953. He is best known for his ceremonial role as the "riderless horse" in funerals at Arlington National Cemetery.

WIFE OF THE YEAR

A global search is underway for an unknown lady--the 1973 Military Wife of the Year. Now in its seventh year, the program honors the woman whose contributions to humanity best typify those made by all wives of American servicemen throughout the world. Under criteria established in 1967, the nominee must be active in the civilian community with programs fostering people-to-people relationships.

EER APPEALS

Effective February 1, 1973 the address for submitting enlisted efficiency report appeals will be: Commander, U.S. Army Enlisted Personnel Support Center, Attention: AGPE-E, Fort Benjamin Harrison, IN, 46216.

CHAMPUS

CHAMPUS Advisors and Health Benefits Counselors also assist CHAMPUS beneficiaries and sponsors by providing current information on benefits not authorized under the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services. Acupuncture, Infra-Code training for the deaf and colonic irrigations are techniques that are not authorized and cannot be approved for reimbursement.



SOLDIERS

**Playmate
Deanna Baker**

Photo courtesy
Playboy



In this issue:

Army Sports Car Buffs Roll Their Own



SOLDIERS

MARCH 1973



The Residue of War:

To Sell,
Salvage
or
Scrap



355.05
A7413

With paint, palette
or pencil he's ready to

Draw The Line

SFC D. Mallicoat

Photos by
SSG David Hinkle



"He doesn't look like an artist but he sure as heck paints like one!"

That unsolicited remark paints a perfect word picture of Staff Sergeant Robert George. The stocky, 5'6" illustrator looks more like a boxer—and he used to be that too.

"I boxed welterweight," he says. "But I haven't worked out for a coupla' years. I guess I'm 20 pounds over my weight—at least I feel that way when I play football or baseball with my boy."

A glance at the short, stubby fingers causes one to wonder if he really is an artist. One thing's for sure—George modestly won't say. But a photograph proudly displayed says it all. The inscription reads, "To my artist-friend. . ." and it's signed, "Melvin Laird."

"Laird," George remarks when confronted with the evidence, "Oh, yeah, he's got one of my paintings in his office."

Now the 33-year-old staff sergeant has his masterwork displayed in the Pentagon. It's the central painting in the Hall of Correspondents.

"They wanted something to be a focal point, something to epitomize the civilian war correspondents who've given their lives covering U.S. conflicts. Who else but Ernie Pyle?

"I prepared a sketch of Pyle at his typewriter with several smaller scenes around him, sort of a montage. It was selected by the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs) and I painted it," he continues.

"I've loved to draw ever since I can remember," George recalls. "I majored in art for 3 years at the University of



Florida in Gainesville and then attended the Ringling School of Art in Sarasota, FL."

The Key West, FL, native has another semester to go to earn his degree but rejects the idea of going back. "It's not necessary unless I really want to teach, which I don't." As far as the military is concerned, George is a career man. "I joined the Army Reserves on a lark. It was something to do at the time. Then in 1961 when the Berlin crisis hit, my unit was called on active duty. I enlisted. I've been in ever since."

Officially George has been an illustrator since 1966. Before then he was infantry. He completed a tour with the "Big Red One" in Vietnam in September 1966 and later returned there as a combat artist.

Usually quiet, a special fervor erupts when George speaks of aspiring young artists.

"Damn it, art's a never-ending learning process and unless you can do it all—charcoal, acrylics, water colors, oils, the whole gamut—you're just not an artist.

"Every chance you get—sketch. I even sketch while watching television at night in order to capture the action. Not finished work, just sketches. The problem with young illustrators today is art is just a job. They do the assignment and just wait until the next one comes along. Art must be a continuous process. Never stop sketching. Never stop learning."

Where do the ideas come from?

"Sometimes I have to revert to the morgue for an idea but mostly I sketch out a scene as I see it in my mind's eye, develop the figures and there it is."

With that, SSG George swings into position before his drawing board, takes pencil in hand and starts to sketch.

SOLDIERS

OFFICIAL U.S. ARMY MAGAZINE

MARCH 1973
VOLUME 28, NO. 3

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SOLDIERS, the Army's official magazine, is published under supervision of the Army Chief of Information to provide timely, factual information on policies, plans, operations and technical developments of the Department of the Army to the Active Army, Army National Guard, Army Reserve and Department of the Army civilian employees. It also conveys views of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff on topics of professional interest to Army members and assists in achieving information objectives of the Army. ■ Manuscripts of interest to Army personnel are invited. Direct communication is authorized to Editor, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314. Unless otherwise indicated material may be reprinted provided credit is given to SOLDIERS and the author. ■ Military unit distribution: From the U.S. Army AG Publications Center, 2800 Eastern Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21220 in accordance with DA Form 12-4 requirements submitted by commanders. ■ Individual subscriptions: \$17 annually to Stateside and APO addresses; \$21.25 to foreign addresses. ■ Individual paid subscriptions are available through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. ■ Use of funds for printing this publication approved by Headquarters, Department of the Army, March 5, 1969.

COVER: Rusted, blasted and worn-out debris of the Vietnam War makes up the stock in trade of the gigantic property disposal operation described in "Don't Call It Junk" in this issue. Layout by Tony Zidek; photos by LTC Bob Chick.



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As this issue went to press, the biggest news story of the decade developed with the signing of the Vietnam Accord in Paris January 27. To cover the impending release of U.S. servicemen from North Vietnamese and Viet Cong internment, **SOLDIERS** staffers moved to Pacific reception areas and Stateside hospitals. Highlights will be reported in the forthcoming issue.

AIRBORNE PADRE

Chaplain James A. Skelton of Decatur, GA, who has completed more than 700 parachute jumps, has been named "Chaplain of the Year" by the Reserve Officers Association of the United States. Currently staff Chaplain for the XVIII Airborne Corps, Fort Bragg, the "Airborne Padre" jumped with the 187th Airborne Infantry Regiment during the Korean War. He also served in Vietnam and Europe.

PERSONNEL CENTER

Soldiers coming to Washington to inquire about career planning, assignments and other personnel matters will have it a little easier now. Before, a soldier would have to visit several different offices--not only in the Pentagon but often in other parts of the Nation's Capital too. Now, in most cases he'll have only one place to go. The new "Military Personnel Center" in Alexandria, Virginia--just across the Potomac from Washington--has combined personnel-related functions, so if a soldier wants to see his records or discuss his future, he can make it all in one trip.

EES

Most soldiers have heard about the Enlisted Evaluation System (EES) but few know exactly how it works. To help explain the system the Army recently released a training film "EES--Key to Your Future," which underscores the importance of the EES as a tool of enlisted personnel management. Prints of the 16mm film (MF 12-5663) may be requisitioned from audio-visual support centers.

SBP

Many recently retired military members complain they were not appropriately and adequately counseled on the provisions of the Survivor Benefit Plan prior to retirement. In particular, they were not aware of the fact that if they did not make a positive election at the time of retirement, they would be fully covered and pay the full costs for coverage of spouse and/or children from their retired pay. The Army has now taken steps to insure that all retiring or retirement-eligible members are properly counseled on the facts of the SBP. If you're planning to retire in the near future be sure to check this out.

TAX BREAK

If you've been to Vietnam in the past 3 years here are some tax breaks you should know about. For instance, pay accrued for leave earned while serving in a combat zone minus leave days taken during the same period is non-taxable income. For example: a man earns 30 days leave during a normal RVN tour. If he takes 7 days leave in Hawaii then pay accrued for the remaining 23 days leave is non-taxable. Other items excluded are: dislocation allowance; reenlistment bonus; pay received for working in clubs, messes, post and station theaters and other non-appropriated fund activities; and awards for suggestions, inventions or scientific achievements.

- To take advantage of these deductions, use line 16 on the IRS Form 1040 (long form), "Adjusted Income." Attach a sheet showing the computation along with other pertinent information to the back of the form.
- If you missed these deductions in years past, you can amend your return up to 3 years after your first return was filed or due following a combat tour. (Don't forget the 180-day grace period.) Take all the info to your nearest local IRS office, request an IRS Form 1040X and assistance in filling it out. (It is complicated.) Happy Filing!

\$1 BILLION

Like to share in nearly a billion dollars? It's not as impossible as you think. An estimated 15,000 to 20,000 Alaskan Natives outside the state are entitled to share in the land claims settlement recently enacted by the Federal Government. If you--or anyone you know--are at least one-quarter Alaskan Indian, Eskimo or Aleut, contact the Alaska Native Enrollment Office, Pouch 7-1971 (A), Anchorage, Alaska 99510. Cut-off date for registration is March 30.

CRIME

Zeroing in on crime prevention, the Army's Criminal Investigation Command has intensified its emphasis on crime surveys of Army installations and activities. The crime survey is a systematic means for determining the criminal potential in a given activity or organization. It's designed to check the criminal before he can act by identifying areas of potential desire and opportunity and making these known to the local commander before a crime is committed.

GI LOAN

Although they may not know it, veterans who have used their G.I. loan can have their eligibility restored and get another VA-guaranteed loan under some circumstances. Basic qualification is that the first home was sold for compelling reasons and, in addition, VA must have been released from liability on the original loan. There are numerous reasons for which your VA entitlement may be restored so be sure and check with the VA to see if you qualify.



SOLDIERS is for soldiers and we invite readers' views on topics we're covering—or those you think we should. Please stay under 150 words—a postcard will do—and include your name, rank and address. We'll honor a request to withhold your name if you desire and the editors may condense comments to meet space requirements. We can't publish or answer every one but we'll use representative viewpoints. Send your letters to: Write On, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314.

On Vasectomies

I am . . . a civilian employee of the Army and I read SOLDIERS frequently. I read the article on vasectomies and the subsequent letters with great interest, having had one myself not too long ago. From what I've read, either I had mine performed by a superman, or the general state of urological surgery is almost barbaric. First—I experienced absolutely no pain during or after the operation. There was some minor discomfort the next day. . . . Second—I had the operation performed in the doctor's office, not in a hospital. . . . Third—my doctor makes no moral judgments and gives no hassles when asked to operate. He is probably the only urologist in Massachusetts who will operate on single men. His only proviso is that their reasons are mature, and he gives the patient the benefit of the doubt. . . . Fourth—he [the doctor] has never had a failure. That seems to be because he is extremely careful. . . . The point of all this? It would seem that if one doctor can operate so painlessly and reliably . . . all can. Perhaps he should give lessons to the surgeons that seem to make vasectomy a harrowing experience for the

men in the article and the subsequent letter writers.

K. A. Boriskin
Army Natick Labs
Natick, MA

Review of the article in question, "For Men Only" and "Vasectomy—The Human Side" (SOLDIERS, September '72) and subsequent letters to the editor fails to locate the text Mr. Boriskin mentions. Colonel Anthony A. Borski, author of the first article, states "This [the operation] can cause a mild discomfort in the testicle and groin." Army vasectomies are performed as an outpatient process. The fact that the operation is performed in a hospital is logical when one considers the work location of the vast majority of Army doctors. SOLDIERS was unable to find the cited reference to a "harrowing experience."

Soldier Presidents

I enjoyed the article about our presidents who have served in the military (SOLDIERS, November '72). However I noticed several mistakes in your article. You mentioned in your article about Chester Arthur being made Quartermaster General of New York during the Civil War. You neglected to mention our 32d

President, Franklin D. Roosevelt. During the First World War he served as Under-Secretary of the Navy in President Wilson's administration. Also President Eisenhower wasn't elected president until November of 1952 and wasn't inaugurated until 1953 so he couldn't have said anything in defense of [GEN George C.] Marshall as president because he wasn't president at the time.

SP5 Gary S. Wargo
STRATCOM PTC
Washington, DC

President Arthur was mentioned because he performed actual uniformed service prior to holding the Nation's highest office. President Roosevelt's service, though outstanding, was not performed in uniform—the criterion used by the author in selecting subjects for the article. You are correct in stating that President Eisenhower had not been elected at the time of the GEN Marshall controversy but many expected him to comment on the situation in his role as a presidential candidate.

Token Point

Contrary to what some "Race Relations" people apparently be-

lieve of me (see *Write On*, November '72) I am really not unaware of or insensitive to what Major Randolph calls "institutional racism." I am very much aware that minority groups are under-represented in many areas of our society and culture. I recognize the need for efforts to overcome the problems which do exist. However, I still think Major Fletcher in his letter (see *Write On*, June '72) indulged in a bit of unnecessary nit-picking. I think another point also needs to be made about the "Equal Opportunity/Race Relations" programs. From what I have been able to observe these programs would be better titled "Black Relations," for while blacks are one of a number of minority groups who are the victims of discrimination in our culture, the EO/RR programs are almost entirely concerned with Blacks. What little is devoted to Orientals, Puerto Ricans, Chicanos, Jews and Indians is nothing more than tokenism. And that, Major Randolph, was the point of the question with which I ended my letter in the August *Write On*.

CPT George Nicolayev
U.S. Army School of the Americas
Fort Gulick, CZ

Calling the Write Toon

Although not a serious student of military cartoons, I enjoyed SP4 Noland's article on them in the December *SOLDIERS*. Two points though that research will bear out: One—the [cartoon of the] two puffed up young gentlemen with the "motley crew" in front of the public house is entitled "Recruits" and is totally British, rather than U.S. It was published in 1780 by Watson and Dickson as an engraving from a drawing by A. H. Bunbury. It was a slam at the at the officer's commissions purchased for younger sons who wouldn't inherit the family estate. Two—... the 1812 caricature is not of recruits *per se*. It is a caustic comment on the militia, and a full page reproduction of the original will bear this out. . . . To those in-

terested in military caricature I would add that many of the recent "coffee table" books on weapons, the military, and primitive painting are now in their second and cheaper printings. [They] contain a wealth of such material and some in the form of soldier/sailor period art. . . .

SGM Clair R. Stairrett
547th Ord. Det. (EODC)
Fort McPherson, GA

Out Of Toon

Reference cartoon from the November '72 issue of *SOLDIERS* depicting a Captain telling a Wac PFC that she put the wrong ribbon on her typewriter. This is a gross insult to the Women's Army Corps and depicts women in the Army as having little or no intelligence. May I remind *SOLDIERS* that the educational standards for women in the Army far surpass those of their male counterparts in general. Women in the Army must have no less than a high school diploma in order to enlist. I enjoy your magazine, but feel since it is an Army publication, no puns should be initiated towards any branch of the Army. . . .

Dorothy A. Malone
Personnel Management Supervisor
Hq, 1st Region ARADCOM
Stewart Field, NY

No malice towards Wacs or attempt at stereotyping was intended by the cartoon. Military cartooning has a long history of bringing a chuckle to men and women in uniform. The traditional subjects have been the soldier him (or her)self. If cartooning were restricted to subjects outside the service, SOLDIERS would be hard pressed to think who the subjects might be.

Believe It Or Not

Reference your December 1972 article "Tomorrow and Beyond" with your exclusive interview with Jeane Dixon. While Jeane Dixon may be intelligent and well read, I'm afraid I can't see her as a

gifted woman with psychic powers. Granted some of the predictions have come to pass however, let's dig and compare that with her false predictions. Your [*SOLDIERS*] questions were strictly opinion questions that have been asked in bars, homes, offices, buses and cars across the country. I can't accept her responses as predictions [but] only as opinions, which everyone is entitled to. The same questions could be put to any intelligent, knowledgeable well-read individual and you would have received similar answers. I was very disappointed with your article. Jeane Dixon seems to be giving nothing for something and I feel that is wrong. I can't speak for others, only for myself. I would not go to see her or any self-proclaimed psychic. She should stick to her books and label her works "Believe it or not."

SP5 Michael L. Newman
USAAGNG (Ohio)
Cleveland, OH

Yardstick Comment

In November two female officers in a group of 20 officers from Fort Hood attended the briefing on the new OER system presented by the DA briefing team at Fifth Army. Upon return to Fort Hood one of these women was designated to further present the briefing to all the officers in the 2d Armored Division. Within the text of the presentation are phrases such as . . . "insure that information on the OER system reaches the entire officer corps. . . . ability of the officer corps to evaluate objectively . . . willingness of the officer corps . . . what we the officer corps do with this system," and words like rater, indorser, reviewer, contemporary, subordinate and officer. I was taken aback when your article on the new OERs in glaring headlines stated, "The New OER—Measure of a Man." (*SOLDIERS* December '72). Pray tell what is the measure of a woman (officer)?

MAJ Dorothy M. Gorlicki
2d Armored Division
Fort Hood, TX

No longer a dead-end,
Army confinement facilities
give offenders a

New Start On The Road Back

SP4 Chuck Noland
Photos by SP4 Ed Aber

"If you are not where you are authorized to be, you are out of place. Your location and movement are regulated in your domicile, on your detail, on pass, on sick call, on church call, at recreation, in school, and at all special or regular activities."

—*Manual for the Guidance of Inmates, United States Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, KS.*

"... Someone outside stole the world,
and I'm not sure what to say
or how to act
when they give it back."

—From "Written During Lockup," by
Jad Doucette in *Stray Shots*, inmate
magazine of the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks,
October/November 1972 issue.







On any given day last year about 5,600 soldiers were prisoners in Army confinement facilities around the world. Their status ranged from pre-trial confinement through long court-martial sentences but most of them had several things in common.

—Obviously most of them didn't want to be in jail.

—Most were not hardened criminals but young soldiers who for some reason had run afoul of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) and were awaiting or had just been through their first court-martial. Many were charged with offenses unique to the military—like AWOL and insubordination—and may never have fully understood that failing to be at the proper duty station at the assigned time is a serious offense. Others were charged with offenses common to both the civilian and military worlds—like larceny.

—Most important, all those soldiers had in common a chance civilians have usually lost by the time they're locked up: Every one of them—even, theoretically, the one-in-seven facing a punitive discharge—had a chance to straighten himself out, serve his sentence, return to duty and gain an honorable discharge.

"We look at every man and ask if he's restorable to duty or not," says Colonel Harry J. Brockman, chief of the Corrections Division in the Office of The Provost Marshal General. "If he's deemed restorable our mission is to get him back to the Army as quickly as possible as a better-motivated soldier. If he's non-restorable we want to prepare him to be a better citizen when he's returned to civilian life."

The armed services recognize they're part of society and as such have a responsibility not just to kick out a man because he has a problem. That doesn't solve the problem; it only shuffles it from the service onto society.

So every prisoner in the Army has the chance to gain an honorable discharge. It's not easy but if he

wants to do it he can. And if he insists on taking a bad discharge the Army still tries to get him to understand the consequences of unacceptable behavior in the hope he'll return to society a better citizen.

SOLDIERS examined the Army corrections system as a follow-up to looking at crime in the Army today (see "Army Crime Preventers," January 1973 SOLDIERS.) Research included interviews with Army corrections officials in Washington and almost 2 weeks visiting confinement facilities at Fort Ord, CA; Fort Dix, NJ; and Forts Riley and Leavenworth, KS.

—Editor

Times Have Changed. Through the 19th century the prevailing philosophy in corrections was confinement *for* punishment. Convicted criminals and law violators were locked away and they were subjected to flogging, long periods of solitary confinement, poor food and back-breaking hard labor. The idea was that a prisoner would choose not to commit acts that would land him in that situation again.

But growing evidence that many ex-convicts were going back to a life of crime (penologists call this recidivism) indicated maybe that approach wasn't working—or at best was merely keeping criminals out of circulation for a while between crimes.

Today the Army and increasingly penologists in general take an approach that could be called confinement *as* punishment. Locking up the offender and depriving him of basic freedoms is considered punishment enough to get the point across. Once a man decides he doesn't like being locked up you try to help him develop skills and behavior patterns that will keep him from doing things that would get him locked up again.

And the Army system has a big plus going for it. In



Once a man decides he doesn't like being locked up you try to help him develop skills and behavior patterns that will keep him from doing things that would get him locked up again.

a civilian prison an inmate knows he'll be saddled with a record the rest of his life and so may figure there's no point in trying to change anyway. But the Army shows offenders there's another way out: restoration to duty and eventual honorable discharge.

New Plan. It's all up to the individual. Anybody receiving a sentence to confinement and punitive discharge can serve his sentence and then get out. But for those who want to start on the road back the Army stands ready to help. A new corrections plan targeted for full implementation during 1973 is designed to insure that any soldier who wants to straighten himself out will have all the well-trained professional and staff help he needs.

In 1972 some 27 Army stockades were operating correctional treatment programs. But more than 70 percent of all prisoners were in pre-trial confinement, usually for less than a month. Generally, these men are not receptive to counseling since they like to think they'll win their trials and don't need any other help. But they do need problem-solving help and an emotional release—somebody who'll listen to them. And the remaining 30 percent of sentenced prisoners do need counseling and treatment programs.

But the Army corrections program was and is critically short of trained specialists. As a result many stockades were badly overloaded and critically understaffed while others housed so few sentenced prisoners their treatment programs per man were excessively costly.

To help solve that imbalance the new corrections plan will remove the post-trial correctional treatment responsibility from stockades and concentrate scarce correctional resources and specialists at two facilities geared solely for corrections: the Army's Correctional Training Facility, renamed the U.S. Army Retraining

Brigade (USARB), at Fort Riley, KS; and the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks (USDB) at Fort Leavenworth, KS, which houses both Army and Air Force prisoners.

Post stockades will be redesignated either installation or area confinement facilities and will house only pre-trial prisoners. All post-trial prisoners, depending on the severity of their sentences, will go to the USARB for retraining and restoration to duty or to the USDB.

The major focus of treatment for restoration to duty falls on the USARB at Fort Riley because virtually every sentenced prisoner will go through that facility if he's to be restored to duty.

The new plan doesn't mean local commanders can't seek other ways to help straighten out soldiers' problems, however. Commanders have a wealth of counseling and service agencies at their disposal. But once they send a man to court-martial and he's sentenced he'll go to a facility designed and staffed to provide him with the best correctional treatment program.

Counseling Role. The installation and area confinement facilities, though they'll be housing only pre-trial prisoners, will still have counseling and problem-solving help available, as Captain David R. Tancig, officer in charge of correctional treatment at Fort Dix's brand-new facility, explains.

"We're basically crisis counselors—trying to help solve immediate problems, like pay foul-ups," Tancig explained. "And our counseling is a kind of social outlet where the man can talk over his problems and hopefully keep his frustrations down.

"But I have three social workers and eight counselors to handle over 300 people for whom the average stay is 27 days and you don't change anybody's



mind in 27 days," Tancig said.

"The amount of emphasis we can place on rehabilitation, motivation and return to duty is very light compared to what you get at the Retraining Brigade or the Disciplinary Barracks because you've got to have a man with time and you've got to have people to handle the load," Tancig said. "So I think the new plan is the right approach: let's send these people to where we're equipped to deal with them."

The Disciplinary Barracks, though it is a key element of the corrections plan, is not too significant from the restoration-to-duty aspect because 96 percent of the inmates there have been sentenced by courts-martial to punitive discharges. It is possible even for a man with a life sentence and a Dishonorable Discharge to soldier his way back to honorable duty but it's extremely rare. The USDB program, then, is mainly concerned with preparing inmates for their return to civilian life as useful citizens with improved attitudes and motivation.

Restoration to duty from the USDB will become somewhat more important under the new plan because prisoners with long sentences to confinement but no punitive discharge will go there first. But they'll still go through the Retraining Brigade before they return to duty.

USARB Program. The Retraining Brigade was founded in 1968 as the Correctional Training Facility to do two things: to return offenders who'd committed military-type crimes (AWOL, insubordination, desertion and so on) to duty as better-motivated and competent soldiers; and, equally important, to identify individuals who won't perform and eliminate them from the service—hopefully with improved attitudes as they return to civilian life.

The USARB program blends proved leadership techniques with progressive correctional methods into training in two general areas: Motivational, to improve trainees' attitudes and help them learn to deal with their problems, and military, to sharpen their skills for return to duty.

Though the 550 trainees at USARB when SOLDIERS visited were all previously sentenced prisoners, it's not much like a stockade. The trainees live in regular barracks with day-rooms, TV, games and small libraries. There aren't any bars. Troop areas are surrounded by a wire net fence topped with barbed wire—but the main gate is open during the day and everybody can walk in or out. Most of the training is done outside the fenced area; there are no armed guards present during training.

Incoming Trainees. The composite trainee who arrived at USARB from stockades around the world in 1972 looked like this: He was 21 years old, single, white, with 11 years' formal education and a GT score of 89. He enlisted, went AWOL at some point and was convicted by a special court-martial—his first conviction. After completing the USARB program he had more than 18 months remaining to serve.

The trainee enters a newly revamped program of indeterminate length based on how well he performs. The program takes at least 8 weeks but may run to 15 or more in some cases and still see the trainee restored to duty. The trainee must perform to graduate; he can't get out just by staying out of trouble.

Incoming trainees go to the brigade's 2d Battalion (Correctional Training) for five week-long "modules" of training designed to remotivate them toward honorable service. During this first phase the staff identifies and eliminates by administrative discharge most of those who clearly won't perform.

"We're not so much trying to rehabilitate these guys as resocialize them," says Major William F. Newman, USARB executive officer. "We're trying to teach them to function within a closed society which the Army is. And for many of these guys it means teaching them the hassle they get from functioning within a system they don't like is less than the hassle they'll have if they fight it."

Motivation Matters. Lieutenant Colonel Raymond R. Stommel, commander of the correctional training battalion, describes a major problem his staff faces in motivating the men.

"Too many of these guys have never had a chance to achieve anything. In school they told these guys, 'You can't learn anything, you're a dummy,' or 'You're physically incapable of doing this,'" Stommel says. "We say, 'Look, you're not a dummy, you can learn, you can succeed. How about giving it a try?' Of course we don't always say it that gently.

"There's a tendency to think of this as a sort of marshmallow place where we're nice guys and we pat them on the head and so on," Stommel says. "But

training's pretty tough."

During the fifth module the trainees make a 6-mile march to a rifle range and spend a week on bivouac undergoing marksmanship training. Kansas winters are pretty severe and the summer sun is broiling hot.

"The guys gripe and complain but when they're through they look back and see they've done something," says Stommel, "And this is perhaps the first time in a guy's life he's achieved something on his own."

The whole program is geared for success. Whether it's learning to break down and clean an M16 rifle for the first time or earning a high school equivalency certificate—which trainees are encouraged to do during the second training phase—the trainee is going to succeed.

The training is performance-oriented which means in each week-long module the trainee has specific, well-defined goals he must meet and he knows exactly what he must do to meet them.

Rating Levels. A trainee is rated on two different levels: performance in training and on his attitude and motivation. Each man knows exactly what it takes to gain enough points in both areas to advance to the next module of training. He either passes or fails each specific rating area—say, showing up for work call and passing uniform inspection. He gets either zero or the max in each of the dozens of areas rated. And if he passes training goals but fails on motivation or vice versa he's held back for another round until he passes both sets of goals at each step of training.

As trainees reach the required goals and move from module to module they progressively gain more



Locking up the offender and depriving him of basic freedoms is considered punishment enough to get the point across. Confinement itself constitutes punishment.

Every prisoner in the Army has the chance to gain an honorable discharge. It's not easy but if he wants to do it he can. It's all up to him.



privileges with less supervision. These tangible rewards for performing well help reinforce desired behavior.

Of the point system, Stommel says, "It's not important just that we give them points. What's important is the guy knows exactly where he stands and what he has to do. As he gets points he can see he's achieving something. He discovers he can succeed—and as soon as he discovers that we're on our way."

Leaders Count. The key to the program is the leadership team which roughly corresponds to a platoon command element. But each command position is a higher grade than in a platoon—a captain commands the team and none of the four NCOs is below E-6. This also holds true at the correctional training unit or "company" level, commanded by a major. This assures more maturity and experience of leadership.

A leadership team may be commanded by either an infantry or a military police officer. The NCOs include drill sergeants and correctional specialists, reflecting the dual nature of the USARB as a confinement/retraining facility.

The leadership teams are custodians, cadre, problem-solvers, supervisors and primary counselors all rolled into one. There are social workers, chaplains, lawyers and other professionals available for consultation and referral but the leadership teams do most of the training and counseling.

A safety valve is provided by three members of the civilian Seventh Step Foundation, an organization of ex-convicts devoted to helping other ex-offenders stay straight. Trainees can blow off steam to these civilians who identify as former offenders—but the Seventh Step people are not part of the training program and

don't want to be. They're just another source of help and emotional release.

"We try to show these men we do care about them," says Captain Ronald Ries, an infantry officer who commands one of the leadership teams in Stommel's battalion. "We try to show a man we have his best interests at heart, that we'll listen and we'll assist him in solving his problems—not solve them for him, because he has to learn to handle them himself."

USARB personnel recognize the inability to resolve problems—even problems someone else might consider minor—may have been what caused a man to go AWOL or whatever in the first place. So along with instilling self-confidence goes heavy emphasis on problem-solving approaches and assistance agencies.

Military Aspect. After four modules of motivational training and the week-long marksmanship bivouac, the trainee goes to the 1st Battalion (Retraining) for military training tailored to his needs. He may become basic training-qualified or sharpen his training to prepare for AIT. If he already holds an MOS he'll have a chance to sharpen those skills. And he'll be encouraged to earn his high school equivalency certificate if he lacks one.

Lieutenant Colonel Eddie M. Nix, commander of the 1st Battalion, explains his approach.

"We're in the military training phase but we try to continue and augment the correctional and counseling phase," Nix says. "We're more duty-oriented than the 2d Battalion but we walk a tightrope between the rehabilitative phase on one side and the real-world Army unit on the other."

Some trainees in Nix's unit already completed their sentences and need only to finish the program to be

reassigned. All others have been placed on parolee status and theoretically are no longer in confinement.

As in the motivational phase, privileges increase and supervision decreases as each man attains his dual goals. By the last week the trainee has about as much freedom as any other duty soldier since presumably he's ready to become one again.

"I have AWOLs just like any other unit in the Army. I have six today," Nix told SOLDIERS. "But we're trying to get each man out on his own and let him prove his trustworthiness. We try to instill into the man the self-respect and pride that will make him want to complete his tour of duty and receive an honorable discharge and we give him the opportunity to prove himself. But human frailty being what it is I have some AWOLs."

For most trainees the real test comes when they graduate and go on a 10-day leave before reporting back to duty.

Performance Record. USARB officials mark several different checkpoints of success: finishing the program; reporting to the new unit from leave; performance as indicated on a special efficiency report 60 to 90 days after reassignment; and ultimate honorable discharge or continued honorable service.

The latest 100 percent follow-up study, completed in 1970 (a new one is in the works), showed 84 percent of trainees sent to the facility during its first 22 months of operation completed the program. Of that 84 percent, 47 percent were serving honorably and 10 percent had already gained honorable discharges—a success rate of 57 percent for graduates.

General Harold K. Johnson, then Army Chief of Staff, said during the facility's organization in 1968 that a 50 percent restoration rate would be a reasonable goal.

Letters from former trainees sometimes indicate they reported to their next duty station with high hopes only to find themselves labeled troublemakers or foul-ups because they were USARB alumni. That attitude may bear on some of the failures but USARB officials have no way of knowing since a failure doesn't stick around for follow-up interviews.

"We don't say we rehabilitate each man," says Stommel, "but at least when he leaves here he's faced his problems and he's ready to go back and realistically approach the effort toward attaining an honorable discharge. He may or may not succeed—and if he doesn't get help and understanding in his new unit he may not."

Stommel adds, "I'm here to tell you not all of our graduates make it but we have a monumental task and not much time for accomplishment. We're not doing it 100 percent of the time—but we're doing it."

"And only in the Army," Stommel concludes, "can a guy get the chance he gets here—where he can have a court-martial virtually wipe out his service career and then start right here and literally work his way back to an honorable discharge."

Redirected mission—

Taking Stock

SP4 Chuck Noland

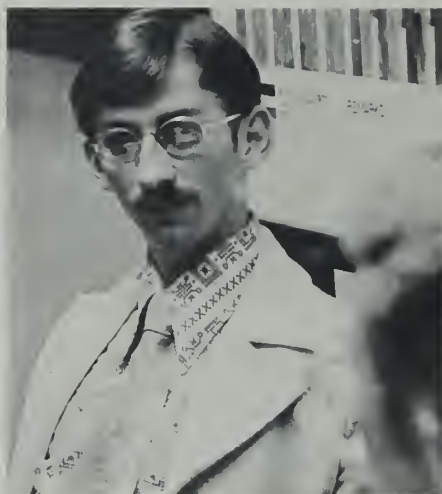
POST STOCKADES are getting out of the correctional treatment business. Under a new Army corrections plan scheduled for full implementation during 1973 (see accompanying story), they will be redesignated installation or area confinement facilities and will house only pre-trial prisoners and soldiers deemed non-restorable to duty who are awaiting discharge.

For most stockades the plan isn't entirely new, however, because through 1972 more than 70 percent of stockade prisoners at any given time were in pre-trial confinement.

Pre-trial confinees are considered especially hard to work with in correctional counseling for two big reasons. First, the average stay in pre-trial confinement is less than a month. That doesn't give overloaded counseling sections much time to work with a man—and most penologists insist correctional counseling takes time and intensive individual work.

Second, a prisoner in pre-trial confinement is usually not too receptive to correctional counseling—for a simple reason: He likes to think he'll win his trial, gain his freedom and prove he didn't need correctional treatment. Or if he's awaiting discharge he figures the Army has nothing to offer him anyway.

Considering those factors it's easy to see why some correctional ex-



"His full-time duty is to look out for the interests of the prisoners," says MAJ Burns of SGT Calnon (above). "In a dispute he always takes the prisoner's side—always."

perts feel there's little hope for real correctional treatment with pre-trial prisoners. But at Fort Ord, CA, there's a program aimed at showing it can be done.

"I reject completely the notion that we can't do anything in 2 or 3 weeks to change behavior patterns that have been acquired over a period of years," Major Frank L. Burns, commanding officer of the Fort Ord confinement facility, says.

A key to the program underway at Fort Ord is recognizing that prisoners "... have not embarked on a criminal career—they've just run afoul of Army authority," Burns says. As other Army confinement officials told *SOLDIERS*, that makes the Army's task much easier than that of civilian prisons which often house hardened criminals.

Understanding Behavior. A common characteristic of most prisoners at Fort Ord, Burns says, is they haven't learned to understand how their behavior will affect people who have authority over them—like first sergeants and company commanders.

"They react toward their leaders in a way that upsets them," says the 32-year-old major. "They haven't learned that the wise person predicts the consequences of his

behavior and then modifies it when dealing with people who have power over his life."

Burns concedes it's not possible to do a lot in the 2 to 3 weeks the average prisoner spends in the facility. But he contends it's possible to get men to understand how such power relationships affect them.

"We try to teach these guys that it's possible to understand power relationships in military or civilian life and then use that understanding to influence the way people in power will react to them," says Burns. "And for those who are hostile toward the Army—as most of these young men are—we try to show them it's possible to do just that and still maintain integrity."

Since many prisoners are awaiting administrative discharges, the program emphasizes understanding authority and power relationships in general—not just in the Army.

From the time a prisoner enters the Fort Ord facility until he leaves, every aspect of his life is designed to reinforce this basic understanding.

Counselors and social workers explain the idea and then videotape group counseling sessions so prisoners can see how others react to their words and actions. The way privileges are granted or withheld also brings it down to a personal level.

Every newly arrived prisoner is automatically placed in medium custody. There he has access to the library, chaplain, social workers and other staff personnel, as do all prisoners including those in maximum custody.

But members of the medium-custody "basic platoon" must stay in their locked open-bay cells at night, on weekends and during the day when they don't have a reason to be elsewhere. Lights go out at 9:30 p.m. and work details, including KP, are levied on the basic platoon.

"It amounts to a basic, well-disciplined military routine," says Burns.

Incentives. A medium custody prisoner who stays straight for a week or so can be elevated to the minimum-custody advanced platoon. There prisoners may leave their cells and move around the sealed-off platoon area while off-duty.

In addition to the facilities and services available to all prisoners the advanced platoon has its own crafts shop, color TV and stereo lounges and games including table tennis and pool. Lights go out in the cells at 9:30 but TV and stereo lounges are open until 11. And nobody pulls KP.

"The advanced platoon is not a goof-off platoon—it's more like an honor platoon," says Burns. "The guys know they're much better off there—and they also know that every week we bust several guys back to the basic platoon for relatively minor infractions. And for a serious offense—like punching a guard—a guy can go straight from minimum to maximum custody."

"This system," says Burns, "has cut our disciplinary problems in half."

Even the disciplinary boards which act on custody reclassification help prisoners understand how their behavior affects those with authority over them. This brings the problem of understanding power relationships down to a personal level.

New Approaches. "We're trying to humanize the whole process as much as possible," says Burns. "I'm convinced we've done away with the real physical brutality that existed in many stockades; we absolutely do not tolerate it and I've relieved several guards for it. It's difficult to humanize the process and I'd be awfully naive if I thought we were running a perfect program here. But we're really making strides."

Further measures being considered at the Fort Ord stockade, Burns says, include black studies groups and black rap sessions—maybe even yoga or transcendental meditation for prisoners. He's willing to consider anything that might help prisoners gain insight into themselves.

One of the most unusual programs implemented so far, he feels, was the establishment of a "prisoner advocate"—a young, hip sergeant, a native of the area, who's a veteran Vietnam drug counselor and was a guard commander when Burns took command at the Fort Ord facility last May.

Burns put Sergeant Nick Calnon in civilian clothes, gave him access to all prisoners, offices and files in the stockade and set forth his mission.

"His full-time duty is to look out for the interests of the prisoners," says Burns. "In a dispute he always takes the prisoner's side—always. Even when he knows they're

flaky."

Calnon makes sure a prisoner's side of any dispute is presented in disciplinary hearings where the prisoner may get busted back to another custody grade or assigned to extra duty, for example.

"He's not a legal defense counsel but he insures the prisoner presents his side of the story," Burns says.

"We know he's slanting everything in the prisoner's favor but we don't look to him as a source of truth. It's up to the disciplinary board to hear all the evidence and decide what the truth is."

Calnon talks to prisoners before board meetings, tells them what to expect and suggests ways they might approach the board for maximum effect. Once again, this reinforces the prisoner's understanding of power relationships. Says Burns: "He tells the prisoner, 'Okay, you can upset the board or you can manipulate them. It's up to you.'"

Helping People. That's an important part of Calnon's job but it's only part of it. In the broadest sense he sees himself as trying "to make life a little more comfortable for the prisoners."

As prisoner advocate he's part counselor, part problem-solver, and mostly a sympathetic listener. "I'm in this job because I really dig people," says Calnon, whose wire-rim glasses, skinny build, mod clothes and longish (for the Army) hair make him indistinguishable from any other hip, young Californian.

"These guys think the Army's out to get them. They think the guards are out to get them. And they think the social worker who's in the Army will do what he can to help with their case but really won't care anything about them.

"These guys need somebody.

Really, they have nobody they feel they can come and talk to," says Calnon. "So I let them know if they just want to come in and talk it's no problem. They've got somebody who'll listen."

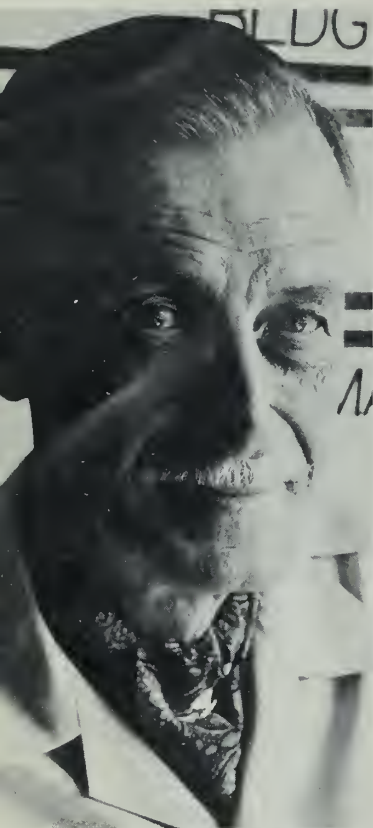
Another plus of Calnon's position is that he's free to spend as much time as necessary to straighten out a prisoner's problem—whereas the social worker has a caseload of 30 or 40 prisoners and may not have time to pursue a complicated problem.

"I don't have a caseload. I walk around, talk to the guys, find out their problems. At night I'm usually inside until lights out at 9:30, just rappin' with the guys when they've got their shoes off," says Calnon. "If a social worker has a problem he doesn't have time to solve he gives it to me. I can devote a whole day to it, maybe a whole week if I have to."

Back in the commander's office, Burns summarizes his approach this way: "It's difficult to be a prisoner. The life is pretty damned grim. But we can try to humanize the process as much as possible. The tremendous prisoner turnover, with an average stay of 2 to 3 weeks, makes correctional treatment difficult. But if nothing else we can impress on a guy that his behavior causes people to react in certain ways. He needs to understand that."

Burns who worked with a large state corrections program while earning his master's degree is also looking at the implications of his approach for civilian corrections.

"I'm really interested in seeing what we can do in short-term corrections—not only for what we might do for the Army but also for any possible carryover into the field of civilian corrections," he says.



Retired Colonel Delbert Sasse is responsible for selling the wrecked and cast-off equipment the Army left in Vietnam—everything from rusty howitzer tubes to twisted truck frames and worn-out air-conditioners.

“DON'T CALL IT

LTC Bob Chick

A RETIRED COLONEL may well be the last American to board a U.S.-bound plane and leave Vietnam. But before he mounts the passenger ramp he'll probably hold a plane-side auction and sell the last ton of U.S. war salvage, some cut up tank hulks, a few rusty air conditioners or—perhaps—the passenger ramp.

If you knew COL Emil Delbert Sasse, a retired officer tapped by the Army to head the massive post-Vietnam disposal operation, the airport scene is certainly believable. He might even sell the airplane.

Officially 58-year-old “Del” Sasse is Director of the U.S. Army Property Disposal Agency Vietnam (PDAV) and its more than 1,300 workers. It takes that many hands to operate five property disposal yards in Vietnam, two off-shore sales operations (Singapore and Subic Bay) and issue or sell material to buyers from 36 countries. “This is big business,” says COL Sasse, “and it’s the most fascinating business in the world.”

The largest property disposal yard, 450 acres of the war’s discards, is at Honai about 20 miles from Saigon and an area once located inside the Long Binh Post perimeter. Honai is the southernmost collection point where American units departing Vietnam turned in equipment and unit property not fit for return to the U.S. or use by other U.S. agencies.

Honai is typewriters and vehicles and desks and crates and wall lockers. Honai is tires and trucks and refrigerators and anything and everything no longer needed. It is dumped, stacked, piled, sorted, unsorted, some new but mostly used.

Sasse’s job: dispose of it by redistribution or transfer to authorized recipients or sell it to the highest authorized bidder.

Who Gets It. Redistribution priority goes to U.S. Forces who have a definite need for the equipment. “It’s not a give-away program,” says COL Sasse. “I’m an accountable officer. Units must have a legitimate requirement for it.”

Next on the priority list are allied nations

participating in the Military Assistance Program (MAP) and countries receiving U.S. support through the Agency for International Development (USAID).

During Fiscal Years 1971 and 1972 nearly \$53.8 million worth of equipment was reissued to U.S. Forces by the PDAV. During the same period, MAP countries received \$17.6 million and USAID distributed an estimated \$14.7 million in salvaged materiel.

When no identifiable need exists for U.S. war salvage it’s categorized as either “scrap” or “items.” “Call it salvage but don’t call it junk,” cautions COL Sasse. “The word junk is taboo around here.” Deciding if salvage is an item or scrap “. . . is where the real challenge comes in,” says COL Sasse. Scrap, baled and unbaled, is sold by weight.

“Items are sold by sealed bid to the highest bidder on an as-is-where-is basis. Dozens of purchasers’ trucks arrive at COL Sasse’s yards daily to load and haul away tons of salvage. Simultaneously dozens of military trucks are dumping more salvage for PDAV workers to screen, issue or sell.

According to COL Sasse, “When the standdown started (in February-March ’72) we averaged more than 300 truck-loads coming in every day but now it’s down to about 160-170 a day.”

WHERE THE MONEY GOES

The property disposal operations are self-supporting. All expenses are covered by sales and all proceeds go to the U.S. Treasury.

Scrap sells at a rate of about 8,000 tons a month but there are more than 100,000 tons on hand. In the past 3 years scrap sales have brought in more than \$13 million.

Equipment sold as items brings an average return of 6 cents on the new-cost dollar (6 percent of acquisition cost when new) but the percentage of return varies considerably from sale to sale depending on buyer demand and where items are sold.

JUNK"





COL Sasse admits selling some items for more than they cost when new. "On individual items we've gotten as much as a 110 percent return. Somebody wanted them and they paid for 'em," he says.

On other sales though, he reports receiving "... only pennies on the dollar. ... At other times about one percent, a token offer." But he never sells items for less than their scrap value.

At any one time COL Sasse will have a \$60 million items inventory and more than 100,000 tons of scrap on hand. These totals fluctuate as trucks weigh in and out of his property disposal yards. November 1972 was the break-even point for salvage operations in Vietnam when the amount being reissued or sold equalled the amount being received from departing units. Before then, more was being received than disbursed.

Of the total on-hand inventory about 25 percent is on the market for sale, 33 percent has been sold and is awaiting pick-up, about 2 percent is being demilitarized (modified so it can't be used for military purposes in the future) and the remainder is being screened and made ready for sale.

Instant Inventory. Keeping track of acres of wall-to-wall salvage is no easy task so COL Sasse set up a computer center in his downtown Saigon office. At the flick of a button he knows the status of equipment and scrap at DaNang, Qui Nhon, Nha Trang, Honai, Saigon Island or at the off-shore sales sites.

But to learn what the computer can't tell him COL Sasse flies more than 50,000 miles a year around the Far East to contact buyers, conduct sales, locate new markets and determine what buyers need.

Since taking over the job in December 1971 he's learned off-shore operations mean higher bids. During the first 10 months of 1972 he shipped nearly 25,000 tons of materiel for sale outside Vietnam. The result: a 17 percent return from off-shore sales. Although he must pay the cost of shipping materiel to off-shore locations COL

Sasse receives "... three to five times more money by selling off-shore."

Restrictions. Not everyone is authorized to bid on U.S. salvage in Vietnam. Prospective buyers must be checked for integrity and reliability by American Embassy officials and once approved are required to adhere to stringent purchase and resale restrictions. For example, a buyer must deposit 20 percent of his bid when he submits it; he must pay for his purchases in U.S. dollar instruments; he cannot sell to a second buyer until the second buyer is approved by the American Embassy; and he must sign a contract which requires that purchases will not be used for military purposes.

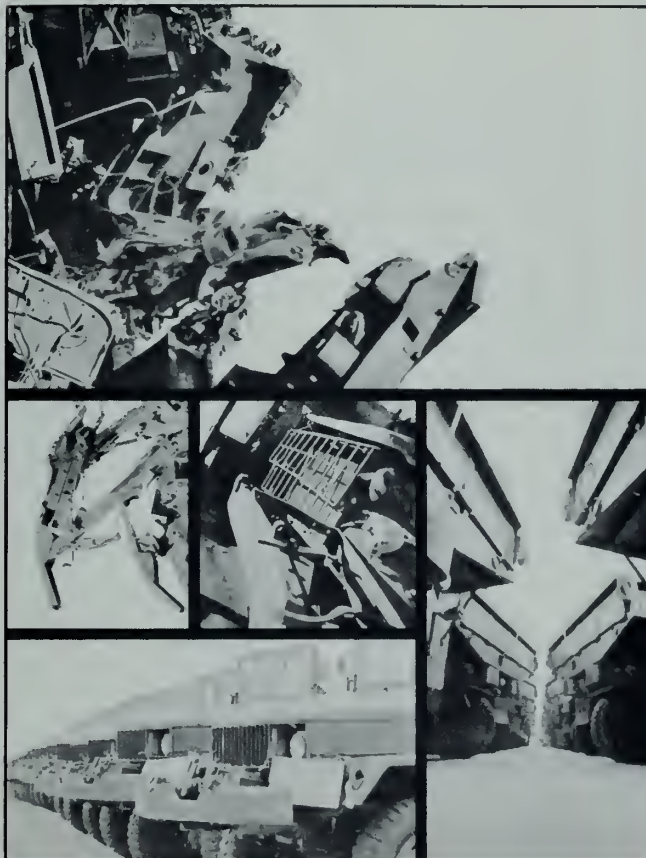
A typical month's sale of items (in-country and off-shore) will run \$750,000 and the biggest buyers will come from Taiwan, Thailand, Korea, Cambodia and the Philippines. Because the few smelters in Vietnam are currently backlogged with scrap about 62 percent of the scrap sold in the past 2 years has been exported after sale. "Everyone thinks Japan gets most of the scrap metal we sell but that isn't true anymore," says COL Sasse. The big buyers now are from Singapore, Taiwan, Korea and the Philippines.

Like COL Sasse says, property disposal operations in Vietnam are "big business." His biggest single sale was \$4 million in salvaged war materiel and in a recent 12-month period he sold another \$4 million worth of wet and dry garbage to the Vietnamese.

Spend an hour or two with COL Del Sasse and you'll be convinced he enjoys his job. He spent 31 years active duty getting ready for it including a Vietnam tour in 1965 as USARV G-4 when much of the battered and worn-out equipment he's selling today arrived there ready for combat duty.

Will COL Sasse be the last American to leave Vietnam? "That's what everyone says. I really don't know."

ONLY THE FRAME IS THE SAME



LTC Bob Chick

IF ONE MORE unserviceable 5-ton truck from Vietnam is unloaded on Okinawa the entire island may sink into the Pacific Ocean.

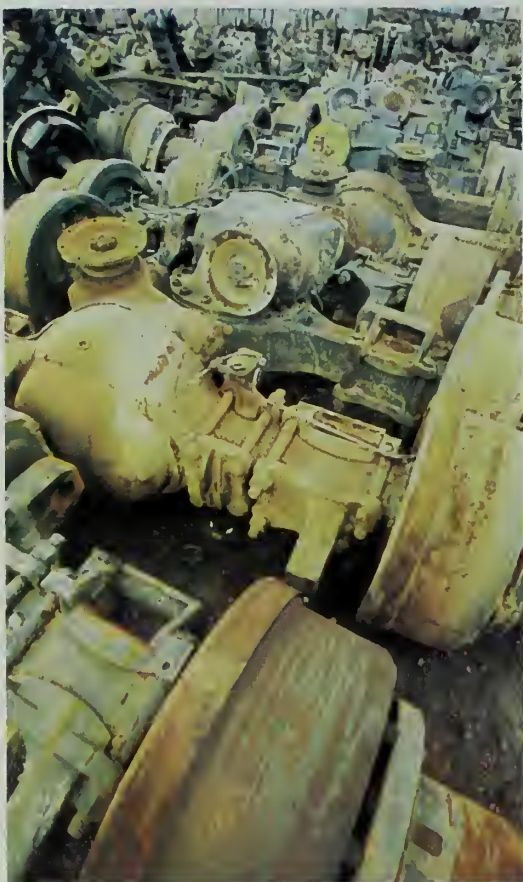
That at least is the impression you get from a visit to the U.S. Army Base Command Depot there. The Machinato Service Area (MSA), which is part of the depot, is one of the Army's locations where war material from Vietnam is awaiting and undergoing rebuild.

Rebuild, at a cost of \$30 million annually, is what MSA is all about.

That \$30 million provides about \$75 million worth of "recycled" Army vehicles—lift equipment, artillery, trucks, trailers, engines, generators, radar, rifles—you name it and MSA rebuilds it. MSA means complete overhauls, not just facelifts. Rebuild—though it's not

(Continued on page 22)

**Carcasses, hulks
or beat-up trucks—
they come out
as good as new.**





"gettin' something' for nuthin' " —is making something out of not much. MSA is where much of the making is done.

The man in charge of rebuild operations is Colonel Leslie G. McNair (no relation to General Lesley J. McNair of World War II fame). COL McNair by title is the chief of maintenance operations. His job: to supervise and coordinate the work of some 3,000 military and civilian personnel who work for him. Above all, he makes sure the assembly line produces about 20 2½-ton trucks and 15 5-ton trucks every work day.

In the recycling process, parts are stripped off, cleaned, checked for serviceability, sorted, repaired if necessary and shelved. Frames are checked for alignment; fenders are straightened; engines dismantled, overhauled and rebuilt.

These reusable parts, along with replacement new

ones, are combined to put 'em all together again. Serviceable and refurbished parts from hundreds, perhaps thousands, of different vehicles are bolted, welded, screwed and riveted to make trucks like new.

Even unserviceable and unrepairable parts aren't wasted. They're sold as scrap for 5¢ to 7¢ a pound.

For every ten unserviceables received, says COL McNair, nine totally rebuilt vehicles roll off the assembly line. Start to finish, it takes from 10 to 14 days to assemble one vehicle but there are about 200 vehicles and 250 engines on the production line at all times. When the last coat of paint is sprayed on, road test completed and tech check finished MSA vehicles are as good as new.

About 4,500 vehicles, 60,000 M-16 rifles and 1,200 tactical radios will get the MSA treatment during FY 1973. And as time passes there'll be fewer unserviceable vehicles and more serviceables ready for redistribution.



Much of the like-new equipment which rolls out of Army rebuild facilities in the Pacific is redistributed by ship.

HOW TO USE CHAMPUS

SFC D. Mallicoat

Even though they may be living far from a Government medical facility, certain dependents can get medical care in civilian facilities using benefits provided by the Office of the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (OCHAMPUS). Here are some important details you and your dependents need to know:

* * *

BE SURE the physician or hospital you use participates in CHAMPUS. Participating sources submit charges directly to the state CHAMPUS fiscal administrator. Dependents who use non-participating sources may have to pay the source first, then seek reimbursement and the Government may not allow all the costs. **ASK** before seeking care if they participate. If they do, you should be charged *only* your share of the applicable costs.

MEDICAL

WHO: Dependents of active duty and retired service members, alive or deceased; and retired service members **ONLY**. Dependent parents and parents-in-law are *not* eligible. Active duty service members are *not* eligible.

WHAT: All authorized inpatient/outpatient costs as explained in DA Pamphlet 360-505—i.e., room charges, doctor bills, X-rays, etc.

COSTS: Active Duty Dependent. Pays a flat \$25 or \$1.75 a day whichever is more for inpatient care. For outpatient care, pays deductible charge of \$50 for one individual or \$100 for more than one per fiscal year (1 July-30 June) PLUS 20 percent of the remaining allowable charges.

All Others. Pay 25 percent of all authorized inpatient costs. For outpatient care, pays the annual deductible charge plus 25 percent of the remaining allowable charges.

HOW: A dependent living apart from an active duty sponsor presents a DD Form 1173 and ID card to the physician or hospital giving the care. If the physician or hospital doesn't have the form, it can be obtained from the state CHAMPUS fiscal administrator (See DA Pam 360-505).

Dependents living with sponsors fol-

low the same procedure for outpatient care only. For inpatient care where the dependents live within 30 miles of a post medical facility (except in Iowa, Minnesota, Oregon, Vermont, West Virginia or Wisconsin), a nonavailability statement must be obtained from that facility. The post CHAMPUS advisor can help you obtain it.

DENTAL

Dental care is *quite limited* under the basic program. General areas are outlined below. Further inquiries and requests for preauthorization may be directed to: CHAMPUS Division, Colorado Dental Service, 1634 Downing Street, Denver, CO 80218. Phone (303) 892-9292 or Autovon 943-2200 (CHAMPUS Dental Affairs director).

WHO: (Same as medical)

WHAT: Care required as a direct result of an accident. (Does *not* include teeth broken while chewing.) Care given as necessary treatment for a medical condition; patient must be under the care of a physician for a medical condition other than dental. Certain care needed during pregnancy where the health of the expectant mother or unborn child is endangered; Certain oral surgical procedures *not* to include removal of teeth unless authorized under one of the above areas; and limited orthodontic care. (Severe need for braces is authorized under the special program noted below.)

COST: (Same as medical) When necessary to hospitalize a patient incident to *non-authorized* dental care—i.e., routine extractions—CHAMPUS will share costs of the hospitalization and related charges.

HOW: (Same as Medical)

SPECIAL DENTAL PROGRAM

WHO: Dependents of active duty service members *only*. Eligibility ends as of midnight of the date of separation, retirement or death of the sponsor except when such death occurs under certain provisions specified in DA Pamphlet 360-505.

WHAT: Care needed to correct, overcome or aid in adjustment to a serious physical problem—i.e., severe need for dental braces.

COST: The service member pays an initial share of the monthly* cost according to his pay grade. CHAMPUS pays the balance up to a maximum of \$350 per month.

Minimum Monthly Costs

Pay Grade	Amount for Month
E-1 through E-5	\$25
E-6	30
E-7 and O-1	35
E-8 and O-2	40
E-9, O-3, W-1 and W-2	45
W-3, W-4 and O-4	50
O-5	65
O-6	75
O-7	100
O-8	150
O-9	200
O-10	250

*The beneficiary gains the greatest financial benefit if the orthodontist bills quarterly. The total quarterly bill is considered as a single monthly charge. Also, if two or more dependents are receiving care under the program, the monthly liability is the same as one. CHAMPUS will pick up all allowable charges for additional dependents.

HOW: Submit CHAMPUS Form 161 (usually available at participating dentists) to: Director, OCHAMPUS, ATTN: MEDDC-D, Denver CO 80240. Care may begin upon notification of approval. In case of transfer, no additional application is necessary. It is necessary to notify OCHAMPUS of the change by letter to include the following: full name of patient, full name of sponsor, full name and address of previous orthodontist, estimated fees to complete treatment, estimated length of time to complete treatment, and tax identification number of new orthodontist. **NOTE:** If returning from an area other than the U.S., Canada, Mexico or Puerto Rico, CHAMPUS Form 161 must be submitted.

SUBMISSION OF CHAMPUS CLAIMS

Claims for authorized medical and dental care provided under CHAMPUS within the U.S., Canada, Mexico or Puerto Rico are submitted on DA Form 1863-1 (hospital care), DA Form 1863-2 (dental care), or DA Form 1863-3 (special medical/dental program). Section I is filled in by the patient and Section II by the physician or dentist. These are forwarded to Colorado Dental Service (address above).

For specific questions, contact your local CHAMPUS advisor, normally located at the post medical facility.

What Long Binh was it isn't anymore. Now it's empty barracks, barricaded gates and vacant streets. The clutter and scattered paper tell the story.



LONG BINH REVISITED

LTC Bob Chick

RUSTING GATES and rotting sandbags. Crumbling bunkers, creaking doors, dangling wires and decay—everywhere, decay.

Long Binh, once the Army's largest overseas post, once "home" for thousands of American soldiers in Vietnam, no longer bustles with the business of America at war. There, on November 11, 1972, the Stars and Stripes were lowered for the last time.

What Long Binh was it isn't anymore. It was in 1965 a tiny dot on the map, a village of 500 Vietnamese. By 1969 it was a sprawling complex of barracks, clubs, snack bars, post exchanges, a Chinese restaurant, 120 miles of criss-crossing paved roads, swimming pools, a war museum—even massage parlors.

Long Binh's 17,000 acres housed the 32,000 troops who served U.S. Army Vietnam (USARV) headquarters, the 1st Logistics Command, II Field Forces, Aviation, Military Police, Signal and Medical brigades plus the 199th Light Infantry Brigade and a variety of administrative and support units. All this was wrapped securely inside 30 kilometers of barbed wire.

During its 7-year history an occasional volley of mortar or rocket fire fell on Long Binh but the post was never seriously threatened. In June 1968, rockets ignited the ammunition dump and exploding flames were visible in Saigon, 15 miles away. And in February 1969, rockets preceded a night ground attack by NVA

forces but the assault was repulsed and 130 enemy were killed. In mid-1969 a rocket destroyed the USARV headquarters post office.

But for field troops, Long Binh was respite from war—a cold beer in one of 50 clubs, Won Ton soup and egg rolls in an air conditioned restaurant or a hot shower before going back to the boonies.

But that's history.

Today, Long Binh is deserted, a city without people. Only three of thirteen gates are open. A company of Montagnards live on post with their families and provide security for U.S. contractor-operated facilities. The \$127 million installation awaits its new tenants: two ARVN airborne battalions, an armor regiment, several artillery, signal and transportation battalions and more.

The ARVN Command and General Staff College will soon occupy the U-shaped complex which formerly was USARV headquarters. A Vietnamese post commander's staff and Vietnam's Third Area Logistics Command will take over the semi-permanent buildings which once housed the U.S. Army's 1st Logistics Command.

Americans don't swim in Long Binh's olympic-size pool anymore and Bob Hope didn't perform in the amphitheater last Christmas. Even the Long Binh stockade is closed and the 90th Replacement Battalion buildings have been demolished.

Long Binh has changed.



Army pollution fighters
help clear up
Lake Powell's

OIL SLICK BLUES

1LT Steve Lassiter

Photos by
CW2 Tim Arnold

Double-O-Seven lowers the
experimental "skimmer" to the oil-
troubled surface of Lake Powell.
Opposite page, the slick snakes its
way down the meandering
San Juan River.



THERE WAS NO TIME TO WASTE. Already the oil slick was caking the shores of the San Juan River with a thick film. The recreational waters of Lake Powell, UT, lay ahead.

The oil had gushed from a split pipeline near Four Corners, the point where the borders of Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and Utah meet. Cascading into an irrigation ditch, "black gold" bubbled over the banks and poured into a creek bed which emptied into the San Juan, 5 miles downstream.

The stage was set for a race against time. More than 100 men were involved. They came from the company which owned the broken line, from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Bureau of Reclamation, the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, the Hopi-Navajo Tribal Council and from the Army and Coast Guard. Only their efforts to set up floating barricades could prevent the pollution of scenic Lake Powell.

Dangerous and Difficult. The night of October 12 had proved a perilous and disheartening experience for those fighting to stop the advance. Mixed with volcanic pumice and assorted debris, the oil slick turned to a chocolate slime. Attempts to trap the oil failed as blockades fell apart under the weight of torrential rains, rising flood waters, strong currents and accumulating slime and debris.

One possible solution was to construct stronger booms within the narrow lake area just past the mouth of the San Juan river. Sixth Army officials called for assistance from D Company, 227th Aviation Battalion, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, TX. A heavy-lift CH-47C Chinook helicopter (dubbed Double-O-Seven because of its tail number) and its two full crews were quickly airborne.

Their destination: Kayenta, AZ, in the heart of the Hopi-Navajo Reservation and Monument Valley country—a land of towering red rock and fantastic sandstone sculptures chiselled by the sand, wind and rain.

First Things First. The crew of Double-O-Seven found a mission more urgent than the slipping barricades. A light observation chopper had crashed in a canyon. Two men were seriously injured and needed evacuation to Albuquerque, NM. The crew rigged the Chinook for medevac and headed for the hospital to the east.

When Double-O-Seven returned, another emergency took precedence. A Coast Guard radio relay man had disappeared from his mountain observation point. There was only time to change crews before the search and rescue mission was airborne.

The aircraft and crew flew continuously, airlifting search teams from mountain peaks to ridges and valleys until the man was finally found that evening. Suffering from exposure, he was flown to a nearby Seventh Day Adventist mission clinic set up to care for the Indians.

Weather hampered further efforts to stop the slime. The flood waters had pushed the booms so close to

FIRST LIEUTENANT STEVE LASSITER is assigned to the Information Office, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, TX.

the mouth of the river it was almost impossible to hold back the goop without jeopardizing the workers.

The strategy now was to allow the slime to enter the narrow portion of the lake and trap it several miles downstream where stronger booms could be set up at a sharp bend. Plastic booms at the mouth were reinforced in an effort to contain the sludge until clean-up could begin.

Mission Resumed. Double-O-Seven started clean-up attempts by airlifting an experimental clean-sweep called "the skimmer," made available by a research firm. The chopper also brought in a tractor, a back-hoe and a pump to draw debris from the calmer lake water. Aviators and aircraft put in an intensive day winging between work site and staging area with cargoes of heavy clean-up equipment, Coast Guard boats and personnel. Before the day was over they lifted more than 20 tons of material for the ecology effort.

Foul weather again slowed operations until Thursday. By then the rain-swollen Colorado River was pushing the waters of the smaller San Juan back, reversing its flow and causing the booms to whiplash. Reinforcement was critical and the Chinook began airlifting booms to the site.

The telephone pole-sized booms, each weighing 2 tons and more than 40 feet in length, were placed in the center of the mass and rigged to direct debris into a small cove where it could be contained and drained. Double-O-Seven brought in more than 20 booms one by one and then raced back for more equipment and personnel. By nightfall the slime was locked up and the CH-47 crew retired for the day after bringing in more than 49 tons of men and material in 9 hours.

The next morning Double-O-Seven brought a dump truck and crane to the work site so debris could be loaded and moved to another area to be buried. That afternoon the bird took off from the Kayenta Airstrip for its home field at Fort Hood, TX, its mission accomplished.





DATELINE

Kitzingen, Germany--The U.S. Army's oldest unit with continuous active service is participating in Reforger IV. It is Btry D, 1st Bn, 5th Field Arty, and belongs to the division artillery of the 1st Inf Div. Battery D has been on continuous active duty since it was formed March 19, 1776. An early commander of the Battery was Alexander Hamilton.

Fort Bliss, TX--The U.S. Army Sergeants Major Academy, top level academic institution of the Noncommissioned Officers Educational System (NCOES), was officially opened and dedicated in ceremonies at Fort Bliss in January. Officially established in July 1972, the Academy curriculum covers four broad academic areas--human relations, military organization and operations, world affairs and military management. The Academy prepares selected first and master sergeants for duties as command sergeants major, with emphasis in the areas of leadership, discipline, human relations and training management. The initial class of 105 students which convened January 15 was chosen by a Department of the Army board.

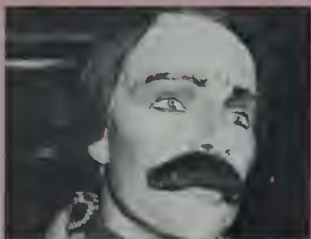
New York, NY--About 27 percent of the high school students polled in a national survey--32 percent of the boys and 12 percent of the girls--say they would be "inclined to join" an all volunteer military for a limited time when it replaces the draft. Another 7 percent--9 percent of the boys and 5 percent of the girls--said they would be inclined to make the military a career, according to Scholastic Magazines Inc., whose National Institute of Student Opinion conducted the survey among 42,000 students in more than 2,000 schools. The students, in answer to why they would join, said most often that they expected good pay and a chance to travel (with good pay more important to the boys and travel opportunities more important to the girls). The chance to serve their country and the chance for career and job training were the third and fourth most-cited reasons.

Kansas City, MO--The U.S. Olympic team's medal-winning high hurdler, Army Second Lieutenant Tom Hill, who picked up a Bronze medal in the 110-meter high hurdles in Munich, predicts: "In 1976 the Americans will be better prepared and will still be number one." Hill spoke recently at high school track and field clinics at Shawnee Mission Northwest High School. He is assistant track coach at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point.

Fort Gordon, GA--Twenty-one women have become the first female military police since World War II in graduation exercises here. Brigadier General Mildred Bailey, commander of the Women's Army Corps, told the graduates that "now the Army is permitting women to go into fields we knew all along they could do but were allowed to do only in emergencies."

Washington, DC--Interested and qualified officers of the Army Reserve, on extended active duty or in the Ready Reserve, are invited to compete for places on United States teams in the military competition to be held in connection with the 26th Annual Congress of the Interallied Confederation of Reserve Officers (CIOR) in Rome, Italy, during August 1973. Six three-man teams are selected. Twelve of the NATO member countries participate in CIOR. Membership in CIOR is held through membership in a particular Reserve officers organization in each country. In the United States, the Reserve Officers Association (ROA) is that organization. In 1972 when the United

States was the host country the congress was held in Washington, DC and the military competition was held in nearby Maryland at Fort Meade and Cedarville State Park. In 1972, the six three-men United States Teams placed first through sixth in the overall competition.



Fort Carson, CO--Now welcoming visitors to the Mountain Post Museum is a lifesize, talking replica of the man for whom the post was named, Kit Carson. The tanned and lifelike face of the 5'4" buckskinned manikin was molded by Helen L. Owen, director of the Colorado Springs Fine Art Center's Bemis Art School for children. In one hand the manikin holds a rifle which supposedly belonged to the real Kit Carson.

Fort Benning, GA--A U.S. Army International Rifle Team led by Olympic Gold Medalist MAJ Lones W. Wigger, Jr., and the U.S. Army Marksmanship Training Unit, recently made a victorious swing through Tennessee and North Georgia to open the Smallbore Rifle competition for the season. In the Tennessee State Gallery Championships at Nashville, Wigger walked off with the Four Position Smallbore Rifle Grand Aggregate Championship while his team-mate, MAJ John Foster, did the honors in an encounter at the Mid Winter International Rifle Championships at Norcross, Georgia. At Nashville, Wigger, the National Positions Champion six of the past nine years in which he has been competing, won three of the four individual matches and grabbed the Grand Aggregate with his total of 798 of a possible 800 points.

Mountain View, CA--Army Reservists from 351st Civil Affairs (CA) Area (A), Mountain View, Calif., have recently telephoned or visited some 127 San Mateo County residents in connection with Project FIND, an American Red Cross-sponsored program designed to acquaint low income Social Security recipients with various food assistance programs. The Reservist volunteers talked with elderly citizens, answered questions and referred them to the proper social service agencies. They also reported their findings to the Red Cross, which will conduct follow-up interviews and visits when necessary.

Fort Sill, OK--How many times have you listened to someone tell how he single-handedly won The Battle, or perhaps saved several operations? You probably found his stories very tame when compared to yours. His combat sound effects may have given you "Artillery Ears," but the worst part of the performance was his constant refusal to let you get a word in edgewise. Well, now it's your chance to tell your story not only to your buddies but also to the whole Army! The Chief of Staff has assigned to the United States Army Field Artillery School the mission of writing the official history of the U.S. Army Field Artillery in Vietnam from 1962 through 1972. Initial draft is to be completed by June 1973. Because research time is limited, unit photographs and documented "war stories" are desired to flesh out the official records and documents that are available to the writing team. Individuals having any photographs or "war stories" of value to this project are encouraged to forward these items to Major Sullinger, Room 218, Knox Hall, Nonresident Instruction Department, United States Army Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, OK 73503.

When he's a trainee
in SLPP

Call Him Special

SP4 John Englehart



"GET DOWN IN a front-leaning rest position and knock out about 25 good ones!"

This familiar quote from Basic Combat Training (BCT) was once reserved for the exclusive use of that delightful darling of the training center—the drill sergeant. But the winds of change have brought a new voice into the arena. Who's now giving instruction in drill and ceremonies? Who's standing atop the PT platform shouting those immortal words, "In cadence, exercise!"? It's the SLPP trainee.

The what?

The SLPP trainee, or in more understandable terms, a trainee who's participating in the Special Leader Preparation Program. SLPP started in February 1972 on a test basis and has now become a permanent part of BCT.

What's the purpose of the program?

"To provide formal leadership training to selected trainees during BCT," says Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Brown, director of the NCO Academy and Drill Sergeants School at Fort Leonard Wood, MO. "The program will prepare these men for assignment to leadership positions in Advanced Individual Training and Combat Support Training Units."

But as the name of the program says, it's "special"—special in that all trainees involved are a cut above the average. "The program is designed only for those trainees who demonstrate a leadership potential. Although the program consists primarily of trainee leaders other trainees may also participate—but all must meet the same eligibility requirements," explains LTC Brown.

Double Duty. "SLPP places additional responsibility on the trainees. Besides attending the SLPP instruction, the men have to attend all BCT blocks of instruction," says LTC Brown. "In other words, the accelerated SLPP program doesn't allow for omission of any BCT instruction."

A trainee attending the SLPP program says, "Some of the guys back in the company think we get out of a lot of duty because we're at SLPP. They don't know it but we have it a lot harder than they do. We have to learn everything in basic AND everything in SLPP."

The SLPP schedule calls for 40 hours of formal instruction in a 2-week period. Add this to the normal BCT schedule and you're really humping.

"Sometimes our drill sergeants give us what we're going to have in basic that day in a condensed

form. After his instruction we take off for SLPP," says one trainee. Another adds, "Our drill sergeants teach us everything we're supposed to know so we can graduate from basic. Our instruction may last only 10 minutes but we know the subject as well as anybody in the company."

Instructor and Instructee. The SLPP program revolves around a tested principle—learning by doing. "After being taught the proper methods and techniques for instruction, the SLPP trainees actually give the classes themselves," says Sergeant First Class Jack Okomoto, director of SLPP at Fort Leonard Wood. "The trainees practice giving drill and ceremonies and PT here in the SLPP classes so when they return to their units they know what they're doing."

"It's really a different feeling when you have to get up in front of people and teach a specific exercise. The first time you're scared but after that it's OK," says one of the trainees. A private who had just finished leading PT for the SLPP group said, "When I get back to the company today I'll probably lead one or two exercises in PT. If it wasn't for SLPP I wouldn't know what I was doing."

"Our staff is made up of active or



SLPP means learning by doing despite snow and sleet—whatever the exercise. Above, SFC Okomoto conducts SLPP class. After trainees learn proper instruction techniques they conduct classes themselves.

former drill sergeants and they all hold the rank of at least E-7," says SFC Okomoto. "The instructors really believe in the program and they show it in their work. They're always prepared for every class and I think the trainees know this."

"The instructors are really tremendous," says one soldier. "You can ask all the questions you want and they always have an answer you can understand."

Another trainee adds, "The instructors are sharp. They listen to you and appreciate your point of view. They're better than the professors I had in college."

SFC Okomoto explained the basic philosophy of the SLPP faculty. "We want the trainees to begin looking at problems from a leadership point of view. The only way they can do this is by asking questions and getting involved."

Besides being devoted to their job, the SLPP teachers have other ways of making the classes interesting. They use the latest teaching methods available. Whether it's an audio-visual presentation or staging a "racial incident" for impact the SLPP faculty doesn't miss a trick.

Merit Points. Graduation from SLPP is not easy. "The trainee must accumulate a minimum of 700 points out of a 1000 to graduate,"

says LTC Brown. "He can earn up to 100 points on each of two written exams (he must score at least 70 on both tests to graduate) but the rest of the points are awarded on the basis of practical applications of what he's learned in SLPP."

Merit points are split up three ways. "The trainee's company commander can give him up to 300 points," says LTC Brown. "The drill sergeant in charge of his SLPP group can give him another 300 and 200 more may come from the trainee's own platoon sergeant."

"It only makes sense to have company cadre award the merit points," LTC Brown explains. "They're the ones who actually see the trainee every day and they know

if he's using what he learned in SLPP."

Attendance and graduation from SLPP become a permanent part of the trainee's 201 file. Graduation also earns five promotion points.

But there's also something more important than the graduation record. "Hopefully," LTC Brown says, "the program will get the troops thinking about the whys of good and bad leadership. It should help the men evaluate their own leaders and give them a better understanding of the problems of a leader."

As one SLPP trainee says, "Now when a drill sergeant tells me to do something I've got a pretty good idea why."

To be a SLPP trainee you must:

- Have a minimum GT score of 100.
- Exhibit strong desire to attend the program.
- Demonstrate leadership potential.
- Pass the initial Basic Physical Fitness Test with a minimum score of 350.
- Have superior scores on all performance tests.
- Have no disciplinary record.
- Be recommended by the company Senior Drill Instructor.
- Be approved for selection by the BCT Company Commander.

The Great Camel Caper

Will Green



IT'S MORE THAN 2 FEET IN DIAMETER, weighs around 500 pounds, and it's labeled "Camel Bell." A soldier visiting the Quartermaster Museum at Fort Lee, VA, quips, "A camel with *that* around his neck? This I gotta see!" Obviously he was jokingly comparing it with a tinkling cow bell.

Don't sell the camel short. He can carry *twice* that much weight, and did—not around his neck of course, but in a pack load on his back. This was during the days when the Army had a camel corps, probably the most bizarre outfit in U.S. military history. The bell was used to round up the camels.

Around the middle of the past century, the Army was faced with a serious supply problem throughout the vast Southwest territory acquired as a result of the Mexican War. A string of isolated forts stretched from Texas to the Pacific. How to bring in a steady flow of provisions was the big question.

Army officers and government officials had considered experimenting with camels as a means of servicing military outposts. These hardy animals, used to the climate and desert conditions found in the American Southwest, seemed a likely choice. With very little water they could carry heavy loads for great distances across hot, dry areas. Furthermore, they could forage for food, living off the sparse vegetation of an almost barren countryside.

WILL GREEN is a staff writer in the Information Office, Fort Lee, VA.

Finally, in 1855, Congress appropriated \$30,000 for the purchase of some camels. The War Department was to obtain the animals, train soldiers in their care and carry out the experiment.

Months and Miles. A ship was sent to Egypt in June 1855 and returned to the Texas port of Indianola 11 months later with a cargo of 34 camels, accompanied by Arabian and Turkish camel drivers and saddle makers. The animals were herded to Camp Verde, an Army camp about 60 miles from San Antonio, where soldiers and civilian packers were to be instructed in handling them.

Their arrival in the New World was such an event a Texas woman knitted a pair of socks from camel hair and sent them to Secretary of War Jefferson Davis to give to the President.

A second shipment of 41 camels arrived at Indianola in February 1857.

A 19th century British Army manual (the British used thousands of the beasts in Africa and Asia) was acquired by the U.S. Army as a guide. The saddling and loading procedure was a tricky business. The load should be 300 to 400 pounds depending on the camel's strength and size. The camel's hump together with the proper balance of the load should keep the saddle in place. Two men attached the saddle while a third stood in front "... holding the nose rope, ready to check or threaten the camel with a stick should he be inclined to bite."

The manual adds this interesting note: "If a camel is squatting squarely, there is no difficulty in passing the girth under its belly. In order to make it raise its belly, it is only necessary to tickle the animal behind the forelegs."

The camels were indeed used successfully for pack service. They could manage with far less water and could make far longer journeys than horses or mules. However, the sight and smell of them panicked other animals. Horsemen, wagon masters and muleteers despised them. Because of the camel's unpredictable disposition, the soldier-handlers did not take kindly to them either.

Unfortunately for the advocates of the camel experiment, the unfavorable factors outweighed the favorable. The Civil War interrupted the experiment, and soon after that the completion of the transcontinental railroad provided a new and effective means of transportation.

Long March. The project was eventually abandoned but not before the Army's camels took part in an 1857 survey for a wagon road across the West from Fort Defiance, NM, to Los Angeles. Besides ambulances, wagons, and other equipment, the expedition included 50 horses and mules and 20 camels. The camels transported both men and pack loads. Each was loaded with an average of 700 pounds. The larger ones, however, carried a full 1,000 pounds—the load normally handled by an elephant.

On the long journey, the camels outperformed the horses and mules by a wide margin. Although transporting much heavier loads they could travel twice as far and with considerably less attention. A diary of the expedition states: "Yesterday they drank water for the first time in 26 hours and did not appear to be very thirsty." As for their eating habits, it was said they would get fat where a jackass would starve.

Reporting their arrival in Los Angeles, the local newspaper said that the camels "... gave our city quite an Oriental aspect. All belong to the one hump species, excepting one which is a cross between the one- and two-humped species. This fellow ... is a grizzly-looking hybrid 'camel mule' of colossal proportions"

The camels in California finally found their way to the Benecia Arsenal, near San Francisco, and were later sold at auction. The bell at the Fort Lee Quartermaster Museum rang from atop the camel shelter there.

Eventually, some of the Army's camels were acquired by ranchers, circus people and zoos. Others drifted away from Army handlers. Still others were turned loose by buyers who could not dispose of them, and they roamed the desert areas for years. One, captured by Confederate forces during the Civil War, took part in much of the campaigning. The sight of it must have amazed many a Union soldier.

The fearful tale of the "Red Demon" sprang up—a tale eerie enough to rival the famous legend of the headless horseman. A huge camel was said to appear unexpectedly, like a phantom in the night, with the body of a dead man swaying to and fro in the saddle. The legend was that Indians had placed a victim upon the animal's back. Sure enough, in the course of time a dead camel was found in an Arizona canyon with the skeleton of a human nearby.

As late as the 1920's camel sightings were reported in the deserts of the Southwest. Who knows—perhaps even today somewhere in the West there's a "hairy scary oont" (as Kipling called the camel) whose great-great granddaddy played a role in the Army's one and only camel experiment.

The bell at right which once summoned camels to shelter recalls one of the lesser known Army experiments.



Cowboys wrangle
with broncs,
bulls
and wild
horses
to
bring the
Wild West to
life in
Germany



GI Rodeo

SP4 Dennis M. Williams

LOUDSPEAKERS TELL the story—bilingually. “Comin’ outta chute two on ‘Sunset Strip’ is Bill Cullins from Wurzburg, Germany . . . *Bill Cullins von Wurzburg reitet aus Tur nummer zwei auf ‘Sunset Strip!’*”

The chute door swings open and the horse bolts out. With the cowboy’s spurs touching its shoulders, the bronc jumps and turns in bone-jarring lurches that wrench Cullins from the horse’s bare back and cast him to the sod just after the 8 second horn sounds.

Two cowboys run to Cullins and help him limp away from the horse’s flailing hooves. As they walk him out of the arena there’s a burst of enthusiastic applause from the audience and a few good-natured jibes from fence-sitting cowboys.

“Let’s hear it for Bill Cullins—the judges are giving him a 160 for that ride . . . *Bill Cullins hat ein hundert-sechzig fur sein Ritt auf ‘Sunset Strip.’*”

SPECIALIST 4 DENNIS M. WILLIAMS is assigned to the Information Office, 69th Air Defense Artillery Group, Germany.

This is rodeo—a distinctively American folk drama replayed in more than 80 performances this past year by GI cowboys in Germany.

From May through September more than 300 soldier members of the European Rodeo Association (ERA) travelled thousands of miles to compete in the only authentic rodeo in Europe, “Rodeo USA—the GI Rodeo.”

Rodeo USA got started 2 years ago when a widely heralded show, “Rodeo Far West,” went broke. “It was the biggest rodeo to come to Europe and it flopped,” says Allen Jacobs, the rodeo’s mustachioed owner-promoter. “We had 300 head of livestock and dozens of professional cowboys from the States. But when the stock market broke in ’70 my backers sold out and the cowboys went home.

“I was left with three broncs and no money. We put on a small show at an Army *kaserne* with GI cowboys. It was a success and we’ve been doing the same thing ever since. . . . It was my dream to bring rodeo



Bull-riding, horseback demonstrations and calf-roping can be hazardous occupations. Ask Allen Jacobs, the owner and promoter of Rodeo USA. He's temporarily out of the saddle after taking a tumble in Munich.



Top, contestants coax "Razorback" into the wild horse race. Rodeo has lady participants too—Gail Gleason in the calf-roping event and 7-year-old Patty Vaudrin in the barrel race. Clown Lee Tagg, son of a rodeo clown, says he has sawdust in his blood.



**"It's no daredevil thing.
You learn your business and try to get
all the odds on your side.
But most of all you've got to
love rodeo. You don't
just keep getting your head
knocked in for nothing."**

to Europe and these soldiers are making it come true."

Jacobs previously had been an archeologist and a production assistant in Italian "spaghetti western movies" and a cowboy to boot. Until recently he rode pick-up during the bronc riding events until a broken leg in Munich put him on the fence for the rest of the season.

He's quick to credit the GI cowboys for the show's success. "These guys work their tails off during the week and then travel many miles on weekends to rodeo and they don't complain. . . . They come from all over Europe. Even if there's no crowd at all we'll rodeo!"

Pulling Power. What brings the cowboys to the rodeo arena?

"It's a challenge to get out there and do it right," says bull riding director SP5 Pete Daniels, a clerk with the 568th Engineering Company in Hanau, Germany. "Bull riding is dangerous but there's no way I go out there to get hurt. It's definitely not a masochistic thing.

"We're trying to get rodeo respected and established over here. I'm short now but there'll be a lot of cowboys coming after me who will be able to fit right in. Getting away on weekends to these events is like going home."

"It's just you and the animal out there," said bare-back riding director and chute boss SP5 Bill Cullins, a courier with the 69th Air Defense Artillery Group in Wurzburg. "It scares the hell out of you but you've still got to come back for more. It's no daredevil thing though; you learn your business and try to get all the odds on your side. But most of all you've got to love rodeo. You don't just keep getting your head knocked in for nothing."

Transition Experience. Assigned to the 1st Battalion, 15th Infantry at Kitzingen, SP4 Bill Huff was one of three soldiers lent to the rodeo on Project Transition. (The program provides job training for soldiers preparing for return to civilian life.) When he wasn't learning the myriad details involved in running a rodeo SP4 Huff rode bulls. "It's a challenge to try and show the bull you're stronger than he is," he said. "The tougher they are the better I like them."

The rodeo clown, SP4 Lee E. Tagg, 2d Squadron, 2d Armored Cavalry Regiment in Bamberg, thinks he

has sawdust in his blood. "Dad was a rodeo clown back in Minnesota," he explained. "That started me off." SP4 Tagg and his roommate Jimmy (Cajun) Fontenot were voted the year's outstanding clowns by the cowboys.

Tagg's other roommate SP5 Dennis E. Anderson entered the wild and woolly Wild Horse Race event with two friends at the rodeo in Frankfurt. "I had never ridden a horse before," he said, "and I wanted to see what it was like. . . . We took third."

Besides the bronc riding and wild horse race events the rodeo features calf roping, steer roping and bull-dogging. Wives of the cowboys get into the act too, competing in the Barrel Race for a cash jackpot.

The cowboy's prize money comes from a \$15 entry fee which is pooled and divided among the top four contestants in each event. The cowboys take turns being timekeepers and judges. Year-end prizes of saddles, hats, belt buckles and assorted western trappings are awarded to the top cowboys by companies eager for the cowboy's patronage.

Before the riding events in each show the cowboys demonstrate the riggings and techniques of bronco and bull riding to the audience, which Jacobs estimates is usually predominantly German—perhaps 80 percent. "You've got to let the Germans know what's happening—they're technically oriented," he said. "After they know what to look for they get into it.

"The Germans are always asking, 'Where're your pistols?' They think the horse operas they see on TV are the real thing. . . . It's hard to explain just what real cowboys are but we're trying." Accordingly, Jacobs arranged television coverage for six rodeo performances this past season.

The rodeo has drawn large German audiences and Jacobs, who enjoyed his best year at the gate after some lean times, is planning a bigger show for next year. "We'll have double the bucking stock and enough steers to increase the bull-dogging event which seems to be the most popular with the Germans."

"You know," said Jacobs, "this rodeo is one hell of a big thing. It's unusual and it's American." He paused for a moment and then added, "And it's all soldiers."

Special Forces and
Panama National Guardsmen face

JEOPARDY IN THE JUNGLE

SMAJ H. S. Effron

A MEDEVAC CHÖPPER hovers above the jungle canopy and lowers a cable through the trees to the soldiers who wait below. None of the men is smiling—one man is deathly ill—and this isn't a training operation. It's the real thing.

The men are not at war but are in the midst of a 25-day trek through uncharted jungle across the rugged mountains of Panama. They're blazing a trail where men have never passed before.

Their small team is made up of men from the U.S. Army Forces Southern Command (USARSO) in the Canal Zone joined with members of Panama's National Guard (PNG). Their mission—to determine if a road can be built between the resort town of Boquete and the city of Almirante on the Caribbean coast. Also they're conducting a communications survey.

At the request of Panama's Minister of Public Works the party is working its way over a pre-set route about 95 kilometers long. However, traveling "as the crow flies" is impossible because of the path-

less mountain terrain. When the men finally reach their destination they will have trudged more than 120 kilometers (approximately 75 miles).

Getting Ready. In preparing for the expedition, ten soldiers from USARSO's Company A, 3d Special Forces Battalion, 7th Special Forces Group (Abn) and an equal number of men from the PNG's Bucaneros Company of Bocas del Toro Province and Red Devil Company of Chiriqui Province underwent rigorous physical, medical, communications and survival training.

Their march would carry them through 40-degree temperatures at 6,500 foot altitudes over the Continental Divide (in contrast to Fort Gulick's average 90 degrees). They would cross torrential rivers, be battered by seemingly never-ending rains and come face to face with wild animals, including jaguars and mountain lions.

Each soldier began the trek with a back pack which in some cases weighed as much as 90 pounds. The men carried machetes, ponchos, spare fatigues, maps, compasses and general purpose nets which doubled as hammocks. Their mountain gear included Swiss seats,

SERGEANT MAJOR H. S. EFFRON is assigned to the Information Office, U.S. Army Forces Southern Command.





pitons and hundreds of feet of nylon rope. The communications equipment and medical and dental kits weighed the most. But before the trip was over the added burden would be worth it.

Hitting the Trail. The men moved out early and except for rare breaks didn't stop until evening when it became impossible to continue because of the dangers of the darkened, dense jungle. After a commo check with headquarters the "pioneers" ate and then crawled into their hammocks.

One man each from Special Forces and the PNG stood guard over the camp in one-hour shifts until daylight.

The two groups worked, ate, marched and slept together. Language was no problem because all members of the team were bilingual to varying degrees. Captain Luis Santos, Special Forces Commander, said, "We began this trip as strangers of two nationalities but we ended as a single close-knit unit. All of us enjoyed mutual respect and friendship."

"I really got to know and like the men I was with," said Sergeant Thomas J. Reilly, a communications specialist. "We shared everything, puffed from the same cigarette and drank coffee from the same cup."

For the first 5 days the trail blazers followed a crude path which the rain turned into a quagmire. The mud was ankle- to mid-thigh deep and the team was forced to move along precipices where slides could occur at any moment.

Close Call. On one of these mountain trails SGT Reilly had a brush with death. "While we were moving through the mountains we often had to walk along the edge of a cliff. We had to watch our step because the rains made slides a real danger."

He was working his way along one of these cliff faces when, he recounts, "The ground under me just let go and I went down. All I can remember is falling. I grabbed a stump about half way down and that slowed my fall. I guess that's what saved me."

It took four men and 100 feet of nylon line to haul the bruised and shaken sergeant back up the cliff.

Miraculously he wasn't seriously injured.

The footing was always treacherous. Rain slick roots could catch a man's foot and send him sprawling. The soldiers often fell in the mud but they never lost their sense of humor.

After his accident whenever he fell Reilly would hear a man yell out wryly, "Hey, Reilly, taking a break?"

The rain continued. No one knew dry boots or fatigues during the day and at night each man changed to a spare set of dry fatigues so he could sleep in some comfort.

After 5 days in the wilderness the men reached an isolated cattle farm at the end of the trail. It was the only sign of human life they had seen. There they rested and waited for an airdrop of rations, radio batteries and medical supplies.

Their 2½ day supply of field rations had to last twice that long because bad weather prevented aerial resupply. Meanwhile the team supplemented its two-meal-a-day diet with vitamins and rice. On this regimen some of the men lost as much as 25 pounds.

Even after they were resupplied the going didn't get any easier. They resumed their jungle odyssey, hacking their way foot-by-foot with their machetes.

Thrills and Chills. Further into the trek a Guardsman suddenly collapsed. Medic Staff Sergeant David Holzinger was quick to act.

"When he keeled over," says the sergeant, "I checked him immediately. His heart had stopped; I couldn't detect any sign of a pulse. I immediately gave him external heart massage and then an intravenous solution for shock. He started to breathe again."

While Holzinger was working over the man the radio operator relayed an urgent message to Fort Gulick, "*Send an evacuation chopper.*" A U.S. Air Force HH3 "Jolly Green Giant" helicopter was dispatched from Howard Air Force Base in the Canal Zone. Smoke and radio guided the pilot to the group hidden under a solid umbrella of tangled vegetable.

Because landing was impossible a jungle penetrator—a 26-pound device with three seats and safety



straps—was lowered. The patient was still unconscious so a pararescue technician rode down to support him as the 150-foot cable winched them through heavy foliage to the hovering aircraft.

"I never felt so cut off from civilization as I did when waiting for the rescue aircraft to arrive," one of the men remarked.

Two more men had to be evacuated during the adventure, one with suspected appendicitis, the other a casualty of a raging fever. But everything turned out all right. All three evacuees were released from hospitals even before the mission was completed.

Much of the wilderness adventure was filled with grueling monotony as the team moved up sharply rising peaks and into valleys day after day. In one day they crossed 13 towering hills.

They forded many streams and rigged water level rope bridges to cross the winding Changuinola River—a torrent more than 100 feet wide.

Silent Mystery. About midway on the trip the soldiers entered an area beset by some mysterious jungle pestilence. Animal and bird life were nonexistent. The only sound was the incessant buzz and drone of horseflies big as a man's thumb. Clouds of blood-sucking gnats hit the men intermittently and left red, itching blotches on their skin.

Three men fell sick with chills, fever and vomiting but refused evacuation. The group had to wait several days before they could move on.

Staff Sergeant Lawrence Johnson, assistant operations sergeant, remembers other hazards. "I saw what I'm sure are the world's largest tarantulas. There were spiders as big as a man's fist. Vampire bats buzzed the camp at night. And we made *sure* we shook our boots out in the morning. There was no telling what might have crawled in during the night."

Despite a lack of detailed maps the soldiers' land navigation was faultless. When the men crested the final hill, Almirante lay before them.

Greeted by USARSO and PNG staff officers but most important by hot showers, dry clothing and a

homecoming meal, Americans and Panamanians alike recalled the wilderness adventure.

"I'd been thinking of retiring," said Master Sergeant James Maxey, NCOIC and at 39 the oldest man in the group. "But by the time we completed the trek I'd changed my mind. I proved I can still stay up with the best of soldiers."

Retrospect and Relaxation. Concerning the exercise Engineer officer First Lieutenant Frank P. Janacek explained, "A preliminary road survey through this kind of terrain is a once-in-a-lifetime experience for a man in my field."

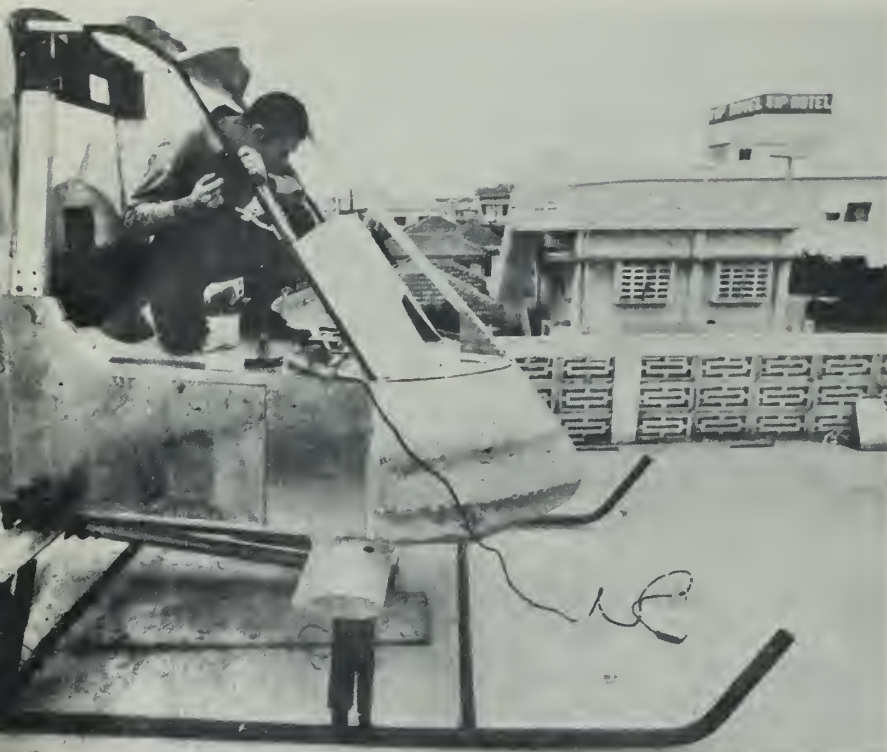
"It became a standing joke about all the hills we crossed. The men kept telling me that instead of charting a road I should recommend building the world's longest tunnel." Turning serious, he added, "I feel certain a road can be built through here. And I'm proud our survey will provide the information needed by the builders."

Looking Back. Each man had his own memories of the trip. Sergeant First Class Ismael Marrero-Gonzalez tried to give the CO a helping hand by drying the officer's fatigue pants over the fire—and burned them. Then there was the day when SGT Reilly sat down in an ant nest and startled everyone by leaping up and tearing off his clothes in a frenzy.

Relaxing in Almirante over an ice-cold drink, SFC Gonzalez summed it up. "Sure it was tough but it proved something to each individual. The men—the team—did a tremendous job. I know that the PNG are as proud of this as we are. We learned a lot from each other. But I guess the really important thing is we now know some good soldiers we didn't know before."

In a matter of weeks the enveloping jungle will erase all signs of the march. But someday automobiles will speed along a highway from Boquete to Almirante in a couple of hours. Those wheels will roll over the route first traced step by struggling step by 20 military pioneers from the U.S. Army and the National Guard of Panama.





THAT DARING YOUNG MAN

LTC Bob Chick



DON'T LAUGH at SP5 Alton Bull.

Someday he may be flying, you may be walking and he won't give you a ride in his homemade, self-designed, two-seater whirlybird.

A lot of people do laugh at "Bull." His wife is against his building a do-it-yourself helicopter and his neighbors don't know what that contraption on Bull's roof is.

On his roof? Right. That's where Bull, a cook in B Company, Supply Battalion, U.S. Army Base Command, Okinawa, is putting his flying machine together.

The idea sounds strange and it's a strange-looking contrivance but ask Bull about his bird on the roof and you'll find out he's mighty serious about flying it someday.

About 2 years ago, Bull "... just got sick and tired of stopping and starting and stopping and starting in traffic." He figured,

SP5 Bull doesn't know how to fly a chopper yet but he intends to take rotary-wing lessons.

"The only way to beat it was to leave the ground. And there was only one vehicle—a helicopter—I could afford to avoid the traffic lights."

Helicopters cost a lot of money, Bull.

"That's why I decided to build my own."

Bull has averaged 3 hours work a day for 2 years putting "Tomi II" together. An earlier design, Tomi I, never got off the drawing board but Tomi II, named for his still skeptical wife, is about half finished.

If and when Bull's bird ever flies he predicts it will travel 155 miles an hour on a 260 horsepower piston engine to a range of 440 miles. So far he's spent about \$500 for sheet aluminum, tubular framing, rivets and tools. He estimates total cost will run about \$3,000 when he finishes—"... if I'm lucky"—in 1½ years.

Ever piloted a helicopter, Bull?

"Well, no, but I'm planning to join an aviation club and take rotary-wing lessons."

Tomi II caused Bull to extend his assignment on Okinawa for 2½ years. If he gets transferred early Bull says, "I'll put it in a box and ship it home." More accurately Tomi II will fit into sixteen boxes, each containing a major section.

Will you fly it off your roof, Bull?

"Are you kidding? No, I'll move it in sections by truck to an airfield for flight testing. The first few months I'll only be able to fly it about 8 inches off the ground."

But someday Bull wants to fly his machine to Japan on weekend passes and thinks he could make the trip with only one refueling stop. And someday he wants to mass-produce and market a rotary-engine whirlybird complete with pilot training and insurance for under \$20,000 but he admits that would be "... a real tough job."

First, he must find one—just one—re-built engine to power Tomi II and about 10 pounds of magnesium alloy to build a connecting mechanism between the rotor shaft and rotor blades. Then he'll build seats and order rebuilt gauges from the U.S. Bull buys sheet aluminum, rivets and steel from Japanese suppliers in Naha. Relatives of his Okinawan wife help him solve design, construction and aerodynamics problems.

Will it ever fly, Bull?

"A lot of people kid me about the bird. They think I'm some kind of a nut but I think if a person has strong enough desire to do something he'll get it done."

Good luck, Bull.



THE TERMINAL is clogged with swarms of uniformed travelers scrambling for their flights overseas. A gray sky and drizzling rain dampen bodies and spirits. The lines lengthen—and above the rumbling coming from the runway can be heard . . . :

"Man, I don't know even where I'm at . . . I'm lost!"

"If you'll take a seat at the front of the terminal there'll be a shuttle to Fort Dix in 10 minutes."

"Hey I'm looking for my ship . . . I dunno where it is . . . Can you help me find it?"

"I'll be with you in just a moment."

"Where's the head?!"

"How in the hell do I get an MTA?"

WHEW!

The servicemen behind the counter could have told you their day would begin like this. Every

Workers of Small Miracles

Pat Thomasson
Photographs by
PFC Doug Coleman

day's this way for them and it's their business to help. They work at the Army's Passenger Liaison Office (PLO) in the main terminal at McGuire Air Force Base, NJ. The Passenger Liaison people keep their counter open 24 hours a day to solve the problems of Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard travelers and their dependents. (Air Force personnel are taken care of by Military Airlift

PAT THOMASSON is assigned to the Public Affairs Office, Headquarters, Military Traffic Management and Terminal Service, Washington, DC.

Command terminal personnel.)

This jointly-staffed office at McGuire is one of seven assigned to the Military Traffic Management and Terminal Service (MTMTS), the puzzle palace for Defense transportation management under Department of the Army.

"Coordination" is an overused catch-all term but no other word so aptly sums up the mission of the PLO. Coordination is really the PLO's whole ball of wax. The office works with Headquarters, MTMTS and other Army and Air Force agencies to match men with planes as quickly and as comfortably as possible.

Of course, it's never simple. Many screw-ups occur and all of them have to be unscrewed.

Day's Work. The PLO makes out an average of 1000 Military Airlift Command Transportation Authorizations (MTAs) each month.

Without one of these little pieces of blue paper nobody goes anywhere. A lot of them are filled out incorrectly or not at all by administrative personnel at the travelers' previous duty stations. And some guys just can't seem to keep track of them.

The PLO also provides over-the-counter passport service for both service members and their dependents. Sometimes it becomes necessary to make a hasty run to Trenton or Philadelphia when a passport gets lost in the shuffle and has to be flown in from the central file in Washington.

Men of the PLO cut orders, correct improper orders and endorse emergency leave orders for inbound travelers. They politely give advice about where to go, what time to get there and whom to see.

A bedraggled sailor who has lost his ship is diverted to another port

because the vessel has been relocated. He no longer feels like an anonymous cog in the giant wheel. "Yes, we can help you" were the magic words.

A lanky Army captain clomps up to the counter eager to hop the next plane for Frankfurt. He's been back from Vietnam less than 3 weeks and there hasn't been time for a port call to come through. His brow furrows. He starts to say something, thinks better of it and says instead, "I couldn't get them to NOT authorize me a 30-day leave!"

Staff Sergeant Waldon W. White makes out the captain's MTA and sends him to the Reservation Center with the encouragement that he may be able to make the flight.

A call comes from New York. The soldier on the other end of the wire has lost his MTA and his orders.



Faces of the customers mirror many moods. Some are tired, some are lost, some are small enough they just don't care—and a few have been through it all often enough they don't let the hubbub bother them.





"I'm broke. I have 13 days leave left but I want to get moving now."

It's now mid-afternoon and the flight he wants takes off at 7:00 p.m. The PLO agents feed information to the Passenger Reservation Desk, cut an MTA and arrange to mail orders to the soldier's next command. He's on his way.

Between endless customers the men behind the counter engage in quick conferences, examine schedules or carefully enunciate into a microphone which ricochets messages throughout the big room.

"May I have your attention please—Mrs. Barbara S. Gribble—Mrs. Barbara S. Gribble—report to . . ."

According to Staff Sergeant Charles J. Cramer, Jr., "The PLO staff sometimes encounters tears and sometimes hostility. Everything is your fault even though you're not the real bad guy."

But even if they feel sloppy, tired and fed up after a long day of fielding passenger problems the staff people must be courteous. When errors come from somewhere else down the administrative chain they don't plead innocence. They correct the goof and get the customer on his way.

One scowling specialist flanked by a small, unhappy family is fit to be tied. "I can't find our luggage anywhere in this damn place. We've been looking for it ever since we got in from Frankfurt."

"Please have a seat, sir, and we'll see if we can find it for you."

A quick telephone check around the terminal reveals the child-laden traveler has already demonstrated a talent for ruffling feathers—but the baggage is being traced. The sergeant barely has time to hand out passports to an excited Italian mother and her equally excited teenagers before the agitated specialist is back.

Just as the soldier is set to resume his series of unsolicited comments, objections and suggestions a member of the counter staff dashes up to report the suitcases had somehow been stashed on a limousine headed for the Philadelphia air-

port. The PLO already has a special courier on the way to pick them up—thus writing the end to one of many bouts in the daily game of "lost and found."

Meanwhile, more customers gather. A soft-spoken E-6 wants to know, "Wal, what is it you requiah o'me to get my POV?"

The clerk hands him the supplemental POV list kept on the counter. From it he learns his car is in Bayonne, NJ. He drawls his thanks as only an Alabama boy could, "Thank ya fo' yo' time!"

Ten more MTAs and one "What happens - if - my - passport - doesn't - get - here?" later the harsh RRRING of a phone interrupts the incessant chatter. A captain in Frankfurt would like to know the travel status of his wife. This is a common occurrence because the PLO has Autovon lines reaching around the world. When dependents are late, early or even on schedule the office can reach their sponsors overseas and pass on news of their whereabouts.

Lady In Distress. Foul-ups inevitably happen and the particularly messy ones have to be handled by the PLO's head honcho, Major Wick Leatherwood. The major cites one such flap as an "untenable situation." A well-stacked entertainer was ushered into his office when her passport couldn't be located. She had missed a flight several months earlier and her passport was returned to Washington only hours before she breezed into McGuire.

And it was breezy. Having misplaced the luggage which contained

her street clothes, she entered the terminal decked out in one of her stage costumes—a fishnet top. Heads swung around like radar scanners. Ironically, the distressed damsel couldn't understand why "... everybody is staring at me."

Major Leatherwood arranged for her to stay at the Family Hotel Center until her passport arrived but part of the problem remained. Finally an enterprising staff member scurried her off and gallantly offered one of his daughter's blouses to cover the airy costume. Major Leatherwood is convinced "the only thing that saved her was she was hauling around a three-year-old child."

But besides caring for scantily clad entertainers, the PLO handles pre-arrival arrangements for all groups. When seven members of the Serendipity Singers passed through McGuire to begin a tour in Scotland, the Passenger Liaison people coordinated with Air Force Protocol to insure the group was handled with care.

And "Handle with Care" can encompass a variety of services. One band leader needed a place to store "just a couple of instruments" until his musicians departed. The Passenger Liaison Office volunteered space and ended up with 25 instruments crammed over, under and around desks, filing cabinets and five employees.

USO groups, student dependents, cadets, people with medical problems and many others pass through the PLO realm. The staff must find transient billeting for early arrivals, fill flights when passengers don't show, inspect CONUS-chartered air movements and escort bird colonels and higher brass to the Distinguished Visitors' Lounge.

They assign troop commanders to flights and provide critique sheets to determine the quality of carrier service. (Responses range from "no comment" to "mushiest mashed potatoes I've ever had.")

They encourage passengers to voice their gripes. "Get it out of your system. We'll get it out of ours."





The North Called It Antietam
 The South Called It Sharpsburg
 Neither Could Call It A Victory
 Neither Would Admit Defeat.
 It Was the Bloodiest Day In Our
 Bloodiest War.

Bloody Wed- nesday

Lengthening shadows darkened the Potomac shore as the Confederate general sat his big gray horse on the bank midway between Washington and Sharpsburg, MD. His ragtag soldiers splashing across to the northern side wore rags and their bare feet were bruised and bleeding from 15 months of trudging many roads of war.

Robert Edward Lee was 55 but looked older. Graduated second in his class at West Point 33 years before, he already had built an honorable if undistinguished career as a professional soldier. Yet Lee had turned down command of the Federal army when it was offered by Abraham Lincoln at the outbreak of civil war. Though Lee opposed slavery and favored union, loyalty to his native Virginia led him to resign his commission and cast his lot with the Confederacy.

Even while crossing the Potomac into Maryland on this September night in 1862 many of Lee's men opposed this first invasion of Yankee territory, complaining that they had enlisted to defend the south, not invade the north. Lee, however, sought to take the war out of Virginia and into the north, threaten Washington and tie up the Union armies there. He also hoped to use Maryland's border state sympathies to lure that state into the Confederacy. At the very least, he could disrupt east-west rail lines and replenish

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Donald C. Wright



This stone bridge over the Antietam was one of the critical contested sites.

his supplies which had dwindled to a trickle under Mr. Lincoln's blockade.

Further, a victory for Lee in the north might crystallize Great Britain's pro-southern sympathies and perhaps gain British recognition—and aid—for the Confederacy.

Lee had weighed the risk. His men were worn out by almost constant fighting and marching. They had made a shambles out of Union General John Pope's army at Second Manassas a week before but their ranks were thinned and their clothes were as tattered as their battle flags. Rations consisted mainly of dry corn and apples picked along the line of march. Yet their spirits were high and their faith in "Marse Robert" was unshaken.

Lee knew his opponent. Major General George Brinton McClellan, 36, handsome, adored by his men, was convinced of his own military genius. Like Lee, he was second in his West Point class (1846) and had served in the Mexican War. He had left the peacetime army to become a railroad executive.

As a major general of Ohio volunteers, McClellan had attracted attention by winning a few battles when other Union generals were losing consistently. Following the Federal rout at Bull Run in 1861, McClellan was summoned to Washington to reorganize the army. When aging General Winfield Scott retired, his mantle as army commander fell to McClellan.

A brilliant organizer, McClellan had some serious faults. He over-identified with his men and while this made him immensely popular with the ranks (they called him "Little Mac") it was not a trait likely to

be found in a hard-driving field commander.

Blind to his own shortcomings, McClellan reveled in a sense of his own destiny as savior of the country. He regarded President Lincoln, Secretary of War Stanton and Army Chief of Staff Henry Halleck as personal enemies who, he believed, jealously denied him support and subverted his efforts.

He was as wrong in this as he was in imagining that he always was vastly outnumbered by legions of Confederates, a fear fed by faulty intelligence from the private detectives he hired to evaluate enemy strength and positions. G-2 in McClellan's army was not a staff job.

As Lee drove his tough, ragged army northward at the march rate of 25 miles a day two threats lay across his supply and communications lines to Richmond: the Federal garrisons at Harpers Ferry and Martinsburg, VA (now in West Virginia). He would have to eliminate both to protect his lifeline.

In his headquarters tent on September 9, Lee laid a bold plan. Casting aside a cardinal rule of tactics—never divide your force in the presence of the enemy—he drafted his Special Order 191 which was to cause him untold trouble.

Stripped to its bare essentials, the plan would send part of the Army to Northern Virginia to take Harpers Ferry and Martinsburg. Lee would wait at Hagerstown MD where he would pull the army together again for a drive into Pennsylvania.

Major General James Longstreet's corps was directed to cross South Mountain and move on to Hagerstown. Meanwhile, Lee's other corps commander, Thomas Jonathan "Stonewall" Jackson, was to take three columns and converge on Harpers Ferry from the east and northeast, scooping up the Union force at Martinsburg on the way. Then Jackson was to get back to Lee at Hagerstown, pronto. One of Jackson's crack divisions under Major General Daniel Harvey Hill was attached to Longstreet temporarily.

Paper Clue. But Lee did not count on one of those foul-ups that often plague armies in all wars. Thinking that Hill needed a copy of Special Order 191, Jackson sent him one. Hill kept the copy but lost the original sent earlier by Lee.

On the morning of September 13, McClellan's advance troops flopped down in a field near Frederick, MD where the Rebels had bedded down the night before. Corporal Barton W. Mitchell idly picked up a small package from the grass. It turned out to be three cigars wrapped in a paper. With great relish Mitchell lit one of the smokes and curiously read the wrapper. It was Special Order 191 signed by Lee's adjutant, R. H. Chilton.

The paper was rushed to McClellan and a staff officer who knew Chilton in better days verified the handwriting. The order was authentic.

Seldom if ever has a military commander been handed such an opportunity. McClellan now knew where Lee was, where he intended to go and what

he planned to do. If he moved fast, McClellan could smash through weak Confederate lines at South Mountain, get between Lee at Hagerstown and Jackson at Harpers Ferry, and defeat both in detail.

Speed was not one of McClellan's strong points.

True to form, he overestimated Lee's force at three times what it actually was. He delayed his 18 divisions for 17 hours, time enough for Lee to learn of the lost order and rush Longstreet, Hill and cavalry leader "Jeb" Stuart back to plug the South Mountain passes and buy time until Jackson got back.

Crouching among trees and behind low stone walls atop the crest, the Rebels watched two huge wings of Federal troops form battle lines and step off to the attack with parade ground precision. The Confederates fought stubbornly against heavy odds, dragging out the battle all day, but it was hopeless from the beginning. The Union's sheer weight of numbers finally secured Crampton's, Fox's and Turner's gaps by nightfall.

As Hill and Longstreet fell back and Stuart's horsemen continued to harass the Federals, Lee realized he was now on the defensive. The invasion plan was scrapped and he turned to the task of saving his army.

Lee fired off a message to General Lafayette McLaws at Harpers Ferry: "The day has gone against us and this army will go by Sharpsburg and cross the river. It is necessary for you to abandon your position tonight."

But just as things looked blackest, Lee received an urgent message from McLaws' boss, Jackson, saying the Federals at Harpers Ferry were expected to surrender by morning.

Harpers Ferry nestled at the junction of the Potomac and Shenandoah rivers. Surrounded on three sides by high bluffs occupied by Jackson, McLaws and General John G. Walker, the little river town's 12,000-man Federal garrison was a sitting duck for the Confederate artillery.

In a daring night dash for freedom, Colonel "Grimes" Davis led the Federal cavalry out to safety and even managed to capture part of Longstreet's supply trains on the way. Meanwhile, Union General Dixon S. Miles, commanding Harpers Ferry, hung on as long as he could under the Rebel bombardment which began at dawn. Finally, Miles ran up the white flag. He was killed by one of the final shots.

Jackson, 38, West Point classmate of McClellan and one of America's all-time great infantry commanders, was no better dressed than any of his ragamuffin troops when he entered the town to accept its surrender. Yet one Federal observed: "If we had him we wouldn't be in this fix."

Leaving A. P. Hill's Light Division to mop up and dispose of Union prisoners, Jackson raced back to join Lee on the banks of Antietam Creek just east of the town of Sharpsburg. By dusk he had spread his troops out in front of the small brick church of the German Baptists, the Dunkers. The church lay

about 2 miles north of town on a dusty turnpike leading to Hagerstown 13 miles away.

Lee's force now numbered something over 30,000, about a third of McClellan's force gathering on the west bank of the stream. Still McClellan delayed—for 24 hours—leisurely positioning his six army corps.

Jackson anchored his left against the Potomac above Sharpsburg and his right against the Antietam south of town. In the Confederate center stood Longstreet's corps. The Confederates faced Henry Hunt's rifled Parrott guns on the high ground across the stream. Lee would be hard to flank but vulnerable to artillery. Maneuver space was cramped.

Longstreet argued that Lee had only one possible escape route if anything went wrong: through Sharpsburg to Shepherdstown and across the river. With the Potomac at his back "Old Pete" was uneasy. Lee thought it over and decided to hold fast and hope the rest of the army would join him before McClellan struck.

Both sides spent September 16 getting set for what everyone—from foot soldier to commanding general—knew would be a terrible battle. By nightfall McClellan figured he was ready.

Battle Site. Antietam Creek is shallow and in many places a man can wade across without getting his hip pockets wet. Even so, three stone arch bridges spanned it: one northeast of Sharpsburg, another about due east of the town where a road crossed the stream to amble on to Boonsboro, and a third a mile or so southeast of town.

McClellan ordered Major General Joseph "Fighting Joe" Hooker to take his I Corps across by the upper bridge and Pry's Mill ford and hit Lee's left flank north of Sharpsburg. Hooker would be supported by John Mansfield's XII Corps and Edwin V. Sumner's II Corps, a grand total of eight Federal divisions.

It was nearly dark when Hooker's advance troops under George Gordon Meade stumbled into Confederate pickets some 2½ miles north of Sharpsburg. A sharp fire fight developed but Hooker quickly wheeled up his artillery and blasted the Rebel positions. As the sun went down and the guns cooled the soldiers on both sides settled down to a fitful night's sleep.

One soldier, Private David L. Thompson, Co. G, 9th New York Volunteers, wrote: "All about us grew pennyroyal, bruised by the tramping of a hundred feet, and the smell of it has always been associated in my memory with that battle."

As Hooker moved the I Corps into position on the Federal right astride the turnpike, General Ambrose E. Burnside advanced his IX Corps down to the lower bridge below Sharpsburg. His three powerful divisions faced a few hundred Georgia sharpshooters on the opposite bank.

McClellan set up headquarters in the Philip Pry house on the east bank of the creek midway between the two flanks of his army and some 2 miles behind the line. Through telescopes he had an excellent view

of the battlefield but he was too far away to exercise close personal control over the elements of his army or coordinate the actions of his corps and division commanders. Lee pitched his headquarters tent in a grove of oak trees just west of Sharpsburg, well within artillery range.

September 17—"Bloody Wednesday"—dawned misty and drizzly. At first gray light nervous pickets on both sides started sniping at each other. The Battle on Antietam had begun.

Hooker's 9,700 troops pushed forward along the turnpike at dawn, Abner Doubleday's division guiding on the road on the right, Meade plunging through the center through a cornfield, and Ricketts on the left moving out of the North Wood and through the shadows of the East Wood.

Jackson's 5,500 Confederates swung around to face north to meet the attack, their left at the Dunker church and their right in the East Wood. Jackson's center was hidden in the tall stalks of Farmer Miller's cornfield.

Hooker described the curtain-raiser:

"We had not proceeded far before I discovered that a heavy force of the enemy had taken possession of a cornfield in my immediate front and, from the sun's rays on their bayonets projecting above the corn, I could see that the field was filled with the enemy standing apparently at support arms."

Doubleday's Yanks disappeared into the corn where they were met with a withering fire.

"A long line of men in butternut and gray rose up from the ground. Simultaneously, the hostile battle lines opened a tremendous fire on each other. Men, I cannot say fell; they were knocked out of the ranks by the dozens," Major Rufus Dawes was to recall years later.

Hooker called up the artillery and, supported by an enfilading fire from Hunt's guns across the creek, hammered the cornfield while men in both blue and gray hugged the ground and covered their ears. Organized battle lines ceased to exist and command broke down to where noncoms were calling the shots and individual soldiers were on their own. Hooker himself was carried off with a wound in a foot.

Fence and Cornfield. Surviving Confederates fled into the West Wood across the Hagerstown pike near the Dunker church, leaving their dead along a picket-and-rail fence bordering the road. The church now became a seemingly unattainable Federal objective. Doubleday's and Meade's men were stopped at the fence by a solid wall of Rebel rifle fire. Confederate artilleryman Stephen D. Lee rolled his guns up to a slight rise across from the church and thundered a sheet of canister and grape into the Federals.

The battle surged back and forth for more than four hours. The bloody cornfield changed hands 15 times and the hideous ground was carpeted with corpses, some trampled into the ground, others lying in rows where whole ranks had been mowed down.



Desperately, Jackson ordered Brigadier General John B. Hood to counterattack and break up the Federal advance. Hood's Texans were cooking their first hot meal in days. Furious at being denied that meal, they howled into the fray but Union General John Gibbon swung in from the Federal right flank and stopped Hood's charge in its tracks.

Lee's situation was critical. Vastly out-numbered, he shifted troops from other parts of the line to where the action was. That was the story of the day. McClellan fought Antietam piecemeal—a corps here, a division there—instead of hitting with a sustained, coordinated punch all at once. This gave Lee time to shuffle troops around within his interior lines.

By 7:30 a.m. it was obvious Hooker couldn't do it alone. Mansfield's XII Corps began its advance out of the East Wood to the sound of the guns. Mansfield himself, white hair flying, led the attack but within minutes he was hit and carried from the field with a wound that would kill him before dusk. General A. S. Williams assumed command and pressed the attack.

On the right, Union General Samuel Crawford—a medical doctor who preferred line command to a surgeon's tent—led his men down the turnpike and into the West Wood. Jackson's troops hiding among the trees sprayed Crawford with heavy rifle fire and Jeb Stuart's gunners fired their pitifully few field pieces, shifted position and fired again and again to create the illusion of strength. Crawford's attack withered.

Only General George Greene reached the objective. Greene's Yanks swept west across the cornfield, over the fence and across the road to establish a pocket around the Dunker church. There he waited for reinforcements that never came. Finally Green had to retire.

Third Attack. The third major Union attack, under Sumner, formed in the East Wood about 8 a.m. Waving his sword and shouting encouragement to his troops, the 65-year-old Sumner led the attack on the Confederate center, with Sedgwick's division in the van in brigade front. Tough, dependable "Uncle John" Sedgwick would be wounded three times that day and would thrice refuse to be carried to safety. He would survive Antietam only to keep a fatal appointment with a bullet near Spotsylvania, VA in 1864.



Newspaper artists sketched the unfolding scene: left, troops arrayed behind a breastwork; below, shelter for the wounded.

Stuart's artillery couldn't miss the tight formations. Bursting shells tore ragged gaps in the Federal lines but Sedgwick's division plowed ahead into the West Wood near the church. There Jackson's riflemen waited, bolstered by the newly arrived divisions of McLaws and Walker, concealed among outcroppings of rocks and boulders. Jackson's line was horseshoe-shaped and into this pocket poured the II corps, only to be trapped on three sides in a galling fire. Unable even to maneuver a withdrawal, Sedgwick lost 2,200 casualties in less than 20 minutes before he could fall back.

Lee's line now faced northeast toward the East Wood. By this time there really was no Confederate center except a thin line of riflemen. The cornfield was an appalling nightmare. Troops ran out of ammunition and looted the cartridge boxes of the dead. More than 12,000 men lay among the shattered cornstalks.

"Every stalk of corn was cut as closely as could have been done with a knife," Hooker's report read, "and the slain lay in rows precisely as they had stood in their ranks a few minutes before. It was never my fortune to witness a more bloody, dismal battlefield."

It was 9:30 a.m. The sun had burned away the haze and the day was hot and muggy.

Carnage at Sunken Road. When Sumner began his attack toward the church, one of his divisions, under General William French, veered off to the left rather than following in the wake of the rest of the II Corps. On the way the division passed through a line of honeybee hives on the Roulette farm. Confederate minié balls ripping into the beehives loosed a swarm of angry bees that threatened to unhinge the whole Federal attack before French could calm his men and get them moving again.

They came up on a low ridge and looked down into a sunken road below—a narrow country lane with deep ruts worn down by years of erosion and farm use. In this ready-made trench D. H. Hill's Rebel riflemen crouched with a perfect field of fire.

French formed atop the ridge and moved smartly down the slope. Suddenly, a blinding flash or rifle fire from the sunken road took out whole ranks of Union infantry men and the attack faltered. Again and again French rallied his troops and again and again they were beaten back.

Just when it appeared that French was weakening, another II Corps division, under General Israel B. Richardson of Michigan, swept across a field to strike Hill's right flank. Within a few minutes Richardson fell with a mortal wound.

Lee ordered General Richard H. Anderson up from the outskirts of town to reinforce the hard-pressed Hill in the sunken road. Hill sent Rodes' brigade into a counterattack but the attempt to stem the Union tide failed. Then, at the worst possible moment, Rodes pulled his brigade out of the line, apparently misunderstanding an order. This left a gaping hole in the Confederate line which Union General Francis Barlow was quick to exploit. He swung two regiments around to rake the entire length of Hill's line with a devastating enfilade. Hill's defense crumbled.

In a last-ditch attempt to prevent a Union breakthrough to town, Hill called for a charge. One regiment agreed to go if Hill would lead them. The 41-year-old Hill snatched up a rifle and yelled, "Follow me!" The attack rallied the Confederates in a cornfield a few hundred yards to the rear.

The sunken road had earned a new, grim sobriquet: "Bloody Lane." Dead Confederates were piled nearly to the top and one observer said he could walk the entire length of the lane on the bodies without setting foot of the ground. Later, Union officers found bodies that had been hit more than 50 times.

The sanguinary action in Bloody Lane ended the fighting north of Sharpsburg. Attention now shifted to the lower bridge and Burnside's IX Corps.

Action at Bridge. Since 9 a.m. Burnside, an old school chum of McClellan, had been under orders to take the bridge and flank Lee while Hooker did the same on the other end of the line. He had made no real progress. Had he reconnoitered the stream he would have found several fording places and might have avoided the bottleneck of the bridge.

Lee had purposely left the three bridges intact hoping to lure the Federals into a narrow funnel where the vastly outnumbered Confederates could concentrate their fire on even a determined Federal assault. This is exactly what happened to Burnside.

General Robert Toombs' 400 Georgians were well placed on the high bank across the Antietam where they could look down on the bridge and the open ground behind it. Their harrassing fire was enough to keep the Federals at bay all morning.

Again and again the exasperated McClellan ordered Burnside to get moving. Finally he sent a staff officer to stay with the IX Corps commander until the attack was made. McClellan's order: take that bridge at the point of the bayonet if necessary!

At 1 p.m. Burnside finally massed the 51st New York and the 51st Pennsylvania behind the cover of a small hill and shot the two regiments forward across the bridge in two parallel files. Then they fanned out and overwhelmed Toombs' force.



Confederate dead lie before the Dunker church, another landmark of the battle.

Again the Federals had a chance to roll up the guard force that formed the Rebel right. Again, a delay forfeited the opportunity. Instead of pounding ahead full tilt, Burnside paused for 2 hours to regroup. Burnside himself never crossed the bridge in person according to the disgusted McClellan.

It was 3 p.m.

Burnside's pause gave Lee time to shift troops. He rushed every available gun to the high ground and blasted the advancing Federals. At the same time, A. P. Hill's Light Division, marching at a killing breakneck speed, spilling stragglers along the way, arrived from Harpers Ferry and sailed into Burnside's left. The Union assault disintegrated and the Yanks fell back to the bluffs above the creek.

When the gunfire died down at sunset both Union and Confederate forces held about the same positions they occupied when the fight started at dawn. The only difference was that now 23,000 Americans were casualties.

Day's End. As night crept over the gruesome battlefield the silence was broken by the long low cries of the maimed and wounded lying between the lines. Lee's 42,000 troops had withstood five major Union assaults, largely because McClellan had failed to launch a coordinated attack all along the front. Little Mac had two entire corps which had never been used. His cavalry had sat it out on the sidelines.

As the sun went down on the bloodiest day in our bloodiest war, Lee took counsel of his subordinate commanders. His army was badly mauled. Some regiments had literally ceased to exist. General officers were casualties. His remaining artillery hardly merited the name. Lee considered a last all-out drive against the Federal right flank in the north but finally gave it up when Jackson insisted it would be suicide.

Nevertheless, ignoring the advice of his lieutenants, Lee decided to wait it out for another day and meet any new move by McClellan.

McClellan, with two unfought corps and fresh reinforcements arriving hourly, was convinced his army was fought out and needed a rest. His after-action report read:

"After a night of anxious deliberation and a full and careful study of the situation and the condition of our army, the strength and positions of the enemy,

I concluded that the success of an attack was not certain. The 18th, therefore, was spent in collecting the dispersed, giving rest to the fatigued, removing the wounded, burying the dead, and the necessary preparations for a renewal of the battle."

There would be no renewed battle, at least on this field. On the night of the 18-19th, Lee quietly withdrew his army of Northern Virginia like a wounded animal and crossed the Potomac.

Much to Lincoln's dismay, McClellan did not follow and destroy Lee's army. Instead he continued his reorganization. The Army of the Potomac would march away to other dawns, other fields, more dying.

Whose Victory? The south would call it the Battle of Sharpsburg. The north would call it the Battle of Antietam. Neither could call it a victory. Neither would admit defeat.

McClellan claimed a strategic victory and, for Abraham Lincoln, it was victory enough. With Lee's invasion thrown back Lincoln had the opportunity he needed to issue his Emancipation Proclamation which declared slaves in states then in rebellion to be "thenceforth and forever free."

The Emancipation, although unenforceable, changed the character and course of the war. No longer could British ruling classes press for recognition of the Confederacy for what would be tantamount to taking a stand for slavery and against freedom—something the British people would not accept. The document as a statement of policy gave the north a new spirit and a deeper cause. From this moment there could be no compromise.

The nation itself would never be the same. Something of the old had passed away in the roll of drums fading into the Shenandoah hills with Lee's army.

For McClellan it was the end of a career. He would be replaced by Burnside who, in turn, would suffer a bloody defeat in front of a stone wall at Fredericksburg in December. Hooker, succeeding Burnside, would also be soundly defeated by Lee who again would divide his army, this time at a cross-roads named Chancellorsville. Meade would follow as commander of the Army of the Potomac and would check Lee's second and last invasion at Gettysburg.

Lee's army would never really recover from Antietam although it would fight another 2 years of grinding war before Lee reached the end of the road in Wilmer McLean's parlor at Appomattox.

The end would come, as it does in all wars, when the nation, its leaders and its army accepted the fact that the only way to end it was to win it by destroying the enemy's will and ability to fight.

The Union counted 12,410 casualties, the Confederates 10,700 at Antietam. For those who gave their lives there was the distant bugle, the long drum roll and marble statues standing silent guard.

As one soldier from the 27th Indiana wrote:

"They passed away like the mist before the morning breeze."



Aiding Auto Aches

Bill Brady

MY FRIEND Mitch the mechanic is trying acupuncture to see if this ancient Chinese healing art works as well for cars and trucks as it does for people.

Mitch was pounding a spike into an apparently good tire when I stopped by.

"Why do that?" I asked.

"Balances the wheels," he said.

"One on the other side is flat too."

"Oh."

Mitch said he figured if the Chinese could fix the driver's aches and pains with a few needle jabs it's worth trying on his machine.

He explained he had read all the books on acupuncture he could

find including one by Mao Tsung titled "Nine Ways to Needle a Capitalist."

He learned the Chinese have discovered more than 700 "hoku and neiting" points on the human body which, if properly poked, relieve whatever's bugging the patient.

"The trick," said Mitch, "is to locate these points on a truck."

He said his crew had found some hoku points in the distributor but was still looking for the neitings.

He admits it's all very mysterious just how the Chinese method works but claims there has been something a bit like it going on here for quite a while.

"Had a radio that every time it quit playing I just hit it with my fist. Started right up again. Candy

machine in the shop here works the same way."

One of his most successful applications of acupuncture to automobile repair involved a strange rattle in the back of a sedan.

"We drove a long metal rod through the rear door," Mitch said. "The rattling stopped."

I asked if he ever figured out what the source of the noise was.

"Sure," he said. "It was the owner. He was still in there."

Another case involved a baffling malfunction in the fuel system. After everything else failed they punched a needle into the gas tank.

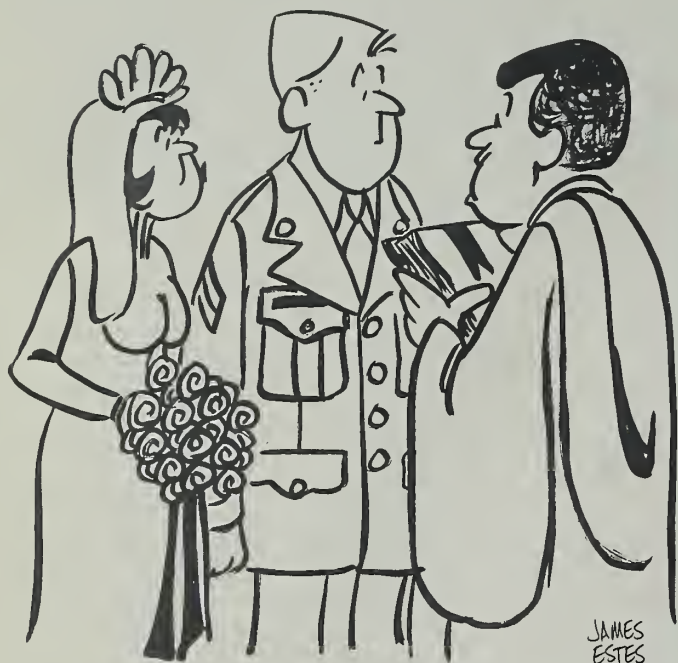
Later another mechanic diagnosed the trouble.

"It's out of gas," he said.





UNOFFICIALLY SPEAKING



"Son, I wonder if you'd mind saying
'I do' rather than 'Affirmative'?"

JAMES
ESTES



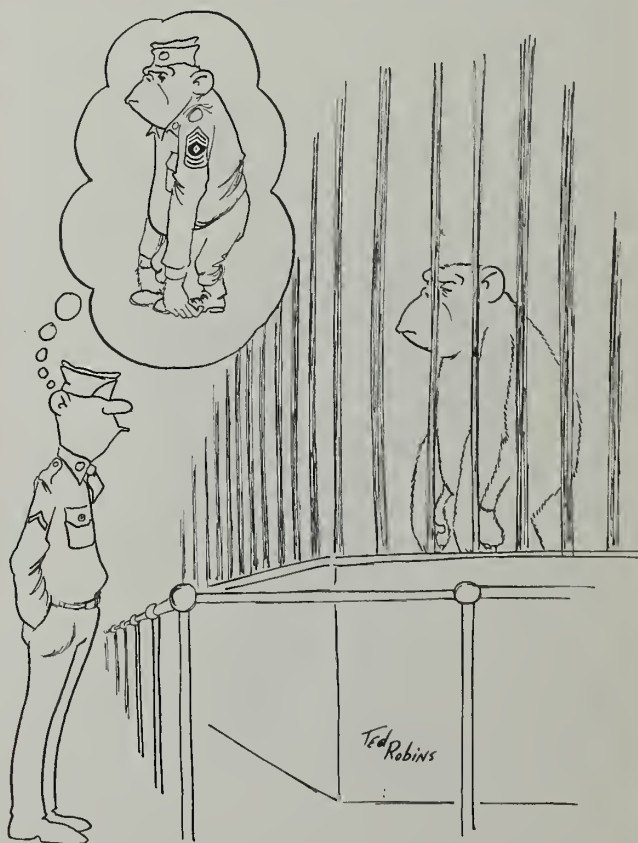
Aspinwall

"A-K-B-O-O"



"Sorry, but I'm not familiar with garbage disposal.
I'm a Wheelbarrow Guidance Specialist."

Miller



Ted Robins



BAQ

The Basic Allowances for Quarters (BAQ) and the Dependents Assistance Act Allowance were not changed with the January 1 pay raise for members of the Armed Forces. Basic entitlements are given below:

Basic Allowances For Quarters

Pay Grade	Married	Single
0-10	\$288.00	\$230.40
0-9	288.00	230.40
0-8	288.00	230.40
0-7	288.00	230.40
0-6	258.30	211.80
0-5	238.80	198.30
0-4	215.40	178.80
0-3	195.60	158.40
0-2	175.80	138.60
0-1	141.60	108.90
W-4	\$207.90	\$172.50
W-3	191.70	155.40
W-2	173.70	137.10
W-1	160.80	123.90
E-9	\$184.20	\$130.80
E-8	172.20	122.10
E-7	161.40	104.70
E-6	150.00	95.70
E-5	138.60	92.70
E-4 (over 4 Yrs)	121.50	81.60

Dependents Assistance Act Allowances

With Dependents

E-4 (less than 4 yrs)	\$121.50
E-3	105.00
E-2	105.00
E-1	105.00

Without Dependents

E-4 (less than 4 yrs)	\$81.60
E-3	72.30
E-2	63.90
E-1	60.00

JOBS FOR VETS

If you're a Vietnam veteran looking for work a good place to start is the Veterans Administration. More than half the men hired by VA for full-time jobs in recent months have been Vietnam era veterans. More than 12,000 Vietnam vets have been hired on the spot by VA under Veterans Readjustment Appointments since these were begun in April 1970.

PROMOTIONS

The presidential imposed freeze on promotions of December 12, 1972 is over. Promotions resumed on February 1, 1973. Under the freeze the Army permitted only RA promotions, temporary promotions for prisoners of war and missing in action, and normal E-1 to E-2 hikes. If you were up for a promotion before the freeze went into effect now is the time to check it out.

HEALTH RECORDS

The U.S. Army Enlisted Personnel Support Center at Fort Benjamin Harrison, IN, received more than 106,000 individual health and dental records during 1972. This indicates servicemen are not clearing their medical treatment facility when departing on permanent change in assignment. Personnel officers are responsible for transfer of the Health Record from unit to unit or station to station as prescribed in paragraph 2-4c, AR 40-403. If you are clearing and didn't receive your health records, ask why not. Your personnel officer should be able to tell you or obtain your records prior to your departure.

TRAVEL

A new low cost travel program has been set up by The Retired Officers Association for its members, their immediate families and widows of past members. Beginning in mid-April, three or four departures per month are scheduled from Washington, DC, New York, Dallas or Los Angeles, with destinations to Frankfurt or London. Round trip rates vary from \$185 (New York) to \$304 (Los Angeles) for trips of 2, 3 or 4 weeks. Fares are prorated on the total cost of the charter.

VOTING INFO

Following are elections to be conducted by various states in 1973. Absentee voting procedures in DA Pam 360-503, Voting Information-1972 (January 1972), should be followed for basic guidance:

KENTUCKY: Primary election May 29 to choose candidates for one-half of the Kentucky State Senate membership and entire Kentucky State House of Representatives. General election November 6.

LOUISIANA: Special election March 20 to fill the vacant Second U.S. Congressional District seat formerly held by U.S. Representative Hale Boggs. Candidates: Mrs. Hale Boggs (D) and Robert E. Lee (R).

NEW JERSEY: Primary election June 5 to choose candidates for Governor and for entire New Jersey State Legislature. General election November 6.

NEW YORK: One Court of Appeals Judge to be elected in general election November 6.

OHIO: Eight Ohio State Board of Education members to be elected in the general election November 6.

PENNSYLVANIA: Primary election May 15 to choose candidates for two judgeships in Commonwealth Court and two in Superior Court. General election November 6.

VIRGINIA: Primary election June 12 to choose candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, State Attorney General, and entire State House of Representatives. General election November 6.

WISCONSIN: General election April 3 to elect one State Supreme Court Justice and Superintendent of Public Instruction.

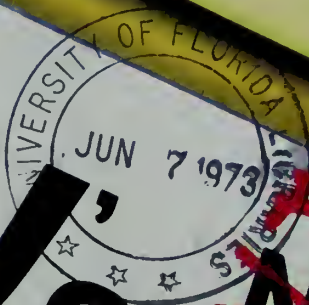
SUPPLY SCHOOL

The Nonresident Instruction Department of the U.S. Army Quartermaster School at Fort Lee, VA, is offering a correspondence course, Unit and Organization Supply (Course 27), which provides a working knowledge of unit and organizational supply procedures.

SOLDIERS

APRIL, 1973

P.O.W.'s ~~NEVER~~ **FINALLY** HAVE
A NICE DAY



55-05
A 7413



EDITOR'S CHOICE



Magic Moment

How do you react at the instant of liberation, now that the chains have been removed and you can breathe the exhilarating air of freedom, sharing a smoke, an ice-cold drink and comradeship with family and friends.

Such an instant—all smiles and solemnity—is recorded above as Captain George Wanat meets the Army team representative at Loc Ninh, Vietnam, after 10 months in captivity under conditions depicted by artist Chet Jezierski, above right. CPT Wanat's odyssey from Loc Ninh to Clark Air Base in the Philippines, Travis AFB, CA, and Valley Forge General Hospital, PA, is reported in this issue.

The return of the PWs, the biggest new story of the decade, developed with the signing of the Vietnam Accord in Paris January 27. As soon as

it was evident the survivors of years of captivity were coming home, SOLDIERS staffers moved to key locations to bring the many-sided story into focus. CPT Charles G. Cavanaugh, Jr. ranged from the West Coast to the Philippines while SFC Don Mallicoat picked up the returnees at Valley Forge Hospital and at the homes of the waiting families. Photo support came from the fleet Marine photo unit at Loc Ninh and photographers SSG Dave Hinkle and SP4 Ed Aber.

The following stories tell more than the experiences of men returning from wracking captivity. They also tell much about the Nation's spirit—the persistence of hope amid the dark hours of waiting and negotiating.

SOLDIERS

OFFICIAL U.S. ARMY MAGAZINE

APRIL 1973
VOLUME 28, NO. 4

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SOLDIERS, the Army's official magazine, is published under supervision of the Army Chief of Information to provide timely, factual information on policies, plans, operations and technical developments of the Department of the Army to the Active Army, Army National Guard, Army Reserve and Department of the Army civilian employees. It also conveys views of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff on topics of professional interest to Army members and assists in achieving information objectives of the Army. ■ Manuscripts of interest to Army personnel are invited. Direct communication is authorized to Editor, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314. ■ Phone: Autovon 294-6671 or Area Code 202-274-6671. ■ Unless otherwise indicated material may be reprinted provided credit is given to SOLDIERS and the author. ■ Military distribution: From the U.S. Army AG Publications Center, 2800 Eastern Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21220 in accordance with DA form 12-4 requirements submitted by commanders. ■ Individual subscriptions: \$17 annually to Stateside and APO addresses; \$21.25 to foreign addresses. ■ Individual paid subscriptions are available through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. ■ Use of funds for printing this publication approved by Headquarters, Department of the Army, March 5, 1969.

COVER: On bumper stickers and bracelets, Americans shared the waiting families' concern for the unreported prisoners and missing of the Vietnam War. As the fighting ends a certain elation comes from the graffiti editing of a long-familiar phrase. The elation is low key but welcome nonetheless—the prospect that PWs and MIAs may indeed finally Have a Nice Day. Photo by SP4 Edward Aber.



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SOLDIERS is for soldiers and we invite readers' views on topics we're covering—or those you think we should. Please stay under 150 words—a postcard will do—and include your name, rank and address. We'll honor a request to withhold your name if you desire and the editors may condense comments to meet space requirements. We can't publish or answer every one but we'll use representative viewpoints. Send your letters to: Write On, **SOLDIERS**, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314.

Counter Battery Fire

In the article on WAC Captain Roberta D. Jordan in the January issue of **SOLDIERS**, the question was asked, "Why couldn't a woman attend the (Field Artillery) course?" The answer given to this question was "No reason." I believe there is a reason—a good reason. . . .

Army Regulation 600-20 specifically states: "Members of the Women's Army Corps may be assigned to any command position *except* those associated with combat or tactical combat support units." So why is the Army training WAC officers in combat-related MOSs while regulations prohibit women in combat? This seems to be a great waste of Government funds. I can see no logical reason for this move on the part of the Army except as a token offering to the Women's Liberation Movement.

SP4 Wayne R. Hanlon
1st Bn, 3d Infantry
Fort Myer, VA

According to Brigadier General Mildred Bailey, Director of WAC, women need to attend the combat arms schools if they are to perform properly in support activities related to a particular combat branch. Speaking of Captain Jordan she said: "Not everyone in the Artillery is out utilizing weapons. . . . It's important for our women to go to these [combat arms] schools. If they're going to be assigned to some combat arm—in administrative, managerial or logistical positions—they should know the language, the nomenclature."

More On Baring The Bod

I consider the inclusion of the picture of Playmate Pat Wright with her breasts suggestively and partially exposed to be repulsive and in poor taste. Additionally, I don't think that the picture supports the purpose of **SOLDIERS** as stated on page 1: "**SOLDIERS**, the official Army magazine, is published . . . to provide timely, factual information on policies, plans, operations and technical developments . . . conveys views of the Secretary

of the Army and Chief of Staff on topics of professional interest . . . assists in achieving information objectives of the Army . . .".

I suggest that such portraiture as Playmate Wright does not lend itself to any of the objectives listed above but rather cheapens the magazine and reinforces the Booze and Broads image (beer in the barracks and free *Playboy*) given the modern volunteer Army by the media.

Further, I think it inappropriate to waste funds appropriated for the support of the objectives espoused on page 1 of **SOLDIERS**—and I consider the printing of Wright's picture to be a waste of funds. The person to whom such a picture would appeal is not the kind of man we need or want in the modern volunteer Army. . . . I would hope that **SOLDIERS** would be read by families but I don't know anyone who wants their children exposed to "beginners" *Penthouse* or *Playboy*. Your trend toward more and more flesh is becoming obvious.

MAJ Brigham S. Shuler
Alexandria, VA

Please tell me why the inside of the back cover of **SOLDIERS** always has a suggestive picture or one degrading a woman? The content of your magazine is interesting and informative so why spoil it with a disgusting picture.

Mrs. H. Mayerhofer
St. Cloud, MN

As a Wac and therefore a member of the Armed Forces I protest to the monthly Playmate featured in **SOLDIERS**. As a "soldier" I feel that this is a discriminatory practice. Either give equal time (on the opposite cover) or give up your Playmate of the Month.

PFC WAC
Fort Bragg, NC

I am again appalled to see the (Playmate) picture inside the back cover of the January issue of **SOLDIERS**. **SOLDIERS** magazine is supposed to represent the Department of Army opinion and yet you insist on publishing this type of picture. **SOLDIERS** is supposed to be for soldiers and I am a soldier and I'm tired

of seeing semi-nude women in provocative poses. A professional Army doesn't need it. My feelings are that if it is the opinion of DA that the male Army needs this type of picture let DA send the male Army a subscription to any number of magazines which feature such photos. As for me, send me **SOLDIERS** without the picture.

LT Vera G. Kellar
HQ Co WAC (USAG)
Fort Devens, MA

The figures are in for the latest Army Personnel Survey and over 80 percent of the Army population surveyed are saying, "Right on with the pinup." Here's the way the statistics break down. Among the officers 87.8 percent want to see the color pinup continued as a monthly feature and 12.2 percent oppose it. Among enlisted men 89.8 percent favor the pinup and 10.2 percent oppose it.

Army women are not included in the survey and therein lies a serious omission since women are part of our audience. However, since women comprise 1.5 percent of the Army strength a little quick figuring shows us that even if they all opposed the pinup we would still have over 87 percent of our readership who still wish to see the pinup grace the pages of **SOLDIERS**.

Drugs a Target Too

"Army Crime Preventers" (January '73 **SOLDIERS**) was a very good article with the exception of one thing—that CID's main duty, and one that you did not mention, is stopping the circulation of drugs . . . (Perhaps) you didn't mention it because it would have a downgrading effect on the members of the Army towards CID. To me, and I don't stand alone, this is as bad as propaganda. I feel that if you are going to write an article you should give the people reading it all the details and not try to BS them.

Name withheld on request
25th Infantry Division
Schofield Barracks, HI

TIG Update

Reference "The Army Keeps the Best" (January '73 **SOLDIERS**). Your views on projected Time in Service and Time in Grade for promotions to 1LT and CPT are directly contrary to the announced DA goals of 24 months TIS to 1LT effective 1 January 1974 and 48 months TIG to CPT effective FY '74; 60 months in FY '75. Who should we believe? Credibility like this will never . . . Keep the Best."

1LT John S. Schwab, III
HQ, Eighth U.S. Army

The new TIG figures for 1LT and CPT were announced after **SOLDIERS** had gone to press. Our figures were based on TIG standards before the announcement.

NEW SMA

CSM Leon L. Van Autreve has been named Sergeant Major of the Army, succeeding SMA Silas L. Copeland. CSM Van Autreve is presently serving as CSM US Army Alaska. The 29-year veteran is a native of Belgium. In addition to stateside service, he's served in Germany, Indonesia and as CSM of the 20th Engr Bde. in Vietnam.

WARE AWARDS

Winning entries in the Third Keith L. Ware Annual Awards for Excellence in Newspapers, Magazines, Radio and Television have been announced. First place winners were: Letterpress/Offset Newspaper, MDW POST, Fort McNair, Washington, DC; Multilith/Mimeograph Newspaper, ILLU-MINATOR, 1st Region ARADCOM, Stewart Field, NY; Magazine, RECRUITING AND CAREER COUNSELING JOURNAL, Recruiting Command, Hampton, VA; Photographic Features, YUKON SENTINEL, Fort Wainwright, AK; Special Journalistic Achievement, MDW POST; Radio Program Produced by AFRTS Key or Independent Station, AFRTS, Europe; Radio Program Produced by AFRTS Affiliate Station or Information Office or other Army Activity, STRATCOM Information Office, Fort Huachuca, AZ; Television Program produced by a Field Station, Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, OK; Special Broadcast Achievement, Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, TX. The awards program is named in honor of Major General Keith L. Ware, former Army Chief of Information who was killed while commanding the 1st Infantry Division in Vietnam.

PORTABLE PURIFIER

An Army contract has been awarded to the Philco-Ford Corporation for development of a lightweight, hand-operated brackish water purifier which can be easily carried by an infantryman as a part of his field equipment. The system operates through reverse osmosis. Polluted or brackish water is forced under pressure through a membrane to purify it.

AGE 18 OR 19

Legislation recently passed in 31 states reduces the age of majority from 21 to 18, and from 21 to 19 in two other states. This means that servicemen who have reached the age of majority under the new laws are legally eligible to purchase houses, appliances and vehicles and borrow cash without the signature of their parents. But it also means that the time-worn defense of being under age is no longer valid if you are trying to break a conditional sales contract unless fraud is proven. The age of majority is now 18 in Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Louisiana, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. It's 19 in Alaska, Iowa, and Nebraska. Regardless of age, it's wise to lay any contract on your local legal officer before signing on the dotted line.



LET'S GO HOME



Looking Back

With the signing of the Paris Accord January 27th, the American military involvement in Vietnam ended.

Captain George Wanat's involvement ended in a dusty clearing at Loc Ninh on the 12th of February. He was a prisoner of war for 10 months. Now he's free.

The agony of Vietnam is ending. During the longest war in which American fighting men have participated our soldiers faced an elusive but determined enemy. The peace we are entering was hard won.

Though statistics are no measure of suffering or joy—no yardstick to compare loss or gain—they point out the vastness of our commitment to the freedom of this faraway land. Those who made the total sacrifice in combat number 46,000. Another 10,000 died from non-hostile causes. A quarter of a million were wounded or disabled. More than two million men and women served in Vietnam.

For more than 1,900 families the real agony of Vietnam was the fear and uncertainty of the unknown, the tragic hopes held in the hearts of those who waited for news of the human spoils of war . . . the men held prisoner and those listed as missing in action. For these men and their families Vietnam was—and still is—a daily nightmare.

The North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong refused to provide an accounting of those they held. Occasional propaganda films told America of some held in captivity but the information was scarce. No one knew for sure who was

being held, or where, or their physical condition. The world shared the agony of those who waited.

But those who waited were not silent. Various organizations were created and became a vocal force determined to keep the plight of their men before the American public. Petitions were signed by hundreds of thousands of concerned Americans asking the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong to provide humane treatment to the men. They also asked that international law be observed and the men be named. But the names were not officially released.

Trips by interested groups to Paris and even Laos met with only marginal success. It seemed that no plea would be effective, no information would be given.

Thousands of Americans showed their bond with the PW and MIA by wearing bracelets inscribed with the name of a man thought to be a captive. The bracelets would not be removed until the man listed was free. Many were not sure that the man they waited for was even alive. But they had faith.

Eventually some word of the prisoners did get through. Small, uncertain lists of known captives were compiled and some families had the small peace of mind of knowing at least their man was alive. During the long years of the war some were released and others were able to escape. These men helped to fill the information gap. One was able to memorize the names of 350 men he knew were being held. He added this to the growing list. As time passed more and more families knew how and where their men were. But many, many more still waited . . . and hoped.

As frustration mounted some of the families decided the only route was political pressure. They called for the immediate end of the war and a return of or at least an accounting for their men. Anti-war activists pushed vocally for the end of the war. Some travelled to Hanoi. A few prisoners were returned.

On bumper stickers and bracelets Americans honored their missing and prisoners—they wanted them home.


Finally after long and tedious negotiations the ceasefire came. At last names were named and arrangements made. For many it was a time of complete joy. For others the waiting was to continue.

Phones rang with the good news of release in 562 homes across America. Another 38 received news which ended their years of hoping. The lists stated their man had died in captivity. Many received no news. More than 1,300 men are still unaccounted for—the waiting will continue.

But 562 men of all services are coming home. There are 324 Air Force; 136 Navymen; 76 Army and 26 Marine Corps.

They're coming home from the walled prisons of Hanoi and the triple canopy jungle of the south. Some have been held for more than 8 years while others were in captivity less than a year. Some have children who have grown to adulthood while they were gone. Others have lost parents, relatives and friends while they sat unknowing over 13,000 miles away. The country and the world has changed in many ways during their captivity. They will have much catching up to do. They will learn to live in a changed world but they have the one thing that means the most—they are free.

And though their freedom has caused as much public excitement as any other event of the last decade their privacy will and must be respected. There has been little as yet in the way of brass bands, parades and speeches. The message America seems to be giving these returned sons is more quiet—it comes from the heart.

The feelings of those who waited was expressed by the home-made signs held up to greet the first returnees at Clark Air Base in the Philippines. They said "Welcome home beautiful men"—"Smile, Jesus Loves You"—"We dig y'all" and finally the one which must have mirrored the thoughts of those men so new to freedom: "Today is the first day of the rest of your life." 

Laughter At Loc Ninh

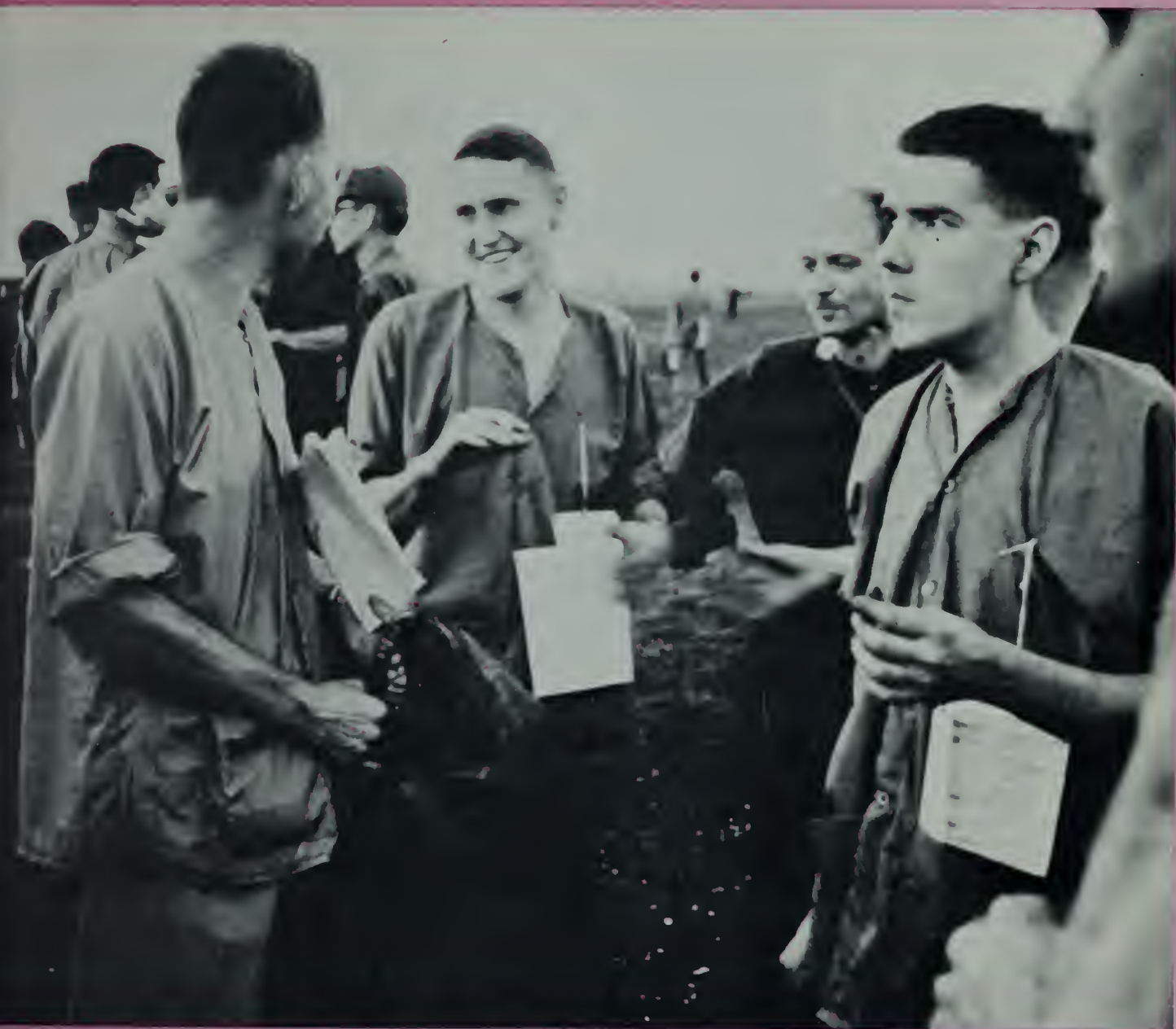
SEVENTY-FIVE MILES north of Saigon some U.S. soldiers laughed for the first time in many years. Their laughter was triggered by prospects of freedom. The first Army returnees were coming home.


A total of twenty-seven returnees—nineteen soldiers and eight civilians—were marched into the broiling sun in a clearing at a rubber plantation near Loc Ninh. Their captivity had come to an end. But there were further delays.

Additional last minute negotiations lasted 11 hours, during which the mental anxiety of the returnees can only be imagined. But these guys were used to waiting—and they are tough.

When the choppers from Tan Son Nhut lumbered back to the pick-up area a returnee shouted, "We knew you'd be back."

And back they were. Ready to take the pajama-clad returnees on a short hop to Tan Son Nhut Air Force Base in Saigon and from there on the sweetest ride these soldiers would ever take—to Clark Air Base in the Philippines and then aboard that big bird to the States.



Above, American returnees await Huey choppers which will carry them to Tan Son Nhut for their flight to Clark. Left, repatriation works both ways. North Vietnamese officers greet a released Communist soldier. 

Tripler General Hospital

Ready on the Receiving Line

PERCHED HIGH on a hillside. Tripler Army Medical Center offers patients one of the most beautiful views in the Hawaiian islands. From their rooms returnees enjoy panoramic views of the lush mountains and gleaming highrises running down to Waikiki. But that's on the outside. Inside the men find comfort and first-rate care.

Wing B-28 is two floors below the main lobby at Tripler. It resembles a first rate hotel with medical extras thrown in. The set-up is cheerful, efficient, self-contained.

There are eight individual rooms for the returning soldiers, each freshly painted and decorated. Color TV and modernistic paintings brighten each room. Electrical, multi-positioning beds offer patients just the right angle for physical comfort, TV watching, reading or just plain daydreaming. Private baths and ample closet space round out the suites.

A complete doctor's office with examining room is on the wing. There's no shuttling for the men. It's red carpet all the way. Doctors are available around the clock and all the facilities a major hospital can offer are ready at a moment's notice.

When the men finally meet their loved ones there will be complete privacy. A special family room with comfortable couches and chairs is provided. It too has a TV set but one doubts how much it is used.

Further down the hall is a

large recreation room designed to accommodate three or four families simultaneously. It's filled with books, games, magazines and newspapers. A large refrigerator is stocked with soft drinks. The atmosphere is bright and cozy so a lot of catching up can be done in comfort.

Completing the complex is a hospital processing team chief's office with interview rooms for conferences and meetings.

But the primary concern of homecoming staff and medical personnel is the physical and mental well-being of the returnees. Diets, interviews, recreation, examinations and debriefings are carefully tailored to meet the precise needs of the individual—a phrase you heard a lot during Tripler's preparation stage, a phrase put into practice upon the men's arrival.

If a man wants to see the press after his debriefing it's arranged. If he wants his family close by full-time that's what happens. Food and lodging are provided for families at nearby guest houses.

No one knew in advance the condition of the men but every conceivable contingency was discussed and prepared for. Whatever needs might arise, Tripler was ready. One look at Ward B-28 confirmed it. This would be a labor of love and respect—nothing more than these men deserved. Tripler epitomized the care and patience which went into Operation Homecoming at each participating installation. Tripler, and all the others, were ready!



Planning for
repatriation

Where the Waiting Ends

SOLDIERS



After a stop at Travis AFB, left, CPT George Wanat ends the long voyage home in quiet conversation with his wife at Valley Forge General Hospital, right.

RED AND BLUE LANDING LIGHTS blink and flash through the murky darkness. A murmur goes up from the crowd of some one hundred onlookers who have braved the early morning's biting cold. There's a pinpoint of light on the horizon—a helicopter. On board—a very special VIP, a repatriated prisoner of war, the first for Valley Forge General Hospital, Phoenixville, PA.

Nearby, on a back porch overlooking the helipad, children light sparklers as a sign of joy.

By this time another First Army medevac chopper roars into view. It too brings a serviceman returning from captivity. Now all the planning that went into

the conception and staging of "Project Homecoming" is beginning to pay off. Project Homecoming is the plan for reception, processing, movement and treatment of returning PWs. It's the open door where all the waiting ends.

At Valley Forge PVT Ferdinand Rodriguez and CPT George K. Wanat Jr. were the first received as the plan began. But their contact with the operation had begun days before. A chopper ride to Saigon and then a short 2½-hour plane trip carried them to their first destination: Clark Air Base in the Philippines.

The original homecoming plan called for the men to spend at least 3 to 4 days at Clark processing and readjusting. But most of the men in the first group

At press time the following Army men were listed for release by North Vietnam and the Viet Cong.

Albert, Keith A., SP4
Allwine, David F., SSG
Anderson, John T., MSG
Anshus, Richard C., CPT
Anton, Francis G., CW2
Astorga, Jose M., SP5

Baird, Bill A., SSG
Branch, Michael P., SP4
Brande, Harvey G., MSG
Carlson, Albert E., MAJ
Cavaiani, Jon R., SGT
Chenoweth, Robert P., SSG
Chirichigno, Luis G., CPT
Crowson, Frederick H., SP5
Daly, James A. Jr., SGT
Daugherty, Lenard E., SP6
Davis, Thomas J., SSG
Drabic, Peter E., SGT
Dunn, John G., CPT
Elliott, Artice W., LTC

Ettmueller, Harry L., SSG
Flora, Carroll E. Jr., SFC
Frank, Martin S., SSG
Gostas, Theodore W., MAJ
Gouin, Donat J., MSG
Guggenberger, Gary J., SP5
Hardy, William H., MAJ
Harker, David N., SSG
Hefel, Daniel H., SGT
Henry, Nathan B., SSG
Hestand, James H., CW2
Horio, Thomas T., SP5
Jacquez, Juan L., SP5
Johnson, Bobby L., SSG

were in better shape than expected—only 4 of the 142 had to be carried off the C-141 Starlifter. Many were winging their way Stateside in 48 hours.

The men returning from Korean captivity had asked for—and gotten—hot dogs and milkshakes as soon as they stepped onto friendly soil. Ten minutes later the eating spree came to a halt as unprepared stomachs rebelled against the rich food. The men planning for the Vietnam returnees' diet didn't want history to repeat itself . . . at least not in that fashion. Easy-to-digest, bland menus were available if required. But these went by the boards. Most of the men were able to eat—and keep down—just about everything they wanted.

Without hesitation the men pounced on food they hadn't seen or tasted for years—ice cream sundaes, steak, eggs—doing away with whole meals in short order. They returned for seconds—and then for thirds—and. . . One man had apparently missed bread and butter. He ate a loaf of bread and two sticks of the yellow stuff at one sitting.

First Night of Freedom. The first group of American returnees spent their first night of freedom at Clark in a variety of ways. Some took multiple showers, some made long anticipated phone calls to loved ones—and some spent the evening in quiet rest. But many of the men were still up at 4 a.m. talking, laughing and loving the freedom they'd regained.

Ecstatic at hot water showers and American soap many went through the sponging process two or three times—the more the better. One returnee said simply, "Man, it's great. I used shampoo, bubble bath, shaving cream and soap. Anything that rubs and bubbles I used."

Phone calls were still being placed past midnight and by morning 65 of the men had talked to families and friends back in the States. Others, however, took advantage of the soft, clean beds.

Morning came early as some of the men rose at 6:30 a.m. eager to get at their breakfast of ham, bacon, sausage, pancakes and eggs—the biggest hit on the menu. Savoring their first American food in years, it was not unusual for many to return three times or more.

The big item on tap for the second day was measuring for uniforms. By the third day each returnee had a full set of uniforms with decorations, rank and badges ready for the journey home.

The Press. To make sure the returnees and the next of kin would have privacy at least for the first few days, Department of Defense public affairs officers took up stations at all participating hospitals. They acted as points of contact between returnees, hospital staff and the public. The men were not told what to say. They were told to keep in mind the others remaining in a missing or captured status.

At Clark, things were handled through the Joint Information Bureau (JIB). A usual work day was 12 to 16 hours—at a dead run. The next immediate headquarters was CINCPAC and, as in the States, items would flow through channels. But no need to worry about red tape.

Homecoming. "I never saw one word which cut so much red tape so fast. If we needed something we got it—now," commented SP5 Gerome E. Mercer, one of the media support staff. His regular assignment is at the public affairs office in the United Nations Command in Seoul but as he put it, "This is where the action is!"

Jerry had covered the truce table at Panmunjom but "this was more interesting. It was happening now and I guess I like being present when history is being made." Mercer, a history major, said.

SP5 Dennis L. Gingery usually hangs his hat in the public affairs office at Headquarters, USARJ, Camp Zama, Japan. An avid fan of the press, Dennis really dug rubbing elbows with the media "biggies."

"Everybody was there. I could look up and see Peter

Kerns, Gail M., SSG
Kobashigawa, Tom Y., SP5
Kushner, Floyd H., MAJ
Lenker, Michael R., SSG
Leopold, Stephen R., CPT
Lewis, Robert III, SP6
Long, Julius W. Jr., SGT
MacPhail, Don A., SGT
McMillan, Isiah R., SGT
McMurray, Cordine, SFC
McMurry, William G., Jr., SSG
Malo, Issako F., PFC
Maslowski, Daniel F., CW2
Mehrer, Gustav A., PFC

Miller, Roger A., CW2
Neco-Quinones, Felix V., SSG
Newell, Stanley A., SSG
Nowicki, James E., CW2
O'Connor, Michael F., CW2
Parsels, John W., CPT
Perricone, Richard R., SSG
Pfister, James F., Jr., SSG
Prather, Phillip D., CW2
Purcell, Benjamin H., COL
Rander, Ronald J., SFC
Ray, Johnnie L., CPT
Rayford, King D., Jr., SSG
Reeder, William S., CPT

Rodriguez, Ferdinand A., PVT
Rose, Joseph III, CW2
Schrump, Raymond C., MAJ
Smith, Mark A., CPT
Sooter, David W., CW3
Sparks, John G., SP6
Springman, Richard H., SP4
Tabb, Robert E., SSG
Thompson, Dennis L., SFC
Thompson, Floyd J., MAJ
Wallingford, Ken SGT
Wanat, George K. Jr., CPT
Young, John A., SSG
Ziegler, Roy E. II, CW2

Jennings (ABC), Bernard Kalb (CBS), Carl Mydans (Time) and Peter Arnett (AP) all at once. And those are only a few. It was really something to see those guys work. They're pros."

Public information officers and enlisted men flew in from all over the Pacific to assist the press.

Next Leg. As soon as the men were able to travel they were off to one of 31 service hospitals Stateside. Of these, eight were Army facilities: Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, TX; Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco; Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, CO; Valley Forge; Tripler Army Medical Center, Honolulu, HI; Ireland Army Hospital, Fort Knox, KY; Patterson Army Hospital, Fort Monmouth, NJ; and the Army Hospital at Fort Gordon, GA.

A brief refueling stop in Hawaii proved to be the final destination for some but others re-boarded giant C-141 Starlifters and headed for Travis Air Force Base 45 miles east of San Francisco. The reception was a quiet one in keeping with the Project Homecoming plan: a minimal amount of pageantry for those returning.

While waiting for refueling or before boarding the C-9 Nightingale planes many returnees browsed through slang dictionaries. According to the introduction, "The main purpose . . . is to get you and your offspring off to somewhat of an equal start. So Big Daddy, when your sons or daughters come to you and say, 'Do you dig?' you can say 'Lay it on me dude, and right on!'"

There were also news digests which condensed the political, social and sports trends of the last 7 years, including emergence of black militancy, radical antiwar movements, the assassinations during the late 60s—in short, an update on The World.

On The Way. For CPT Wanat there was still a long trip ahead with stops at Scott, Andrews, and finally McGuire AFB where the First Army medevac chop-

pers waited along with his personal physician, the Defense public affairs officer and the Project Homecoming Team chief. The trip took an exhausting 26 hours. Even the escorts who joined them at Clark were feeling the burden of weariness. It was here the rapport between returnee and hospital staff began.

"We didn't want to give these people the idea they were going from one cage to another," explained Colonel E. F. Rezendes, the Project Homecoming hospital processing team chief at Valley Forge.

"At first, information was sketchy," COL Rezendes recalled. "Even when the draft AR came out last July it left several unanswered questions. Then in the fall representatives from the selected hospitals met in Washington. We posed many problems but gradually the final plan emerged. The only thing left was to localize it."

Valley Forge has experience in handling repatriated prisoners of war. The hospital received men following World War II and Korea, including 22 brainwashed men in Operations Big and Little Switch. In January 1969 PFC Donald G. Smith of Akron, PA, was released by the Viet Cong and assigned to Valley Forge for treatment. In December 1971 Richard Fecteau and Mary Ann Herbert were treated there following release from China. Now there are the returning servicemen from Southeast Asia.

"Red tape and bureaucracy were cut away to form an efficient, effective means of operating and communicating," COL Rezendes said. "Each team chief had direct communication with the Army Operation Homecoming Center. We got things we needed quickly.

"At all times medical processing was paramount. In fact, there was a lengthy medical report which had to be filled out completely on each returnee. For that I rely upon the team's medical coordinator. I handle the administration so he can handle what we're all concerned about, the health of the patient.



Captive K-9

ONE OF THE returning servicemen, Navy Commander Edward Davis of Leola, PA, boarded the second C-141 at Gia Liam with a friend. In his bag was a small, tan female puppy given him in December by a Vietnamese guard.

The pup's name was Ma-Co. She came from a litter which CDR Davis' guard's dog gave birth to in November. When American servicemen began returning, the North Vietnamese agreed to let the Navy officer take his puppy home with him.

While in North Vietnam, LCDR Davis and other prisoners fed the dog shares of their own food and vitamin rations. Ma-Co, plump at 7½ pounds, looked like she never went hungry.

On the plane to the Philippines she was passed from man to man. She posed for pictures but spent most of the time sleeping.

After arrival at Clark the puppy was taken to the veterinary service and placed in quarantine. She was in excellent health, the doctors said, and remained in quarantine until CDR Davis departed.

The medical coordinating tasks at Valley Forge were handled by Colonel (Dr.) C. A. Gorczyca, also the hospital's chief of medicine.

"We've been planning for at least 9 years," COL Gorczyca stated. "We even had a two-day meeting at the Naval Research Center in San Diego, CA, on the background psychology and medical problems peculiar to prisoners of war. We became privy to all their studies as well as meeting and talking with men who had been in captivity.

"We searched out those capabilities we lacked—for example, certain unique clinical tests. We had to obtain a special camera and a panoramic-view polaroid to take full mouth pictures for our dental clinic.

"Our job was to diagnose all diseases or abnormal conditions, start treatment to cure or correct, begin proper diets, allow periods of non-stress to help readjustment and offer therapeutic counseling. The medical evaluation was planned so it wouldn't be hurried, less than thorough or tiring to the patient. Our main goal was to get them home as soon as possible but we had to consider what was best for the man and his family."

COL Gorczyca rolled a small cigar through his fingers and continued. "We wanted to avoid regimentation. Some of the men had some difficulty at first making decisions so we recommended a choice but gave them the option at least in the first few days. We tried to

help them adapt.

"Of course we didn't want them to feel unique and that was hard. They'd been sent here for rehabilitation so we wanted to act completely normal around them—not overreact or overpamper. That went for the nurses, corpsmen and even the family—anyone who comes in direct contact."

The colonel took puffs on his cigar while carefully explaining that when possible only one internist was assigned to each man.

"We felt all our internists were capable and their selection as a primary physician might be made on their medical specialty, language skill or even religion," he explained.

"CPT Wanat's primary physician was Major (Dr.) Paul Bosanac. His patient rapport and skill as an all-round internist were primary to his selection.

"Each patient had a daily schedule—time for blood work, x-rays, dental work, recreation time and plenty of time for the family. In the past we found too many interruptions during family visits or debriefings were annoying to the patients. This scheduling, although flexible, eliminated such annoyances.

As for recreation COL Gorczyca pointed out, "Walking the 7 miles of corridors here probably was enough at first but the indoor swimming pool, gym and arts and crafts shop were also available.

As soon as the returnee got an OK, he was given a convalescent leave of up to 90 days.

"I had a major voice in saying when," the medical chief commented, "but I had to coordinate with the primary physician and the military intelligence people who debriefed him. There were pressures from the family but each case was determined individually. We took into account the returnee's needs and desires as well as the medical and psychological standpoint."

Support and Service. Another prime consideration at Valley Forge was the patient's comfort. Several agencies made this possible—post engineers, logistical supply and the nursing service.

"I helped close this ward," said SP6 Herman D. Avery. "And now I've seen it open up again for the returnees. I'll say this—we sure got things fast."

The ward is attractively painted in pastel blue. Red, gold and orange bedspreads and curtains brighten each area. Overstuffed chairs, tables, lamps and well-stocked refrigerators also dot the decor. And if the men find time there's a push-button remote color TV. Reproductions of hunting and fishing scenes line the wall. There was even a long table so CPT Wanat, his wife, mother, father, six sisters and brother could all dine with him.

The hand-picked staff was easygoing, always cheerful, ready for a laugh while getting the job done. And when things on the ward got a little frantic and the returnee wanted some privacy there were private rooms with locks. The staff thought of everything.

Around the ward were books and magazines ranging from *Mechanix Illustrated* to *TV Guide* to *U.S. News and World Report*. There were also old issues available and documentary films to help the men catch up on history. All this was voluntary. All was in readiness. When one returnee wanted Country and Western music and especially Roger Miller's "King of the Road," a phonograph was located and one of the secretaries came up with the record. If a returnee was a baseball nut and a Mets fan, stacks of old magazines were screened and several applicable articles found, including the year the Mets were on top in the World Series—anybody remember that?

Food was also a prime concern for the men, some of whom were suffering from some stage of malnutrition. Major Dorothy Mount, chief of the hospital's Food Services Division, pointed out how little was needed to prepare for the onslaught because of the unique mess system. The hospital serves continuously from 6:30 a.m. to 9:15 p.m. with a midnight mess slated from 11 to 11:45. There's also an on-call breakfast 24 hours a day for the doctors and staff. And of course there's a little thing known as "selective six" which gives patients on the wards the opportunity to eat six times a day if they desire—three meals and three snacks.

On Wednesday the hospital serves a varied international cuisine—French, German, Italian, Irish, Puerto Rican. You name it and they'll do it. And on Sundays

there's a buffet which even draws families who live off post.

"We did go out and get some lobsters so we could serve Lobster Newburg if they wanted or some clams, things like that," said First Lieutenant R. D. Planck, the hospital's dietitian. "But no matter what they ordered or when, we were ready."

For those needing money an advance was provided at Clark prior to the second leg of the trip. Another advance was given by the VFGH finance people for those going on convalescent leave. Full reimbursement was made during the administrative phase of processing.

COL Gorczyca followed the team's premise to be ready whenever the patient was. He asked if CPT Wanat's first interest was in finance, the chaplain or personnel? "Finance" was the firm and only reply. And since the DA finance team was on post with the records it wasn't long before the request was answered. The team normally turns the records over to the local F&AO for coordination and counsel with the returnee but in this case didn't mind handling the job themselves.

To be sure the homecoming was complete, the primary and secondary next of kin were reimbursed for travel from their home; they received lodging for as long as the returnee was a patient plus special authority to attend post facilities and purchase items from the PX and commissary as needed. The next of kin brought their Family Assistance Officer with them. The FAO had been the real link between the wives and families and the military for many months and years. Escorts were also provided to guide the next of kin around the area.

A touch of the flu caught up with one of CPT Wanat's sisters and the hospital staff came through with temporary relief. There was also a nursery provided for the younger children, a spot the children relished even more than the hospital hallways. It offered relief for a tired mother.

The Army Community Services, Army Emergency Relief, American Red Cross and VA programs were all ready to help returnee and family whenever possible.

The post chaplain, Chaplain (COL) John P. Glynn, also stood by to provide whatever spiritual comfort was necessary. Local ministers of all faiths and chaplains from nearby posts were also ready if called upon.

"Our program is low key," Chaplain Glynn said. "We waited until the request came from the family or the returnee. We were on 24-hour call."

Also on call were the forces of personnel and legal assistance. CPT Wanat called in the JAG quickly to find out how to file a claim on articles lost in combat. No problem. Security, provided on post by Military Police directed by the Provost Marshal, included a contingent from the 759th MP Company, Fort Dix, NJ. In addition, the complete public affairs staff was on call 24-hours a day.

At the head of the public affairs staff at Valley Forge was Colonel William S. Mullins, Defense public affairs officer. He was the spokesman for the returnees and



Mrs. Jesus Rodriguez (center) receives one of many medical reports on her son, PVT Ferdinand Rodriguez, a former PW. Since Mrs. Rodriguez understands little English, daughter-in-law Dorcas helps with the interpreting.

next of kin, passing on their wishes to an eager press corps.

Next Step? Yet with all this there was one further step to consider: the returnee's future. Where does he go from here?

"What it all boils down to," commented Jim Schrom, VFGH Project Transition officer, "is what the man wanted to do. If he wants to leave the service then he may turn to the Project Transition program to gain a new skill or refurbish an old one. If he wants to get into college, we'll help him there as well.

"Job training and help and guidance in starting a business are also available through the Small Business Administration. Federal and State Civil Service stand ready to help. The contacts are here.

"In addition, 16 major companies, corporations and associations are ready to help those who leave the service by reason of retirement, disability or choice. Representatives will contact these men to insure they are given every opportunity for jobs in the industry and geographical area of their choice."

Probably after the first convalescent leave an education counselor will call on the returnee to determine

his needs and desires. If the man is planning to leave the service the counselor will contact the Department of Labor, the Veterans Administration, Department of Commerce and the Office of Minority Business Enterprise, among others.

The VA set up a registration system for followup actions and is ready to transfer any man from military to VA medical facilities when such action is indicated.

The program is extremely flexible. Among the various options, a man can simply leave the service or he can extend 3 months and obtain 480 hours of training, either through Project Transition, on-job training or schooling—and all free. If TDY is necessary that too will be paid.

"The job market has changed," Mr. Schrom continued. "Where college grads used to fit they may no longer be in a shortage field. A man may no longer be able to pass the physical for his old job field or he may just need a refresher course. At any rate, the decision is his.

"Job availability and mental attitude are the prime considerations. A man must be ready.

"The man who decides to stay in the service is entitled to 480 hours training, giving him the opportunity to adjust to the workaday world, a chance to refresh himself in what is happening in his career field. We want to take care of the returnee no matter where his future may lie."

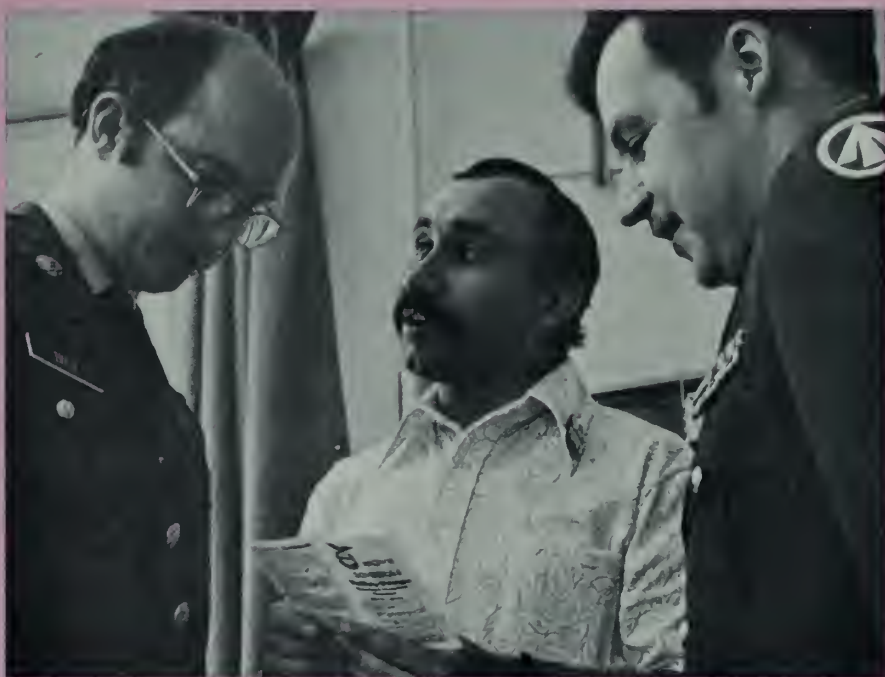
The Team. Members of the hospital team are ready to help the returnee and his family make the adjustment, to help him find his place in the world he left so long ago.

"Communication is the key. Each team member knows his own task and responsibility," COL Rezendes concluded. "I deal with a few at the top of the pyramid and they in turn deal with their staffs. We only involve those who are needed. It's true we've overlooked some things, left some gaps. No plan or organization is 100 percent effective. But I feel we've come pretty close this time."

The choppers touch down one at a time. Flashbulbs flare. An anxious father and brother rush to the side of their exhausted loved one. An ambulance moves into the gap left in the crowd by the MPs. One man was now home. From the door of the other chopper, a smiling captain raced along with the man who put it all together at Valley Forge, Colonel (Dr.) Philip A. Deffer, hospital commander. The returning soldiers who had waited for so long got into a sedan to be whisked away. Operation Homecoming was finally underway.

“... mature,
understanding,
sympathetic ...

The Men Behind the Families



Visiting his brother at Valley Forge, Juan Rodriguez talks things over with the Rodriguez family FSAO, CPT Kenneth C. Roy, and escort SP4 William Doub.

“I DON’T KNOW what we would have done without him!”

The young Army wife was describing her Family Services and Assistance Officer (FSAO). And she wasn’t alone in her feelings.

“There aren’t words to describe our appreciation for what he’s done,” declared the brother of one of the returning servicemen. He too was talking about his family’s FSAO.

As soon as a man was declared missing in action or captured the word went out from the Department of the Army Casualty Division. Needed! One FSAO—mature, understanding, sympathetic—who can assist the next of kin.

The DA 41 Emergency Data Card was pulled along with the man’s records. After review, basic information on the man and his family was forwarded to the Army area headquarters nearest the next of kin. From there the request and information moved to the nearest Class I Army installation or post.

The men finally chosen as FSAOs came from a variety of career fields. Lieutenant Colonel Clifford E. Skoglund was executive officer at Natick Laboratories, MA; Lieutenant Colonel George H. Arnold was engineer

adviser to the Connecticut National Guard in New London, CT; Captain Kenneth C. Roy was a member of the Eastern Area, Military Traffic Management and Terminal Service in Brooklyn, NY.

Each man still pulled his regular duties but was on call 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Percentagewise the time involved with the families would be minimal, the rewards great.

“Was I excited when I found out Freddy [Private Ferdinand Rodriguez] was on the list,” CPT Roy related. “Over the past couple of years I guess I’ve really become personally involved.”

CPT Roy had taken over the Rodriguez family from a departing FSAO. But it didn’t take him long to get involved. The only barrier was language.

“The afternoon we got word Freddy would be in the first group to be returned to Clark Air Base in the Philippines I dashed right over,” the captain explained. “What an agonizing experience. The only one home was the mother and she only spoke Spanish. My French didn’t help much. Here I had good news and just couldn’t get her to

understand. Finally in desperation I ran out and got a cab driver to come and interpret for me.”

LTCs Arnold and Skoglund worked for the same family but the only time they met was at the hospital after the man’s return. Before that they had only spoken on the telephone. Both men assisted Captain George Wanat’s family: LTC Arnold, the captain’s parents and LTC Skoglund, Mrs. Wanat.

For both men it started much the same way.

“I received the original MIA notification in April,” LTC Arnold remembered. “And from there on it was just one thing after another. You’re the link between the Army and the family and it’s up to you to build confidence, trust and rapport.”

“I guess that was my greatest reward,” LTC Skoglund interjected. “. . . When Mrs. Wanat placed her trust in me as the Army’s representative.”

There was little doubt the rapport was there.

“Colonel Arnold has really gone out of his way to be nice to us,” said CPT Wanat’s mother, “His wife prayed right along with us all the

time. She took George (CPT Wanat) on as part of their family."

"He's certainly not the cut-and-dried person with no feeling you usually expect," the father added. "He's the most wonderful person in this world. He stayed near the phone 24 hours a day."

"One day when he went out to wash the car and his wife wanted to vacuum the carpet they were so afraid they'd miss the phone they had a neighbor call over just to make sure the ring could be heard above the vacuum cleaner."

But the FSAOs were more than messenger boys. They made many visits a month, counseled and found the names and addresses of men who had served with the captives so


the families could contact them. They helped with forms so they could try to get letters and packages through, took families to meetings and briefings for the next-of-kin and finally were able to make the announcement liberation was close at hand.

"We watched the news constantly," LTC Arnold stated. "And then there it was. The list was officially released and George's name was on it."

For the most part the trips to the hospitals with the FSAOs were uneventful. The stress of months and years was about to be relieved and the families could hardly believe it. Motel and mess arrangements had

been made by the time the family arrived and all that was left was to get them settled for the big night. The FSAO's job was about finished but lasting friendships would not soon be broken.

"I didn't want to push my way in," LTC Arnold said. "But the family insisted we meet—and guess what? I found he was interested in sailboating like I am so it looks like we might build a small one together."

The FSAOs were ready to continue aiding the families in case their loved ones never returned. Meanwhile they helped family members by instilling confidence and courage to act on their own. 

"There Was Hell Around The Office"

"It was like talking to somebody out of the grave—somebody you really didn't expect back," said Staff Sergeant Charles Cox. The "grave" was a prisoner of war camp in South Vietnam. The somebody was Army Captain George Wanat, Jr.

SSG Cox works with the Casualty Branch at Fort Hamilton, NY. One of his jobs is keeping the Family Services and Assistance Officer there informed on the status of the returnees for which the Hamilton team is responsible.

"I was the admin NCO for Team 47, ARVN Advisors when I was in Nam. CPT Wanat was with the team. He was one of the really great guys I met over there."

When SSG Cox finished his tour he knew CPT Wanat was a prisoner. When the captain was released Cox was among the first to know. Word came in an ironic twist that verges on the weird. "I was the one who made out the morning report showing him as a MIA and I was the one who notified the Family Assistance Office that he was a known returnee . . . so I guess you could

say I sent him and brought him back . . . , on paper anyway."


Cox thinks the team he served with in Vietnam was the greatest. "We were like one big family. We've all kept in contact with each other and now that CPT Wanat is out it's great. He and I were sitting talking about it. . . . It's kind of hard to explain when you're in a clean setting and enjoying good food to look back at that mosquito-ridden, rat-infested joint where the breeze blew through the walls and say 'Jeez, those were good times.' Yes, you'd have to be nuts to think like that but damn it, some of them were good times."

Casualty Branch NCOs come in contact with people who are and have every right in the world to be emotional. A lot of guys might not like the pressure but Cox wouldn't trade his job. "You're actually trying to help people in matters that have a direct bearing on their lives. How you perform is reflected in the attitudes of many of the next of kin and dependents. They deserve the best help and we give it to them."

That attitude caused Cox to

be in the right place when his friend was released. "When I got the word on CPT Wanat the first night they started releasing names I nearly had a heart attack. First Army called and gave us a few names but CPT Wanat's wasn't one of them. Then they called with two more and he still wasn't on the list. I said 'Wouldn't you know it—the one guy I really want to find out about and nothing yet.' At that moment the phone rang and damned if the first name wasn't his."

"I called the Family Assistance Office and told them I've got a buddy coming out so don't worry about information—I've got a personal interest in this guy. For the next 10 minutes there was just all kinds of hell-raising around my office . . . I was raising it."

Sergeant Cox has one last memory which perhaps tells why he felt so strongly about his buddy. "The day CPT Wanat was captured I was ready to go on the same mission. The colonel called me back and said, 'Forget this one. I have a little job for you to do' . . . I didn't go . . . Who knows . . .?" 

They All Wanted Chocolate

"THE ONLY FOOD we carried with us was a diet drink that's like a milk shake. They all wanted chocolate—and they loved it."

Major Larry Grabhorn was there . . . he knows. The 34-year-old Indianapolis native is an expert in aerospace medicine. He went into Saigon to help get the men out. He thinks it's the most rewarding experience of his life. Specially trained to diagnose symptoms and treat patients in high altitude environments, MAJ Grabhorn is a career doctor. He commanded the medical battalion with the 101st in Vietnam and he related to the returnees in a personal manner.

"I wanted to help them in any way I could. Fortunately my specialty was needed."

Larry had a front row seat for the entire C-9 Nightingale evacuation mission. He's articulate and gave several insights into the trip.

"Aerospace doctors are needed to treat problems which are complicated by altitude—for example, lung gas expansion, oxygen hypoxia or even vertigo. Fortunately on the trip none of these occurred.

"As a matter of fact my experiences in military medicine were more important on this trip. A service doctor is used to the sight of soldiers with psychological and physiological problems. I was prepared by my training to understand the problems these guys might have.

"I didn't go up to Loc Ninh but when the delay in the negotiations developed and the choppers came back I really felt for the returnees. They saw the birds come and then leave again. That must have been rough on them.

"As it turned out they took it in stride . . . They're tough and I guess they're used to setbacks."

"My number one job was to check to see if each man could stand the flight. If not, he would go to the 3d Field Hospital in Saigon. Thank God, they all flew.

"My first impression was that they were all thin and sunburned. They had been held under triple canopy for most of their captivity so the exposure to the sun was definitely recent.

"I don't know for a fact if they had any communicable diseases or not, yet I find it hard to believe that some would escape malaria. We'll just have to test to find out.

"One interesting thing they did mention was that they had received medical care from what they supposed to be doctors. The care was in the form of diet supplementation and malaria treatment. They were treated both orally and by injections.

"In case you're wondering, not one of them mentioned acupuncture.

"About all we know about their diet now is that it was primarily vegetable with some pork fat . . . Nobody mentioned fish . . .

"One man told me he had done 300 deep knee bends on the day of release. If he wasn't pulling my leg, that's really something.

"I would expect they had sufficient exercise. Their posture and mobility were good.

"There was no mention of any written diaries but I suspect they kept very accurate mental notes.

"None of them talked about learning Vietnamese during captivity and their language indicated that they had previous communication with other English-speaking persons.

"Although I don't think they all knew each other, there was an obvious military chain of command. Major Schrupp was in command, it was evident.

"I don't know exactly what they had in the little black cloth bags they brought out but many of them were putting on watches and class rings. I even saw a wallet. It seems the VC had a pretty reliable collection point . . . The watches even worked.

"One man said his glasses were taken but I suppose that was to deny him the sharp glass or the reflection capability of the lenses.

"They were all in great spirits. The flight to Clark was great. They were really something.

"I've seen them since we got back and they're looking good. They were eating filets the last time I saw them."

MAJ Grabhorn is in for the duration of the project. He wouldn't have it any other way. "This is where I belong."



MAJ Grabhorn

One Wife Tells Her Story



"I wept.

"I knew Donald wasn't among the first few coming home but I sat in front of the television at 3:30 in the morning and wept," said Andrea Rander, wife of Sergeant First Class Donald J. Rander.

Happiness was written all over her face as she recalled that Monday morning early in February when the first American returnees disem-

barked at Clark Air Base in the Philippines.

"Saturday I woke up to the news that a list of the first 142 men coming home had been released. Wow! I couldn't wait for official word so I called the Pentagon and was told Donald wasn't on the list. That hit me for a moment. I'd been so sure. . . . I'd even bought valentines.

"I can't say it didn't matter but

I wanted so much to see the men arrive at Clark. When I heard they would be showing the return live at 3 a.m. Monday I set the alarm and got up so I could watch. I just sat there and wept through the whole thing. It was so moving just to see how proud they were when they stepped off the airplane after all they'd been through.

"And when that last plane came in, I really caught my breath. . . . Donald was captured in the south. I'd heard that conditions there were more deplorable than in the north and you just don't want to believe if you have someone there. But the difference was evident."

Andrea Rander has been a "widow" since February '68. In those years little Page has grown from a toddler to a lively 7-year-old and big sister Lysa has become a sophisticated teenager involved with boys and dates.

But more is different. There's a new apartment, new furniture and two cats. "Donald doesn't like cats," Andrea related, "but if that's the only problem we have I hope it's that simple."

Changes. How did it all begin?

"Donald was in Hue during the 1968 offensive. He called me in January and assured me everything was normal, that there was nothing to be concerned about but he sounded apprehensive. He told me he'd be getting in touch soon. I usually got several tapes or letters each week. The following week I didn't get any.

"As we watched the offensive build on television my concern also grew. I tried not to get upset but I did . . . the silence was too much.

"After the first week and still no word—not even from the Army—I knew something was wrong. Then on February 9, a representative from the Army came from Fort Holabird, MD, to tell me at work that Donald had been listed as missing in action. He apologized for the delay but said communications from Donald's location had been cut and they'd just heard that morning.

"It wasn't a matter of adjusting.

. . . I didn't think I'd have to. . . . I didn't think I'd be able to. . . . I just knew Donald wasn't dead. He may have been in danger but he wasn't dead.

"I began to fantasize. I'd watched a film 2 weeks before about how a soldier in Southeast Asia during World War II had escaped and hid in a church steeple. All this went through my mind as happening to Donald. Then I thought maybe a family had taken him in and hidden him. I knew he'd be found soon. For 4 weeks the children and I hung in there waiting. Then the telephone rang.

"The call came March 8th. . . . They'd changed Donald's status to 'prisoner of war'. . . . He'd been with a group of men who'd been captured. Two of them escaped and brought back the word: Donald was safe but a captive. It was then I realized I had to make an adjustment. Yet I still felt the next thing would be his release and I *knew* it couldn't be far away. That kept me going the first year through all the ups and downs. I still felt Donald would be coming home soon.

"Finally, at the end of that first year my real adjustment took place. It was so very difficult, if it hadn't been for the help of the military I don't know what would have happened.

"The Army has been a valuable source of information concerning Donald. Right at the beginning I was assigned a family assistance officer (FAO)—they called them survival officers then.

"My FAO worked with me constantly. If I ever felt I had to talk or just wanted information I knew he would tell me if he had it . . . he didn't mind. He was always there whenever there were problems.

"I guess the biggest problem was the car. When I wanted to sell our old one I found I didn't have a power of attorney and the car was registered in both Donald's and my name. I called my FAO and turned the problem over to him. I don't know what he did and I didn't ask any questions. All I know is he took care of everything.

"On another occasion I had some minor problems when I moved into these apartments. I felt it was a racial matter but I didn't want to accuse anybody so I went to my FAO. He got me an appointment with the legal assistance people at Fort Holabird.

"We discussed the problem, went over the lease, and they advised me that if I encountered any more harassment to let them know—they'd take care of it. I didn't have occasion to do that but it surely was a relief to know they were there.

"When the National League of Families meetings started in Washington and on other special occasions the Army provided transportation—either my FAO's private car or a military sedan.

"Captain James Rumgay was my FAO for the last 2 years. He was really helpful . . . Nothing ruffled him, not even when Donald's name came out on the list. He was always there when you needed him and usually had the information you wanted. . . . There was a great warmth and understanding that developed—something only someone in our situation could ever know.

"The National League of Families came together just when it was needed most. It was something we needed desperately. I met other wives there—women who've become close personal friends. For a long time I sat here isolated, alone, feeling I was the only one but knowing there must be others in the same situation and having no way to contact them. The League helped.

"I remember calling one woman who said she'd just been sitting there waiting to talk with someone. She had a feeling her husband was still alive in spite of what everyone else said. I told her of my feeling about Donald and we consoled each other. Her husband came home after 5½ years. I know mine will too!

Andrea Rander is clearly confident. The valentine shows it. The fluffy red what-not which awaits his arrival says it all. On its face is the inscription: "I'm ready for you."

Where The Boys Went

LTC Bob Chick

IN AUSTRALIA, R&R meant different things to different people. To Evelyn Barrett, a young Australian girl, it meant dating almost 300 American servicemen in 2 years. To Bill and Wendy Rooney it meant meeting and later marrying. To Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thornley R&R meant entertaining 600 servicemen and women on their 140-acre dairy farm in New South Wales.

And to 280,000 U.S. service people who visited the land down under from Vietnam, R&R meant 6 days of girls, sightseeing, swimming, hunting—you name it and GIs did it in Australia.

Army Corporal David Miller, 22, was on the first R&R flight to Australia in October 1967. He found a hotel, then called his parents in Jackson, MI. "You know, the call was put through in 5 minutes," he remembers. "There sure are a lot of beautiful girls here. I've been all over America and I've never seen so many lovely girls. This is the first time I've seen miniskirts."

Why the boys went is clear enough in a view of this beach not far from Sydney. Australia's resort shorelines are noted for sun, surf and not bad odds.







Girls and a phone call home may have been CPL Miller's first order of business but then he headed for the nearest Sydney pub. "I'd heard so much about Australian beer I had to try one," he said. He of course tried several.

Between the time Corporal Miller arrived in Australia until R&R there ended in late 1971 Miss Evelyn Barrett, a Sydney secretary, dated U.S. servicemen nearly every night of the week. She remembers they "just wanted to go out and have a good time and forget about 'Nam.'"

Evelyn preferred to meet them on their second or third night in Australia though because "they just went wild the first night and they had to get *that* out of their system." After *that*, they "always dressed well and were very polite—never forgot their manners," she

recalls.

Of R&R she remembers making three trips to the Sydney zoo in one week, each time with a different boy. She remembers one soldier who cried on her shoulder for fear of being killed in Vietnam. And she remembers dancing until 3 a.m. and getting up the next morning to work as a government clerk. A stuffed koala bear named Patrick, a clock radio and a toy dog that plays music help her remember the days of R&R.

Dating Service. Evelyn met boys by registering with the Australian-American Association (AAA), a civic and social organization set up in 1936 to foster friendly relations between the two countries. And foster it did.

Miss Sandie Todrin, an AAA hostess, describes R&R as a "heaven-sent opportunity for the girls of



Charlie and Doris Thornley look back through one of their picture albums. For 600 American servicemen and women their dairy farm, far left, was everything Kings Cross wasn't.



A week in Sydney, on the other hand, was not like R&R on the farm. The skyline shows this is a modern city from its distinctive harborside opera house to the zoo Evelyn Barrett visited three times in one week.



Quick, Get the Net

Between 1967 and late 1971, about 280,000 U.S. servicemen and women visited the land of kangaroos and koalas while on R&R from Vietnam. Their hosts in the land down under, members of the Australian-American Association, remember those days of R&R with fond—and funny—memories.

They recall there were three activities soldiers enjoyed most—dating girls, swimming at the beach and taking trips in the country.

They also recall soldiers with more innovative ways of spending their 6 days in Australia:

Several met their fiancées from the States and were married in Australia.

One really rested and recuperated. He stayed in his hotel room, took four showers a day and wallowed in the luxury of clean sheets and air conditioning.

Another insisted on visiting Tasmania, a tiny island off the southern coast of Australia, solely because it had a strange name.

A GI musician asked to play a house organ and wasn't satisfied when offered the use of a church organ. A house organ was located and he played his way through R&R.

But perhaps the strangest R&R was spent by a young enlisted man who bought a butterfly net and spent 6 days chasing Australian butterflies.

Sydney,” where women outnumber men. Sydney men weren't particularly happy about the nine flights of servicemen that arrived in Australia each week at the peak of the program but that didn't stop dozens of girls from being at the R&R Center to meet American soldiers.

Girls registered with AAA for dating, sightseeing or home visits, Sandie explained, and they were instructed to let the men decide what they wanted to do.

Men on R&R were instructed, according to Sandie, that they couldn't drive a car. The reasons: Australians drive on the left; steering wheels are on the right; and more important, it's dangerous driving with your tongue hanging through the steering wheel while you're watching the mini-skirted girls.

Some wives flew from the States to meet their husbands; Wacs and Nurses came from Vietnam; and hundreds of Australian girls attended the twice-weekly AAA mixers, Sandie recalls. It added up to fun and relaxation for the R&Rers and tremendous profits for the businessmen—and women—of Kings Cross, Sydney's anything-goes section.

Kings Cross was night life and souvenirs and bars and girls and everything GIs seldom if ever enjoyed in Vietnam. It was clean sheets and air conditioning and everything. Well, almost everything.

Far From the Crowd. Kings Cross wasn't what Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thornley offered their visitors from Vietnam. The Thornleys' sprawling dairy farm 20 miles from Sydney was peace and quiet. It was a prayer

before each meal, homemade desserts, a chance to think, throw an Australian boomerang or drive a tractor.

The Thornleys had only one spare bedroom but its beds were seldom vacant. When R&R guests arrived they were told, “This is your home. Do what you want to.” There was always plenty of ice cream, cake and cookies in Mrs. Thornley's kitchen when visitors weren't too busy sleeping, wandering around the farm, horse-back riding, watching television or milking cows.

The Thornleys, who knew the visiting soldiers as “Yanks,” enjoyed their fellowship and say, “There isn't one we wouldn't welcome back into our home.” Men from every state except Alaska visited the Thornleys. Since then the couple has traveled in the U.S. and phoned or visited almost 200 of the R&R guests and their families.

Why would an Australian farm family entertain 600 American servicemen? Years before Vietnam, Charlie, a former Royal Australian Air Force pilot, traveled in the U.S. with his crew. “Everywhere we went we were treated courteously and hospitably.” That's one reason why 20 years later he opened his doors to “Yanks.” And according to Charlie there's another reason: “Because of America Communism isn't in Australia.”

Today for Mrs. Thornley R&R memories are a bulging guest book and photo album and dozens of Christmas cards from the States each year. “We miss the Yanks,” she'll tell you.

Among the Thornleys' guests were officers, enlisted men, Wacs and Nurses. Most were single but several married couples enjoyed the farm hospitality for a few or all of their 6 days in Australia.

R&R Romance. Mr. and Mrs. Bill Rooney were not husband and wife when they met in Australia during Bill's R&R in May 1968. Bill didn't even meet Wendy until his second day in-country. Wendy, a volunteer R&R hostess, was eating with some friends in the Chevron Hotel when Bill walked in and they started talking. It wasn't until his third night in country that First Lieutenant Bill Rooney, a “duster” platoon leader in the 5th Battalion, 2d Artillery at Long Binh, took the cute secretary on a date.

“We dated until I had to leave,” he recalls, and “she took me to the places that weren't clip joints—nice restaurants, a football game.” Wendy remembers their first few days together as “very enjoyable. After all, if I had a brother I'd like someone to take him in hand and show him the nice places and let him meet a typical Australian family.”

Bill and Wendy certainly weren't madly in love—“just good friends”—when he returned to Vietnam. He admits having “fond feelings for her and I corresponded with her from Vietnam and later from the States.”

After his tour in 'Nam Bill returned home to Delmar, NY, a suburb of Albany, and soon began working on his masters degree in Marine Geology and Oceanography at Duke University. He and Wendy continued corresponding and 13 months after they'd met in Sydney



Bill and Wendy Rooney are back in Australia now. They like it there—and may decide to stay.

Wendy flew to the U.S. Did she come to see Bill? "Yes, but I had a few others lined up too," she says with a smile. While Bill studied for his MA at Duke Wendy worked as a secretary in the zoology department and "it was during that year we fell in love," Bill remembers. In all Wendy stayed in the U.S. for 18 months.

In Sydney, nearly 3 years after their first meeting, Wendy and Bill became Mr. and Mrs. William Rooney. That was 1971. Today they live in a comfortable two bedroom condominium and Bill, now a marine science consultant, conducts oceanographic surveys for an Australian consulting firm. "The job is one I couldn't get in the States because I didn't have enough experience," he says.

He wears his hair a bit longer these days and he's developed an Australian accent but he says, "Adjusting to the Australian way of life was remarkably easy. The Australians accept anyone with open arms as long as they're not boisterous in the typical tourist fashion. I feel very much a part of the scene here in Sydney."

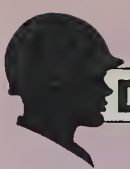
Wendy works as a secretary and accountant. She enjoys "both Australia and America for different rea-

sons but your home country is where you feel the strongest ties." She says Bill will make the decision where they'll live in the future. "What makes him happy, providing we can have enough money in the bank to return in time of sickness or emergency" is what matters to her.

The Rooneys' future is indefinite but as Bill says, "We're enjoying life here right now. We're thinking about returning to the States in another year or so to continue school but it's so terrific in Sydney we could easily settle here permanently."

To Wendy and Bill Rooney R&R was the beginning of a new life. To Evelyn Barrett it was dinner, dancing and dating six and sometimes seven nights a week. To Sandie Todrin R&R was pouring champagne, arranging dates and providing an understanding ear for thousands of Vietnam veterans away from home. And to Charlie and Doris Thornley it was a way of expressing gratitude.

To the thousands of American soldiers and Wacs and Nurses who traveled to the land down under R&R was—well—maybe you know because you were one of them.



Fort Bragg, NC--A memorial fund in honor of the 14 Golden Knights who were killed in an aircraft accident March 8 is being established by the Braxton Bragg Chapter, Association of the United States Army (AUSA), with the cooperation of Fort Bragg officials. A committee comprised of Golden Knights, Fort Bragg and AUSA officials will determine the specific purpose for which donated funds will be utilized. Presently under consideration are the establishment of a scholarship fund for dependents of deceased Golden Knights; a memorial for Golden Knights killed in accidents; or the establishment of a

Golden Knights' trophy room or case. The aircraft accident which took the lives of the 14 Golden Knights occurred between Siler City and Silk Hope, NC, as the team was on its way for a recruiting tour in Kansas City, KS. All were members of the U.S. Army Parachute Team, 11 of whom comprised a highly skilled parachute demonstration team. The decision to establish the fund was prompted by the worldwide reaction to the news of the crash and the many donation offers. Those desiring to make donations are asked to send their contributions directly to the Braxton Bragg Chapter, AUSA, P.O. Box 36, Fort Bragg, NC 28307, designated for the Golden Knights Memorial Fund.



Indianapolis, IN--The regular troops at Fort Sill, OK, were probably surprised enough to see a block of Army Reservists arrive for their "Summer Camp" in the dead of winter. But the annual training increment for the 323d General Hospital Inkster, MI, and the 394th Station Hospital from Grand Rapids, MI, had an extra surprise in some familiar faces in the infirmary and the chow line. SP4 Ike Blesset (with spatula) is better known not for his facility as an Army cook but as a utility outfielder for the Detroit Tigers. The 123d ARCOM Hospital Units are the first units in the Fifth Army area to attend Annual Training.

Fort Jackson, SC--The Army's new Station of Choice Program guarantees an enlisting soldier the station and the job of his choice. But one Fort Jackson soldier got an additional bonus. Private Carlos Arturet has been assigned as a chaplain's assistant in the 2d BCT Brigade. What's the bonus? The man he will be assisting is his father, Chaplain (CPT) Antonio Arturet. "I joined the Army under the Station of Choice program because I wanted to continue my education," the younger Arturet said. "This program gave me the chance to stay with my family and attend night school." He decided to be a chaplain's assistant because "I always dreamed of working with my father."

Fort Lee, VA--A blonde, blue-eyed Wac took top honors over 17 of her male fellow students in the Noncommissioned Officers Education System (NCOES) Basic Course to become the Distinguished Graduate of Class 73-5 (Armorer/Unit Supply Specialist NCO Basic). Graduation exercises took place Jan. 18. SP4 Kathleen E. White, the only woman in her NCOES class, completed the 10-week Basic Course with the highest academic average in the class--96.9.

Cuyahoga Falls, OH--SFC David Hack who rocked the recruiting world last year with his unusual approach to his job including a custom painted Corvette has added a new twist to his recruiting campaign. After raffling off the Corvette at an auto show recently, Hack went to a smaller version of his famous recruiting mobile (see SOLDIERS Nov 72)--a customized VW with a Rolls Royce grill. Hack's new car sports the red, white and blue paint job and the slogan he made famous around Cuyahoga Falls, "SGT Hack wants you."



Fort Bragg, NC--The 82d Aviation Battalion, 82d Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, NC, packed up four of its best pilots and sent them off to sea. The battalion hoped that the 268th Marine Light Helicopter Squadron, 29th Marine Airlift Group could give "sea legs" to some traditional land lubbers. Spouting incoherent jargon about having their "feet wet", being "carrier qualified" and flying "Delta and Charley" patterns lead the battalion personnel to believe the sea

air had corroded the pilots' brains. After all who could imagine what being "padlocked" or "sweet and sour oranges" had to do with flying. As it turned out First Lieutenant Thomas Minihan, Chief Warrant Officers James Journey, Billy Walker and Michael Brown had not been brain-washed in the brine after all. Their principal instructors Major Mike J. Barkibich, 29th Marine Airlift Group and Captain Jim D. Bell, 167th Marine Light Helicopter Squadron, had just given them thorough training to include an indoctrination in Navy/Marine terminology.

Schweinfurt, Germany--Nine men of the 1st Brigade of the 3d Infantry Division are taking part in an ambitious professional training program in the Schweinfurt, Germany community. In conjunction with a large ball-bearing factory, Kugelfischer, the GIs, soon to return to civilian life and lacking a readily marketable skill, are undergoing a six-week training period with expert supervision which will ultimately turn them into skilled welders.

West Point, NY--When most cars slam into a wall the crunch is felt in the bumper and the pocket book. Yet when the Cadet Engineering Forum's 1966 Mustang rammed into a steel barrier last summer it got a national prize for the bumper and the concept may help save drivers from the "fender bender" bite in the wallet. The United States Military Academy's Engineering Forum was notified recently that the energy-absorption bumper designed by Cadet Tom Shook, Company D-4, was recognized the best entry in the five-mile per hour crash test in the Urban Vehicle Design Competition last August. Some 75 schools across the Nation were represented at the competition at the General Motors Proving Grounds near Detroit with 40 cars competing.

It's Called Reorganization
But People Are the Key

Army Takes On New Look

SFC D. Mallicoat

CHANGE AND RESPONSE are the password and countersign for today's Army. The end of the draft, the rapidly decreasing size of the active Army and the need for greater reliance on combat-ready reserve components have set the stage. The Army is responding.

Stateside that response takes the form of a massive reshuffling. The main goal: improved efficiency. For the soldier in the field the most it will mean at first is the possible inconvenience of reassignment and learning some new abbreviations. The end result should be a better Army with improved combat capabilities.

In April 1972 a special study group was tasked with finding ways to improve readiness, training, materiel and equipment acquisition management and soldier support—especially in health and personnel areas. The plan which evolved was announced January 11 at a Pentagon news conference.

"... This is not a panacea for all ills," Secretary of the Army Robert F. Froehlke commented. "Organizations can create problems—people solve them."

Yet in the reorganization people are part of the problem. Some 15,000 military and civilian spaces are being cut and numbers more transferred. For the most part military cuts will come about through normal attrition. But it's a different story for civilians.

Where jobs are cut civilian employees will be entitled to benefits under the Department of Defense Stability of Employment Program, Civil Service Commission Displaced Employee Program and Reemployment Priority List. They will receive first consideration in filling vacancies where they are now employed. Also, local offices of the Civil Service Commission, State Employment Service and private businesses are being asked to aid in finding jobs. And it's been reported the Army may receive orders to transfer about 10,000 military jobs to civil service—a move expected to cushion the cutback. Travel and transportation costs will be allowed for career employees who must relocate.

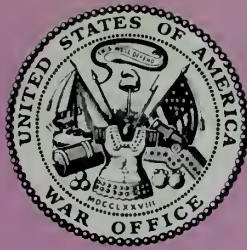
To keep things flowing smoothly a Personnel Coordination Center will monitor all military and civilian personnel actions associated with reorganization and provide answers to questions which arise from the changes. The center will be staffed by representatives from the Office of Personnel Operations (both officer and enlisted directorates), Director of Civilian Personnel, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel and the U.S. Army Personnel Information System Command.

How the Plan Works. Continental Army Command (CONARC) and the Combat Developments Command (CDC) will be discontinued effective July 1, 1973. During the ensuing 6 months a transition period will exist scheduled to bring about final disestablishment by December 31, 1973. At the same time two new field headquarters will be created: Forces Command (FORSCOM) and the Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC). But the new commands will not replace CONARC and CDC, only their functions. Each entity will have its own unique role in the new Continental Army (CONUSA) structure.

Under this structure installation commanders will take on new importance. The Continental Armies are being taken out of the chain of command and Third Army is being eliminated altogether. This will place all major Army posts one step closer to Department of the Army. And in some cases, such as the new Army Club Management Agency being set up at Fort Lee, VA, a commander can deal directly with the DA agency.

Forces Command. FORSCOM's primary mission will be combat readiness—not only for the active Army but Army Reserve and Army National Guard. It will be devoted solely to training and readiness of operational combat and support forces in the United States.

Expected to be operational July 1, FORSCOM will be in command of all operational divisions and Strategic Army Forces (STRAF) units in the Continental United States. The



Impact of Army Reorganization, State by State

Alabama

Fort McClellan—Disestablish U.S. Army Chemical School.
Redstone Arsenal—SAFEGUARD Systems Command merged with SAFEGUARD Logistics Command.
Establish Readiness Group.

Arizona

Fort Huachuca—SAFEGUARD Communications Agency—Reduction-in-Force.

California

Fort MacArthur—Addition of Readiness Group.
Fort Ord/Hunter Liggett—Reduction of Combat Developments Experimentation Command Headquarters and reorganization of Experimental Brigade.
Presidio of San Francisco—Reduction of Headquarters, Sixth U.S. Army. Addition of Army Readiness Region and Readiness Group.
Incorporation of Letterman General Hospital into Health Services Command.
Transfer of communications-electronics function to Strategic Communication Command.
Establish U.S. Army Club Management Region Office.
Sierra Army Depot—Reduction in scope of activity.

Colorado

Rocky Mountain Arsenal—Addition of Army Readiness Region and Readiness Group.
Ent Air Force Base—Reduction of scope of SAFEGUARD communications and requirements for SAFEGUARD-dedicated personnel at Headquarters, U.S. Army Air Defense Command.
Pueblo Army Depot—Reduction in scope of activity.

District of Columbia

Forrestal Building: Pentagon; Tempos A, B and C; Hoffman Building; and various other locations in National Capital Region and Military District of Washington—
Transfer of personnel to Administration Center.
Department of Army Staff realignments.
Staff support activity realignments.
Field Operating Agency realignments.
The Surgeon General reorganization.
Establish Concepts Analysis Agency and merge with Strategic Tactical Analysis Group.

Georgia

Fort McPherson—Inactivate Third U.S. Army Headquarters.
Activate Headquarters Forces Command.
Atlanta Army Depot—Mission change and force reduction.
Addition of Army Readiness Region and Readiness Group.

Illinois

Fort Sheridan—Addition of Headquarters, U.S. Army Recruiting Command.
Reorganize Headquarters, 45th Air Defense Artillery Brigade into Group.
Establish Army Readiness Region and Readiness Group.
Joliet Army Ammunition Plant—Disestablish Ammunition Procurement and Supply Agency.
Rock Island Arsenal—Establish new Armaments Command.
Savannah Army Depot—Reduction in scope of activity.

Indiana

Fort Benjamin Harrison—Establish the Training and Doctrine Administration Center.
Jefferson Proving Ground—Increase level of activity.

Kansas

Fort Leavenworth—Establish Combined Arms Center.
Fort Riley—Establish ROTC Regional Headquarters.

Kentucky

Fort Knox—Establish ROTC Regional Headquarters.
Establish Army Readiness Region and Readiness Group.
Lexington Blue Grass Army Depot—Increase level of activity.

Maryland

Aberdeen Proving Ground—Personnel element to Military Personnel Center.
Relocate element from Chemical School.
Bethesda—Establish Concepts Analysis Agency.
Fort Holabird—Reorganize and relocate U.S. Army Intelligence Command to Fort Meade.
Fort Meade—Reduction of Headquarters, First U.S. Army.
Relocate Chaplains Board to Fort Hamilton/Wadsworth.
Reorganize Criminal Investigation Command element.
Relocate U.S. Military Academy Prep School from Fort Belvoir.
Establish U.S. Army Claims Service.
Relocate 1st Squadron, 6th Armored Cavalry Regiment, to Fort Bliss.
Relocate U.S. Army Intelligence Command from Fort Holabird.
Reorganize Headquarters, 35th Air Defense Artillery Brigade to Group.
Establish Army Readiness Region and Readiness Group.

Massachusetts

Fort Devens—Addition of Army Readiness Region and Readiness Group.

Michigan

Detroit—Army Tank/Automotive Command—
Transfer to materials handling equipment, industrial engines and construction equipment missions from Mobility Equipment Command of St. Louis by June 1975.
Selfridge Air Force Base (Detroit)—Establish Readiness Group.

Minnesota

Fort Snelling—Establish Readiness Group.

Missouri

St. Louis—Mobility Equipment Command converted to Troop Support Command with transfer of missions and materials handling equipment, industrial engines and construction equipment to Army Tank/Automotive Command.

Montana

Glasgow Air Force Base—SAFEGUARD reduction.
Malmstrom Air Force Base—SAFEGUARD reduction.

New Jersey

Fort Dix—Establish Army Readiness Region and Readiness Group.
Fort Monmouth—Relocate Headquarters Electronics Command from Philadelphia.
Picatinny Arsenal—Relocate Munitions Command to Rock Island Arsenal and redesignate as Armaments Command.

New Mexico

White Sands—SAFEGUARD reduction.

New York

Seneca Army Depot—Establish Readiness Group and reduced level of activity at the Depot.
Fort Hamilton/Wadsworth—Relocate Chaplains Board from Fort Meade.
Addition of Readiness Group.

North Carolina

Fort Bragg—Establish Readiness Group and ROTC Regional Headquarters.

North Dakota

Grand Forks—SAFEGUARD reduction.

Oklahoma

Fort Sill—Establish Readiness Group.

Oregon

Umatilla Army Depot—Reduce level of activity by end Fiscal Year 1974.

Pennsylvania

Indiantown Gap Military Reservation—Establish Readiness Group.
New Cumberland Army Depot—Relocate Logistics Doctrine, Systems and Readiness Agency to new Logistics Center at Fort Lee.
Philadelphia—Relocate Electronics Command element to Fort Monmouth and consolidate with Headquarters Electronics Command.
Oakdale—Establish Readiness Group.

Puerto Rico

Fort Buchanan—Establish Readiness Group.

South Carolina

Fort Jackson—Establish Readiness Group.

Texas

Fort Bliss—SAFEGUARD reduction.
Relocate 1st Squadron, 6th Armored Cavalry Regiment, from Fort Meade.
Fort Sam Houston—Reduce Headquarters, Fifth U.S. Army.
Establish Army Readiness Region and Readiness Group.
Establish Health Services Command.
Realign Criminal Investigations Command elements.
Establish U.S. Army Club Management Region Office.

Utah

Fort Douglas/Dugway Proving Ground—
Establish Readiness Group and transfer to Deseret Test Center command elements (now at Dugway) at Dugway Proving Ground.

Virginia

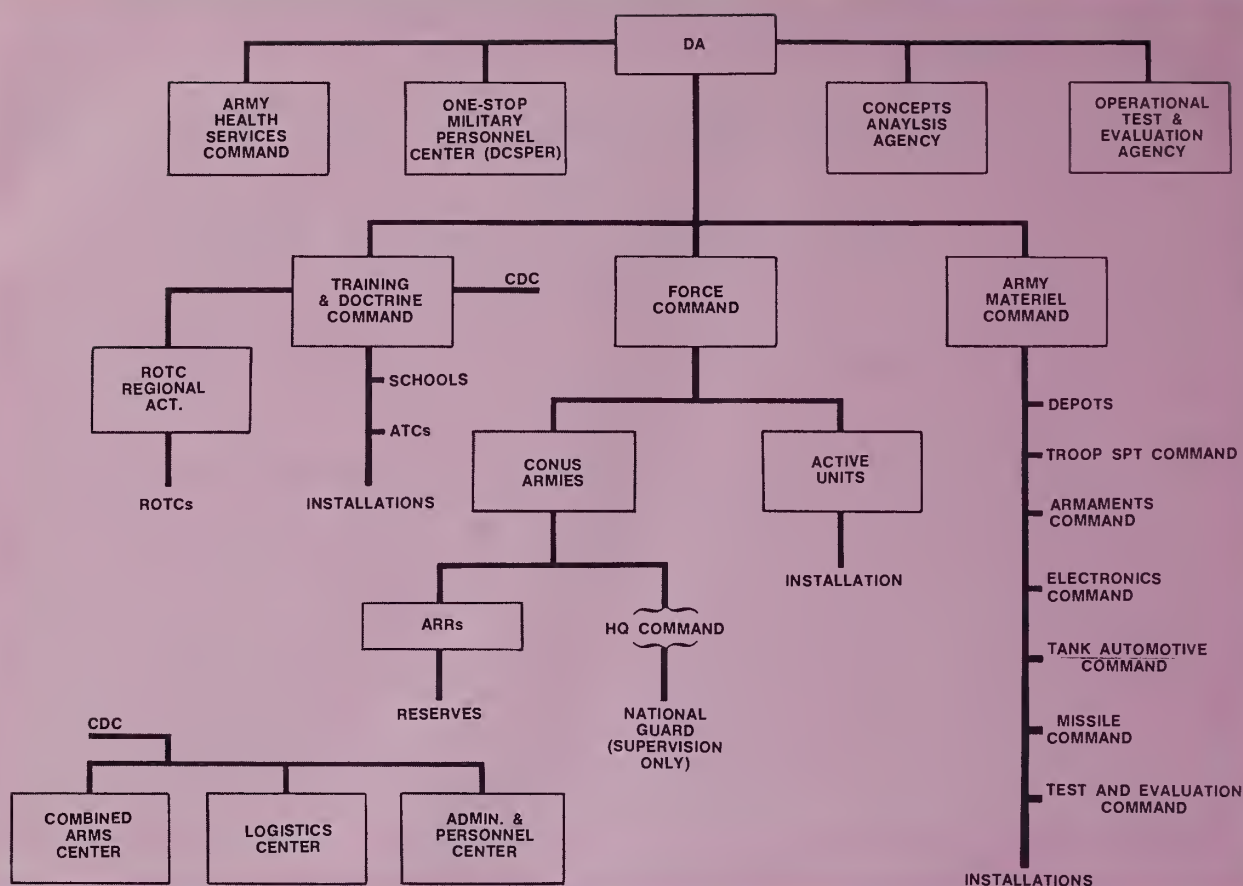
Alexandria/Arlington—(see District of Columbia)
Fort Belvoir—Disestablish Combat Developments Command.
Relocate U.S. Military Academy Prep School to Fort Meade.
Fort Lee—Establish Logistics Center.
Fort Monroe—Establish Headquarters Training and Doctrine Command.
Disestablish Continental Army Command.
Hampton—Relocate U.S. Army Recruiting Command to Fort Sheridan.

Washington

Fort Lewis—Establish Readiness Group.
Establish ROTC Regional Headquarters.

Wisconsin

Camp McCoy—Establish Readiness Group.



FORSCOM commander will also command all Army Reserve units and be responsible for readiness of the Army National Guard. The command will have about 225,000 active Army and 660,000 Reserve soldiers. Troops under FORSCOM will represent about 60 percent of total Army strength. The FORSCOM command will also employ 37,000 civilians. Its headquarters at Fort McPherson, GA, will be formed on the nucleus of Third Army.

Although active installations under FORSCOM will report directly to FORSCOM headquarters the FORSCOM commander will use the three remaining CONUSA Headquarters—First Army at Fort Meade, MD; Fifth Army, Fort Sam Houston, TX; and Sixth Army, Presidio of San Francisco, CA—to help him command and supervise the reserve components. The Army headquarters will command the Reserve units assigned to them and supervise training and readiness for the Army National Guard in their areas.

Each Army headquarters will be cut by one-half to two-thirds but some of the deposed spaces will be used to establish

nine Army Readiness Regions (AAR) to provide on-the-spot assistance to reserve components. The ARR will not command Army Reserve units but will provide training and readiness assistance only.

The ARR will be small, active Army elements with functional specialist and branch assistance teams and selected unit advisers. Most battalion-level advisers are being withdrawn from single Reserve units and placed in support teams to capitalize on their branch and functional expertise.

There will be few major structural changes in the Reserves but several training brigades of Army Reserve training divisions will be converted to maneuver training commands. In addition the FORSCOM commander will also provide direction and supervision to Army National Guard training.

Training and Doctrine Command. The Training and Doctrine Command, to be headquartered at Fort Monroe, VA, will control all individual schooling and training as well as development of combat equipment and organizations and better ways to use them.

TRADOC will merge the previously

separated CDC agencies with the service schools. As a result military education should be improved and the opportunity for fresh input to the combat development process increased. With basic and individual training as well as service schools under the same roof with the combat development process, teaching and doctrinal development can work hand in hand. Service schools will be responsible for analysis and development of tables of organization and equipment (TOE) through brigade levels. They will produce field manuals and publications and develop and examine proposals for new equipment and support requirements.

TRADOC will have a strength of about 180,000 military personnel—22 percent of the active force—and will employ 49,000 civilians. The command should be operative by July 1.

To provide mid-management assistance to the TRADOC commander in coordinating combat developments efforts three new functional centers will be created. These centers will be Army-wide focal points for the design and development of doctrine, organization, material requirements and functional systems. They will use TOEs developed by the schools and develop organizational and support concepts through corps level.

The Combined Arms Center will be at Fort Leavenworth, KS; the Logistics Center at Fort Lee, VA; and the Administration and Personnel Center at Fort Benjamin Harrison, IN. These centers will be responsible for curriculum and instructional consistency of the schools in their functional areas and will insure early integration of doctrine into service school instruction.

Managing ROTC. TRADOC will also manage the Army ROTC program through four regional activities, a change to the current system. The activities will be located at the ROTC summer camp sites: Fort Bragg, NC; Fort Riley, KS; Fort Knox, KY; and Fort Lewis, WA. Since ROTC is the source of 65 percent of the Army's second lieutenants great emphasis is placed on insuring the continuation of a viable program.

Regional activities will assure the 291 Senior and 623 Junior ROTC units will be grouped so no more than 15 detachments will be under the supervision of one officer. This arrangement will allow more frequent visits to ROTC campuses and improve ROTC management during the academic year as well as during summer training.

Installation Commanders. Under the new structure as noted before, one man-

agement layer—that of the Continental Armies—has been removed. This gives the installation commander a direct line to the major command and puts him one step closer to Department of the Army.

It's altogether possible a commander may be responsible for both FORSCOM and TRADOC units on his installation. In that case he may call upon the financial, logistical and technical assistance of the concerned commands to accomplish his mission. However, primary responsibility will be to the major command which has the larger activities on the post.

In addition, area boundaries based on population density and state or regional boundaries have been drawn to give installation commanders increased area support functions for reserve components, ROTC or other major command activities.

The installation commander will also benefit from aspects which don't involve FORSCOM or TRADOC. For example, the reorganization of club management at DA will allow him to call on the appropriate DA agency for technical assistance. At the same time he retains command of clubs and messes on his post.

Army Materiel Command (AMC) will continue as the Army's major command concerned with design, development, procurement, distribution, and support of modern, reliable combat and support materiel for U.S. forces. But certain organizational changes are being instituted to achieve substantial monetary savings in the future.

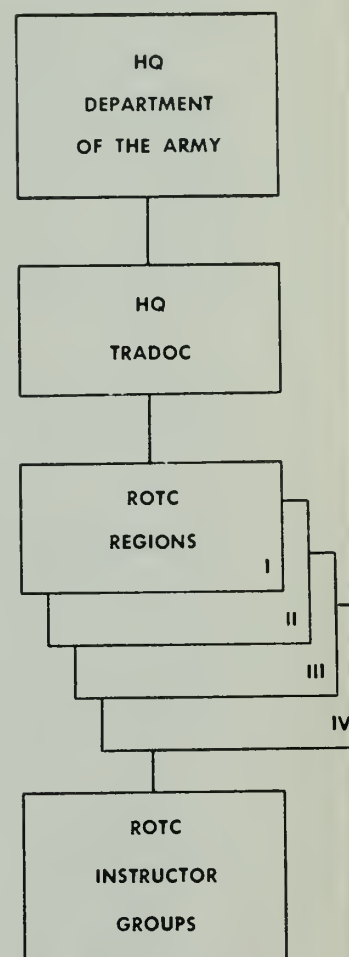
The Armaments Command at Rock Island, IL, will bring together activities now widely dispersed at Rock Island and Joliet, IL; Dover, NJ; Edgewood and Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD. This action will consolidate the Munitions Command and the Weapons Command—the guns and bullets people.

The consolidation at Fort Monmouth, NJ, of the splintered Electronics Command—presently headquartered at both Philadelphia and Fort Monmouth—will clear up management problems caused by the present separation of several large and important functions such as procurement and supply management from other important materiel management functions of the command.

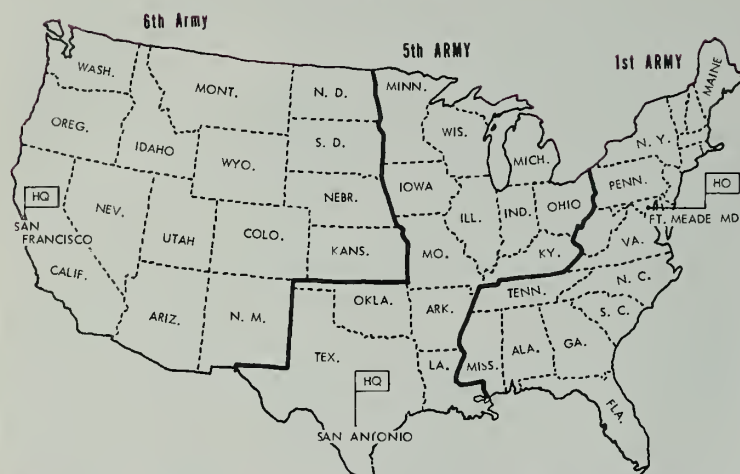
The conversion of the Mobility Equipment Command at St. Louis, MO, into the Troop Support Command will consolidate responsibilities now fragmented among several AMC field organizations.

The Army Depot System will be realigned

ROTC ORGANIZATION



CONUS ARMIES (AFTER REORGANIZATION)



to reflect managerial improvements and reduction of workload. Overhead and support functions at depots will be consolidated to permit specialization and concentration of depot maintenance and supply assignments. The Umatilla Army Depot in Oregon will be put on a standby basis.

AMC will suffer the hardest blow under the reorganization, losing approximately 7,000 civilian jobs. In addition, 500 military positions and 11,000 civilian jobs are expected to be moved in the AMC shuffle.

DA changes. The reorganization affects Department of Army as well as its major commands. Most importantly DA will reduce its involvement in day-to-day operations of the major commands. More than 800 spaces will be cut from the Army staff in the Pentagon and an additional 1,968 will be moved from headquarters to major operating commands or field operating agencies. This reduction will help DA plan, coordinate with the major commands, expedite decisions on priorities and resource allocation and establish controls for tasking commands.

To assist DA in decision-making a small Concepts Analysis Agency (CAA) and an Operational Test and Evaluation Agency (OTEA) are being established. The CAA will provide DA with a capability for evaluating requirements and alternatives for new systems, new force designs and materiel and operations concepts. The agency will incorporate the analytical resources of force design agencies in CDC already located in the Washington area so no physical movement will be required. CAA will actually be an expansion of the Strategic Tactical Analysis Group in Bethesda, MD.

The recently activated Operational Test and Evaluation Agency at Fort Belvoir, VA will provide independent analysis of operational tests in order to improve procurement and force management. CAA and OTEA will give DA the capability to assess procurement, force management and materiel systems recommended by the subordinate commands.

Health Services Command. Changes are also due in the health care field. All medical supervisory functions are to be consolidated from the Office of the Surgeon General, CONARC and the CONUSAs into an Army Health Services Command based at Fort Sam Houston, TX. This entity will provide a single manager for Army medical activities in the U.S.

The command will be organized to direct and supervise 45 Medical Area Commands (MEDDACs) through six regional coordinators. In most cases the MEDDACs will be the same as installation hospitals. At the same time other medical service schools and the Medical Training Center will merge into an Academy of Health Sciences under the Health Services Command.

One-Stop Personnel Center. The operational functions of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel (DCSPER), DA, will be reduced with the establishment of the Military Personnel Center in Alexandria, VA. This office is expected to be operational by June.

The center will combine personnel assignment, career planning, counseling and personnel-related functions into a one-step center for officer and enlisted personnel. The consolidation will centralize operations previously carried out at several different sites. A soldier wanting to see his records or discuss his future will now have to query one location only. In addition, this allows better use of automatic data processing equipment in handling personnel operations.

Additional Changes. The SAFEGUARD program is to be limited to one site as provided under international treaty and 1972 Congressional action. This requires consolidation of several activities and a cut in overall strength to support the site now under construction in North Dakota. In addition it will mean:

- a merger and cut in strength of the Army SAFEGUARD Systems Command and the SAFEGUARD Logistics Command at Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, AL;
- elimination of the SAFEGUARD Central Training Facility at Fort Bliss, TX;
- a reduction-in-force of Army Engineer

FORSCOM

FORCES COMMAND

MISSION

- Command STRAF forces and deployable USAR units in CONUS
- Direction and supervision of Army National Guard Training
- Army component commander of U.S. readiness command
- Commands forces oriented installations
- CONUS land defense and survival measures

TRADOC

TRAINING & DOCTRINE COMMAND

- Commander focuses on management of training base and accomplishment of combat developments

MISSION

- Commands
 - Army training centers
 - Service schools
 - Combat development functional centers
 - Training oriented installations supporting units and agencies
- Integrates functional centers
- Provides area support
- Provides direction for training and education programs
- Manages ROTC program

FORSCOM

TRADOC

INSTALLATIONS

- Installation commander is dominant figure in executing missions assigned by DA
- DA activities will support the commander in areas of club, mess, commissary, etc.
- Multi-functional installations will be commanded by the dominant element
- Installation controls resources of both commands

Division, Huntsville, AL, and Malmstrom, MT; Army SAFEGUARD Communication Agency, Fort Huachuca, AZ; and Army SAFEGUARD System Evaluation Agency, White Sands Missile Range, NM;

- Strategic Communications Command will be assigned responsibility for installation communications-electronics support throughout the Continental U.S.;

- Army Chemical Corps will be cut in size and eventually merged with the Army Ordnance Corps. The Army Chemical School at Fort McClellan, AL, will be eliminated;

- Reorganization of the Army Intelligence Command will continue with further manpower cuts and transfer of Intelligence Command Headquarters from Fort Holabird, MD, to Fort Meade, MD;

- The Army Criminal Investigation Command will be reshaped to eliminate intermediate headquarters and consolidate field agencies;

- Correctional specialists and treatment programs will be concentrated at the Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, KS, and at the Retraining Brigade, Fort Riley, KS.

- Army Club Management Agency will be established at Fort Lee, VA, to provide technical guidance and assistance in operating the Army club and mess system;

- Commissary operations will be improved through new management techniques developed by the Troop Support Agency at Fort Lee, VA;

- The U.S. Military Academy Prep School will move from Fort Belvoir, VA, to Fort Meade, MD;

- Recruiting Command Headquarters will move from Hampton Roads, VA, to Fort Sheridan, IL;

- The 1st Squadron, 6th Armored Cavalry Regiment will move from Fort Meade, MD, to Fort Bliss, TX;

- The 416th Signal Company and the 96th Civil Affairs Battalion will move from Fort Lee, VA, to Fort Bragg, NC;

- The 561st Composite Support Company will move from Fort Lee, VA, to Fort Lewis, WA;

- The 217th MP Detachment at Fort Holabird, MD will be deactivated and its personnel transferred to Fort Meade.

- Fort Holabird, MD will close June 30.

- Headquarters Battery, 2d Battalion, 65th ADA, in Van Nuys, CA, will be cut.

- The 45th ADA Brigade at Fort Sheridan, IL, will be reorganized into a group with no change in strength.



Some tips on planning for

Mobile Home Living

SP4 John Engelhart

IF YOU'RE thinking of buying or renting a mobile home, WAIT. Before you sign on the dotted line for a mortgage or lease better check out all the little details. Details like: VA regulations on the purchase, lot space availability, cost of insurance and the high cost of actually moving your mobile home.

These are just a few of many precautions you'll want to take when you consider living in a mobile home. There are many more—in fact, just as many as there would



Financing the Purchase— A Comparison

If you were to purchase a mobile home and wanted to finance \$10,000 of the cost you would be paying the following amounts:

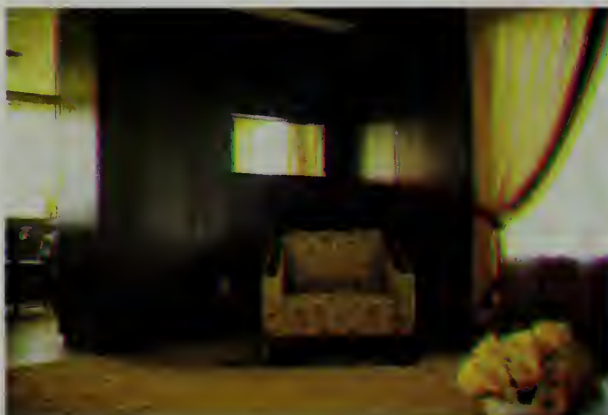
	BANKS	CREDIT UNION
Principal Amount	\$10,000	\$10,000
Rate of Interest	12 percent	9 percent
Term of Loan	10 years	7 years
Monthly Payment	\$143.48	\$160.90
Total of Payments	\$17,217.60	\$13,515.60

The above rates do not include taxes, insurance or the price of a lot you may want to purchase or rent. Interest rates and payments may vary among lending institutions. The ones quoted above are representative of the Washington, DC area.

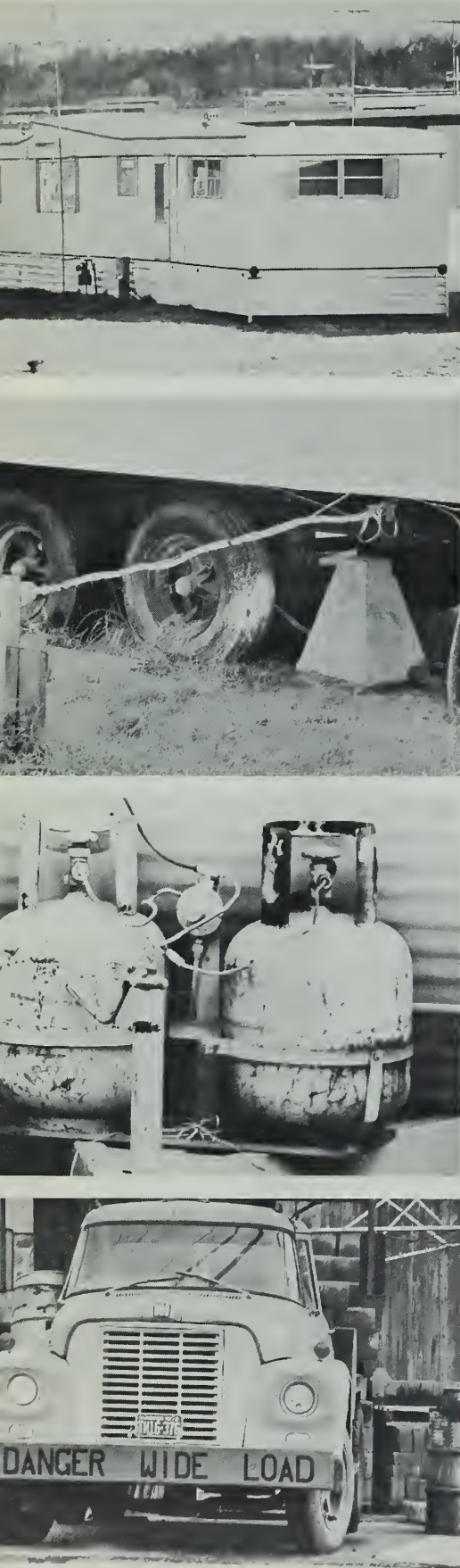


be if you were buying or renting a regular house, and probably more.

Initial Cost. The price range for mobile homes today is from about \$3,000 to \$15,000. Add to this initial cost a sales tax which in some states may run as high as 5 percent. Another bite on the pocketbook in some states comes annually when you have to pay personal property tax on the mobile home. (Normally you don't pay sales tax on regular housing although you do pay property tax.)



Some mobile home parks provide sidewalks, paved streets and street lights while others don't even provide garbage pick-up. You can buy a completely furnished mobile home but be sure to check the quality of the furnishings.



Top to bottom: a new mobile home ready for living; hazardous set-up and wiring; propane tanks require upkeep too; moving a mobile home is expensive as well as dangerous and requires special equipment.

Compared to the cost of conventional housing this price can sometimes be the deciding factor in favor of a mobile home purchase. But a true comparison between mobile homes and the little white cottage in the suburbs doesn't stop there.

A factor to consider is the interest rate you're going to be paying on the loan for your mobile home. Most banks today are charging 11 to 13 percent on loans for mobile homes. The rate of interest on conventional housing is around 7½ percent.

By contrast, local credit unions are charging around 9 percent on mobile home loans. Besides the 2 to 4 percent difference in interest rates most credit unions will only allow you to finance your mobile home over a 7-year period while banks may allow the loan to run as long as 12 years. There's a substantial difference in dollars and cents. (See box.)

To acquire this type of financing means you're going to have to make some type of down payment. The VA will only guarantee up to 60 percent of your loan on a mobile home, or \$10,000, whichever is less. You know what that means Charlie: You have to come up with the balance of the money, or 40 percent of the purchase price, unless of course your lending institution thinks you're good for the balance of the loan. And that's very unlikely. As one banker says, "The only money I'll loan on a mobile home is what the VA guarantees."

The down payment on a regular home ranges from nothing down to approximately 10 percent depending on the rate of interest you're willing to pay. The more the down payment, the lower the interest rate.

The purchase price of your mobile home usually includes the cost of set-up and delivery of the home to the site of your choice—within a 50 mile radius of the dealer. Any

distance greater than 50 miles is going to cost you a bundle but we'll talk about moving expenses later.

Another cost you'll incur right away is insurance. Whether it's on a mobile home or your little cottage you have to have it. A local insurance company in Alexandria, VA, which insures a great number of mobile homes in the Washington, DC area quoted insurance rates of \$133 per year on an \$8,000 mobile home. That covers weather damage and fire but not liability or theft of personal belongings from inside the mobile home.

Compare this with the rates for a conventional house. A nationwide insurance company quoted the following rates for a \$30,000 home: \$72 per year which includes all fire, weather and theft damage up to \$30,000. Plus \$15,000 on the property where the house is located, \$6,000 living expenses if you have to move out of the house due to damage and \$100,000 liability insurance for anyone injured on your property.

Re-sale Value. If you do purchase a mobile home don't count on making any money when you get ready to sell it. According to most bankers and mobile home dealers, your mobile home will be worth about 25 percent of its original value 3 years after initial purchase.

Master Sergeant Curtis Carls, who owns a mobile home just outside Washington, DC, backs this up. "This is the second mobile home I've owned and it'll be the last. I'm going to try and sell it when my tour is up here and I'm just hoping to break even on the deal. By breaking even I mean just selling it for the balance of the mortgage."

But MSG Carls has additional reasons for selling his mobile home. "The moving cost is incredible. I moved here from Fort Carson, CO. Movers charge around a dollar a

mile to move a mobile home and the Government only pays 74 cents of that dollar!

"I had to pay for all blown-out tires and they cost \$55 apiece. On my move there were seven of them. Besides that I had to pay a set-up charge when they arrived. The move cost me around \$850. The Government paid an additional \$1,400 so the whole thing was over \$2,200 just for moving."

Helpful Hints. SOLDIERS asked the sergeant for some tips on what to look for when buying a mobile home.

"Don't buy the first mobile home you see. Check with as many dealers as you can. You'll also want to check the reputation of the dealers with the local Better Business Bureau. Most of them are O.K. but every once in a while they'll try to do a job on you.

"If at all possible have the dealer give you the specifications on the construction of the home. The paneling in some homes is only a quarter-inch thick and when you move across country that stuff can fall to pieces. You should also check the insulation behind the paneling. If it's too thin—or non-existent—your heating bill can really add up."

Park It. When you purchase your mobile home you'll also have to arrange for a parking space. This is not as easy as it might sound.

"When we moved here it took us 2 weeks to find a lot. The lot costs us \$60 a month and my utilities run about \$35 a month—about \$30 of which goes to propane gas for heating.

"Some lots furnish the utilities but ours doesn't," MSG Carls said.

Lot rentals can run anywhere from \$50 to \$150 a month depending on the area. The more expensive lots provide paved streets, sidewalks, street lighting, and some have swimming pools and recreational areas.

About Renting. Private Robert Ortloff and his wife Theresa rent a one-bedroom mobile home near Fort Belvoir, VA. Their rent is \$200 a month including utilities.

"I really like living in a mobile home," says PVT Ortloff. "It's close to the base and I didn't have to sign a lease so when my AIT is finished here we can just pick up and leave."

"You don't have a lot of privacy in a mobile home park like this one where the trailers are only about 10 feet apart but it's only temporary," says Ortloff. "The really nice mobile home parks charge about \$75 to \$100 a month lot rental. You've got as much privacy there as you have in any subdivision.

"I lived in a mobile home for about 6 years before I was drafted and I liked it a lot," he added. "When I get out of the service I'm going to buy one. A really nice mobile home is just as nice as a regular home." His wife Theresa seems to agree.

"This is the first mobile home I've ever lived in and I like it. I think we're paying too much for this one but then we're renting it. When Bob gets out of the Army I wouldn't mind buying one."

Bank View. Most banks don't get involved in mobile home financing. As one banker puts it, "It's just not a good investment. After 3 years a mobile home is worth about one-fourth its original price. The only way our bank will get involved is if the dealer gives us a buy-back clause."

A "buy-back" clause simply means if the owner fails to meet the payments the dealer who sold the home will pay off the mortgage to the bank. Say the banks, "If we have the 'buy-back' clause we've got nothing to lose."

The loan officer of a savings and loan association gives another view-

point. "The VA only guarantees 60 percent of the loan and that's just not enough for us. Plus, moving a mobile home is expensive and the people who buy a mobile home sometimes just don't know about these costs."

If what these banking officials say is true, then why does the sale of mobile homes continue to rise? As one banker says, "People would rather buy something for \$5,000 than \$25,000. The payments are lower and the term of the loan is shorter."

Safety Factors. Contrary to popular opinion a mobile home won't blow over when a strong breeze comes along. PVT Ortloff says, "I've never had that problem. I'm sure a mobile home would blow over before a house but I guess that's the chance you take."

Some states require tie-down wires be attached to all mobile homes. Others require nothing at all but it's a good idea to have them anyway. As MSG Carls says, "When you're living in a mobile home you'd better get all the protection you can. A house has a concrete foundation so you might at least have tie-down wires."

To Buy or Not to Buy. If you know what you're doing a mobile home can be a comfortable way to live. But like buying a house there are many details to check out. Look before you leap or it could be a long way to the bottom.

If you're going to rent a mobile home check the cost of utilities such as electricity, propane gas and fuel oil. You should also check the safety features of the home. Check everything out as if you were going to buy it. You're going to live there—so be sure it's what you want.



THE PARAS

Barney Halloran

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HE BRITISH INFANTRY prides itself on being—say some of Her Majesty's paratroopers—"... along with the Russians, the best infantry in the world."

That claim may sound like a boast but the "paras" (as the British call their paratroops) are deadly serious and their training tends to back them up. But before an American can appreciate the British boast, he has to know something about the British regimental system and the feel British soldiers have for their units.

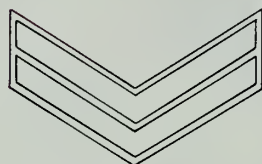
No Army Recruiting. Unlike the U.S. Army, the British Army does no recruiting. Only regiments and corps do. And gentlemen's agreements prevail.

Corps can recruit men from any part of Britain but regiments recruit only locally. For example, if a man were from Cornwall in the south he'd join a Cornish regiment. It's unlikely he'd attempt to

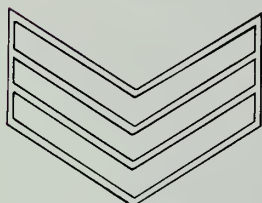




Lance Corporal



Corporal



Sergeant



Color or Staff Sergeant



Sergeant Major

There are four pay grades of private soldier in the British Army but the private soldier wears no stripes. A corporal and sergeant are easy to identify. Promotion to these grades is slow; corporals with 8 or 9 years service aren't unusual.

A color sergeant is found in a line outfit. A staff sergeant has the same rank but he's in a staff position.

Unlike other enlisted men the sergeant major wears his rank on a leather bracelet on his arm or on the lower part of his sleeve. Sergeants major or warrant officers are found at company, battalion and regimental level.



join a Scots regiment in the north. "It just isn't done," said one of the paras. But the Parachute Regiment, like the corps, is an exception; it can recruit from all parts of Britain.

As opposed to the American Army, once a Briton joins a regiment it's his unit for life. Occasionally a man will request a transfer (which the paras say could take forever) but it's unusual simply because he won't be "at home."

Each regiment has a home. For the Parachute Regiment it's Aldershot, which is also the headquarters of the British Army. The important thing is no matter where a para is posted he knows he'll always come home to Aldershot.

One of the paras, a former member of the Special Air Service—a reconnaissance and sabotage oriented outfit—explained the feeling of belonging to a regiment this way: "I can walk down the street in Aldershot and people recognize me. They'll walk up to you and say, 'Haven't I seen you in Malta or Cyprus or someplace.' They may not know your name but they've seen you about and they know your unit."

"It's like a family, like having a lot of cousins," said Sergeant Jackie Smith, the only female member of the

Parachute Regiment's sport jumping team.

The Red Devils. Jackie suggested another difference between the British and American armies. The U.S. Army has a parachute team; the British Army does not. The Red Devils are the official demonstration jumpers of the Parachute Regiment, not the army.

Except for SGT Smith, all members of the team are members of the Parachute Regiment. The team owns its own plane, hires civilian pilots, pays for its own maintenance, gasoline and insurance. "The only assistance we get from the government is our pay," explained Major B. C. Schofield, the team's CO.

The Red Devils began as the regiment's sport parachute club, performing occasionally for British and other European audiences. As more invitations to perform arrived, the club continued to expand while still paying its own way. Since the British Army and the Regiment profited from the publicity the Minister of Defense approved the team's release from regular duties.

The original Red Devils were trained by the U.S. Army's Parachute Team, The Golden Knights, in 1959. "Their training was very thorough and it's been maintained," said MAJ Schofield. "The Knights' influence



Aboard a U.S. Air Force C-130 a Red Devil uses hand signals to direct the pilot in his final run on the drop zone. The temperature in the doorway is hovering slightly above zero at 13,500 feet.

has been carried on. Our demonstration is still the Knight's routine scaled down for British weather."

This year the British team was invited back to Fort Bragg for more training. After one day of cold, miserable rain and two more of high winds, MAJ Schofield made an interesting comparison of North Carolina and English weather: "The beauty of coming here is the lovely weather and the chance for more lifts each day." He wasn't kidding.

Since the British sport chutists have to contend with lower ceilings—their maximum is about 8,500 feet compared with our 13,000—they had a chance at Bragg to work on performance and competition style from higher altitudes.

The major added that coming to the States "... means getting the best instruction there is. The average jump in England must be about 3,500 feet so our skills in free fall are limited." But free fall seems to be the only area in which the British troopers feel limited. They're confident in their training.

A Regular Junior. There are two ways to join the Parachute Regiment. A young man may enlist for 3 years and be sent from recruit training to P—for Parachute Selection—Company, or he can become a junior

soldier in the Parachute Regiment at 15 with an obligation to serve 6 years after his 18th birthday.

The Parachute Regiment now has about 450 juniors in training. "A junior is a regular soldier," explained MAJ Schofield. "He's paid and maintained by the Queen. About the only thing we can't do is court-martial him."

Unlike an ROTC cadet, a junior is on full-time active duty. He spends 40 percent of his time on additional education; 20 percent on military skills such as map reading and marksmanship; 20 percent on sports and physical training; and the rest on what the British call Adventure Training—parachuting, rock climbing, scuba and the like. Between the time a junior is 15½ to 17½ he goes through recruit training.

In the Parachute Regiment training lasts 22 weeks. The first 6 weeks are basic training at the regiment's depot in Aldershot followed by 12 weeks of battle school and 3 weeks of P Company, then on to jump school.

"P Company is run entirely by sadists," confided MAJ Schofield, who's been through it. "Sixty percent of the men fail. Of these a small number request assignments to other regiments. But for most it's the end of



MAJ Schofield (above), the Red Devils' CO, referred to his paras as 'hairies,' and it sounded like British slang. SGT Smith (right) brought her friend along to prove it wasn't.



their military obligation."

The major explained matter-of-factly, "Their military obligation is scrubbed. We tell them, 'Your services are no longer required.' You see, we are an all-volunteer Army and can afford to be selective. Especially in the Parachute Regiment."

Fun at Cwm Cwdi. The last week with P Company is spent in the mountains at Cwm Cwdi, Wales, near Brecon, the regiment's advanced battle school. "It's grueling physical training," said the major, who worked there training recruits. "They perform section, platoon and company attacks for days in the cold, dripping rain."

"At the end of a day's session they'll find their food was deliberately not taken out to them. And they're over the hills again to get it."

"The training is specifically designed to test a man's moral fiber," the major explained while his non-coms nodded agreement. "You see, we try and sicken them because we feel anyone who sickens in training will sicken under active service conditions."

Does It Work? The major had an opportunity to see the results of recruit training shortly after his assignment as an instructor ended. "The guys we trained were immediately thrown into an active service situation. Their reactions were exactly as taught. There was no question of anyone doing anything at the wrong time."

If the recruit survives this training he goes to the jump school which is run by the Royal Air Force at Abingdon. The RAF is "interested in inspiring knowledge and dispelling fear," said the major, smiling. "It's solemn, dignified instruction."

In 4 weeks trainees make eight static line jumps and study, among other things, Russian, German and American airborne training films.

Bob Robinson, a corporal back home in Britain but

holding the "local rank" of sergeant while in the States, explained that after a week of ground school. "They take you up in a balloon and you jump."

Andy Sinclair, another corporal holding local rank of sergeant, said, "It's just like your tower training except we jump from 600 or 800 feet."

"But it's still known as *ground* training," said Bob. "because the balloon teaches *landing* techniques."

Once a British paratrooper completes his RAF training he's sent back to the regiment and fitted into the training schedule of one of the battalions. Groups of men are fed into units only three or four times a year and the men "... stay with the blokes you've been through depot [basic training center] with."

The business of local rank can be a little confusing to the non-Briton. This is how it works: Since a soldier can only be promoted when a vacancy occurs in his regiment the British resort to "local rank." One of the paras explained it this way: "A local sergeant wears sergeant's stripes and does a sergeant's work but gets only corporal's pay. It works like that."

A British soldier can also refuse promotion if he doesn't want it or if it means a transfer within the regiment. Transfers between regiments occur very infrequently. But in the Parachute Brigade transfers must occur. Since the brigade is self-supporting it needs artillerymen, sappers (engineers), cavalrymen and signalmen.

"The Royal Horse Artillery is always attached to the Parachute Brigade," explained Alex. "It's filled with volunteers from other units."

Bob added, "The artillerymen and engineers come for a para tour of 3 years. At the end of that tour their own unit can claim them back or they can sign on for three more."

Signing on for 3, 6 or 9 years makes a difference because a soldier on a 9-year hitch gets paid more than a soldier on a 3 or 6. It's something like our variable enlistment bonus except the pay doesn't come in a lump but shows up as more money in each paycheck.

Transfer to the paras can also mean a reduction in grade and pay. One of the soldiers explained that "... if a bloke transferred from a craphat (translate: leg) regiment, he might face a reduction in rank. If you don't come up to the standards the Parachute Regiment expects they'll put you down (reduce your grade)."

Transfer to the paras could also mean promotion for a soldier after he returns to his parent regiment since the para's experience and training are highly regarded by other British units.

"We do have different standards from the rest of the army," said Bob. "We're the only regiment with our own battle school; in fact next year we'll be running it for the whole army."

"We'll keep our own standards," said Andy, "and those for the rest of the army will be raised."

Lieutenants for Breakfast. Becoming an officer in the Parachute Regiment is at least as difficult as joining the ranks. University graduates sometimes find acceptance difficult even though they must pass P Company as must all other Parachute Regiment officers. It should be understood that far fewer people attend universities in Britain than in the States; university training is generally reserved for scholars who wouldn't necessarily find the military appealing to begin with. Teachers for example don't attend university but go to what we would call normal school.

Major Schofield commented: "What about the degree-type university character? Well the theory has been because he's intelligent and done well he's going to make a good soldier. We eat that sort for breakfast."

"You put a guy like that who's been in a beautiful environment in the field with these hairies and they'll eat him up in no time flat."

The major received his commission in the Army at Mons, a center for "short service" officers, or what we'd call Reservists. Eligibility for the 6-month school requires 2 years service in the ranks. Another route to commissioning is through the Royal Military Academy at Sandhurst, a 3-year school. No enlisted service is required there; entrance is by competitive examination.

After commissioning all officers receive the same kind of additional training. However, the short service officer must serve a minimum of 3 years after commissioning while the Sandhurst officer must serve at least 5 years.

A large number of short service officers do apply for regular commissions, as did the major, who, incidentally, is also a graduate of the Royal Naval Academy at Dartmouth.

Beauty and the Beasties. SGT Smith's position on the Red Devils is unique. She's neither a member of the Parachute Regiment nor a qualified military jumper, which means she doesn't get the extra 3 pounds

a week (\$7.20) the men get for jump pay. She was asked to join the team after winning the novice free fall championships held in Britain annually. Before joining the Devils she was a switchboard operator in the Women's Army and stationed at Aldershot.

Jackie had just signed up for another hitch in the Women's Army and her original agreement left her with a choice. In the Women's Royal Army Corps a girl can sign up for 6 years with the option to leave after 4.

While Jackie tried to explain the peculiarities of the Women's Army the men continued to tease her. Asked if that happened a lot, she answered, "Oh yes, yes, they hit me," and broke into giggles.

"Oh we just muck-about [carry on] a lot," laughed Bob.

"She's a peculiarity," shouted another para.

"In the British Army women aren't allowed to jump," quipped another. "It isn't very British."

Andy suggested she talk about all the "scives," and Alex wanted to hear about "... saying your prayers at half-past eight."

A scive is what we'd call a boondoggie. Women in the British Army are allowed TDY to have sports training, like 6 weeks for swimming or time off to learn squash, free-fall parachuting, or net ball (basketball.) "After training, you go back to your unit," said Jackie. "It's not designed to make you an instructor. The courses are just geared to teach you the sport."

As for prayers, women in the British Army are required to be in bed at 10 p.m. during training and that brings on more teasing. "That's because they work so much harder than we do," said one of the paras.

Women in the British Army get paid less than men and have a limited range of jobs to perform as, for example, clerks, switchboard operators and truck drivers.

One of Jackie Smith's primary functions now is to alternate with the team's gorilla. When the Red Devils put on a show the crowd gets its choice. "For special treats the spectators get either me or the gorilla," said Jackie and the teasing didn't stop for another 10 minutes. The gorilla is not really a gorilla but another of the team's paras who jumps—hair blowing in the wind—into the crowd.

"Actually Jackie's in a very safe position," said Bob, "you know, guarded by all these paras."

But what about the gorilla?

The gorilla and the rest of his friends return to regular duties for most of the year. Because of weather conditions the jump season in Britain is only 5 months long—from May to September—so the paras rejoin their old companies in the Fall for training. But even while attached to the Red Devils, many of the men continue to take correspondence courses and learn foreign languages.

The reason for that, explained Ted Lewington, the Red Devils' Sergeant Major, is because "... we are professional and all volunteer."



Colonel Fred Says it Best

LTC Bob Chick

"We're all professionals. You know, being in the Army is like being pregnant. There's no such thing as being half pregnant. You're either pregnant or you're not. And when you raise your hand to join the Army, you're in—all the way."

THE modern volunteer army—and a bit of the old Army too—is alive and well at Camp Humphreys, Korea.

Blending the best of both armies is Colonel Frederick W. Best, Jr., 44-year-old cigar-chomping infantryman known affectionately by his troops as Colonel Fred, Friendly Fred or Big Ass Fred. Officially, the colorful colonel is the commanding officer of the 23d Support Group and the Humphreys Sub-Area Command but he describes himself as "just a non-readin', non-writin' infantryman."

More accurately, COL Fred is the right man in the right place at the right time.

In mid-1971 Camp Humphreys and the tiny off-post village of An-jong-Ni (The Ville) were frequent scenes of racial discord, blackmarketeering, VD, loansharking, riots and open drug traffic. Stolen grenades and a booby-trapped helicopter added to the problems.

But all that was BB—Before Best.

"If one guy in your company is unsatisfactory, the first sergeant and company commander are unsatisfactory."



Enter the impeccably attired COL Fred, a RE-UP Army badge on his pocket and a tire gauge swagger stick in his hand. With a mixture of leadership techniques—some old, some conventional, some borrowed from Patton, some new—the charging colonel took command.

Command to COL Fred is 16-hour days, knowing—really knowing—his troops, extending his tour in Korea because “There’s a big job to do here,” instilling everyone with his go-go leadership philosophy and, above all, movin’ and communicatin’.

Yesteryear. For starters he put The Ville off-limits for nearly 2 months in 1971—enough time for Korean club owners and police officials to meet his demands to clean up the town. Back alley clubs were moved to well-lighted main streets, discrimination in clubs was stopped, joint U.S. MP/Korean police patrols were started and courtesy patrols began operating in The Ville.

On post he set up human relations councils, opened a drug/alcohol rehabilitation center, unclogged the chain of command, got a \$7 million building program underway and shaped up troop billets. He demanded that unit commanders work closer with their men; he insisted that Korean officials register and give twice-weekly VD checks to prostitutes working in The Ville; he slowed down theft by requiring all shipments of Government property to be observed by U.S. Forces at all times; he required his staff to get away from their desks for frequent visits to units of his command; he rewarded effective workers and disciplined foul-ups.

Visit Camp Humphreys sometime and you’ll know COL Fred’s plan worked:

“When COL Fred speaks, things get done.”—a Specialist 4.

“That colonel straight. He say he do, he do. He say he don’t, he don’t.”—a local prostitute whose income was severely reduced while

“The only thing we’re doing here is basic, fundamental soldiering. I wouldn’t know a logistic if it knocked me on my tail.”

“You’d better tell it like it is around here or I’ll have your ass.”

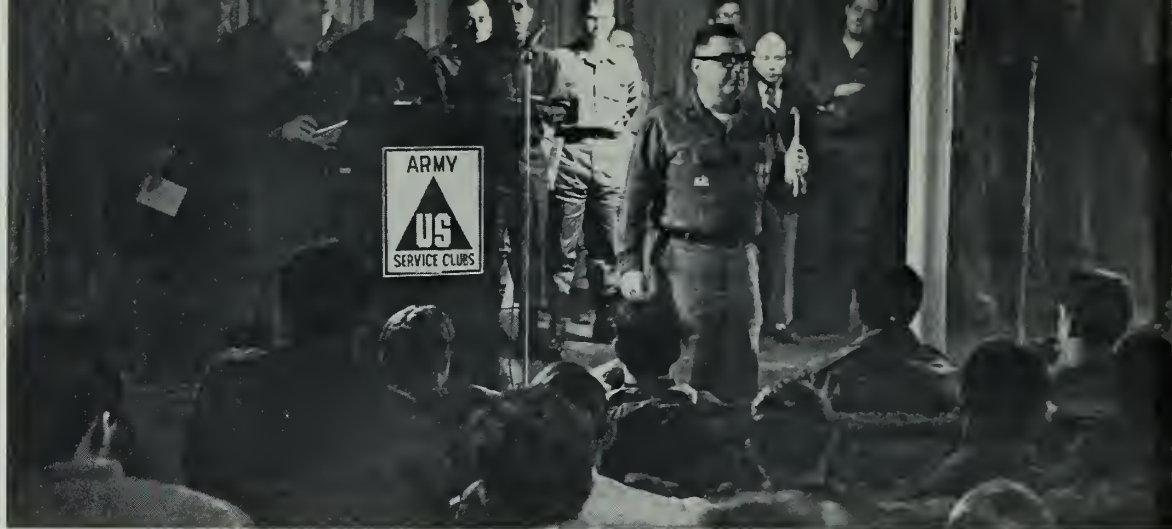
About haircuts: “You guys come to me and say, ‘Well, General Custer was a general at 26 and he had long yellow hair.’ And I say, ‘That’s right, and he was also at Little Big Horn and all that hair got in his eyes and those Indians cut him down.’”

“You guys try to tell me smoking pot is no worse than drinking alcohol. Well, it’s a little worse because there’s a law against it.”

Introducing his new Military Police NCO: “If you guys want to know who the head pig is around here, this is Mr. Pride, Integrity and Guts himself. . . .”



COL Fred, backed by his staff, helps solve troop problems on the spot.



The Ville was off-limits.

"My success can be directly attributed to COL Best more than any other individual. His words and actions were a tremendous source of inspiration for me."—a First Lieutenant.

Troops at Camp Humphreys and the 23d Support Group measure COL Fred's success in other ways too. Bars in The Ville are clean, reasonable and safe now. Fewer troops are confined in the post stockade. The AWOL rate has declined. Troop appearance has improved. An 18- to 22-page MP blotter is now down to 3 to 4 pages a day.

Ask COL Fred what he thinks of his success. "We haven't solved all the problems but we're working on 'em. Anyone who says he's solved 'em is full of crap."

Today. His 16-hour days continue. COL Fred still briefs all newly assigned NCOs and officers in his comfortable but functional office. The briefings, according to the bouncy colonel, are not "just a puff of gunsmoke."

He still conducts twice-weekly rap sessions with enlisted men of the 23d wherever in Korea they're driving, loading, building, repairing, or delivering supplies. Known as "Big Fred Time," the sessions are a cross between a sideshow, chaplain's lecture, birds-and-bees-talk, award ceremony and Sunday school class.

Master of ceremonies for the unrehearsed get-togethers is none other than COL Fred, backed by members of his staff, including the PX man-

ager, Korean concession owners, bank manager, on-post club custodians—anyone who can help him solve troop problems. It's standing room only in service clubs when 200 to 300 troops arrive voluntarily to drink coffee, eat donuts and rap with Friendly Fred.

The sessions end when every question is answered.

They begin when the Colonel plants his feet, waves his tire gauge and starts talking.

"Good morning. I really appreciate the job you guys did on the AGI. I feel they could have inspected us most anytime the way you guys have been performing and turning out. . . . I want to pass on to you some of their remarks. Don't get the big head or I'll cut your damn toes off and you'll have to grow wings but they did say how soldierly you are. I know it took a lot of time and work. If any guy didn't get the 3 days off I promised go see your chain of command. Every swinging Richard will get that time off.

"We've got these Panmunjom trips going. Everybody ought to go. I'm having all my officers, first sergeants and command sergeants major come in and I'm requiring them to go. We should all know something about Korea besides The Ville.

"We don't subvert the chain of command here. We use the chain of command. There are many ways to get poop up and

down the line and I expect your officers and NCOs to be available to you. That's the job of a leader, to instruct and to set an example, to get the information out to you. It's their job to see that a guy gets information and not just an Article 15 or an ARCOM. At the same time we're not going to put up with a guy in the pokey or in the dispensary all the time or goofing off in The Ville—and have you doing his job.

"I want you all to know that if you've got alcohol and drug problems or the pot's getting to you, you go in and see the chaplain. Everybody turn around and look at that guy back there that needs some hair restorer. That's the chaplain. He's not only an outstanding chaplain but he also operates and supervises the Hope House. That's the guy you go to if you've got a drug or alcohol problem.

"You may think the old colonel is after your ass and I am if you don't behave yourself. But if you've got a drug or alcohol problem you'll get annesty if you'll go and see the chaplain. If you want annesty you've got to have some individual responsibility and work with the chaplain. He's down there to help you out. If you're having problems, no matter where you are, or if your buddies are having problems, you tell 'em to see the chaplain.

"The MPs are here to help you too—now don't you guys

laugh—they're here to help you and they do. My MPs are real polite. They tell a guy one time real nice—on post or downtown—to correct something that's wrong. But if you hand an MP a bunch of crap you know what he's going to do; he's going to kick your tail. MPs are there to assist you and the commanders, not to replace them.

"Another matter of continuing concern to us is human relations. It's everybody's job 24 hours a day. Don't get the idea we're perfect and we can relax. Human relations, equal opportunity, fair treatment—call it whatever you want—is everybody's job.

"We work together all the time. Why in hell can't we play together? I know we've got 18 percent blacks around here but we're gonna cut off this black, yellow, white, red stuff. There are two kinds of soldiers here—good and bad. If you think you're getting discriminated against you report it through your chain of command. We've got a full-time human relations officer. He's a Mormon, doesn't drink, doesn't smoke—all those good things. And he does a lot of other good things I understand.

"... Where's my doctor? I don't only have a doctor but I have a doctor that knows how to cut his hair. The last two doctors I had I couldn't even find them behind their haircuts. This guy is a real soldier and he's here to help you—even if you haven't followed instructions. . . . You know, there's one guy in this command who's had VD nine times. He must be a Samson reincarnated. I really wonder about a guy like that. The best thing to do is abstain and many do. There's no reason why you can't too because you're as big a man as anybody. But if you can't help yourself, take protection. I'm establishing right now in every officer and NCO and EM club and at the gate there will be contraceptives available to you at all times. I don't want to

punish anybody for getting the clap and I don't want anyone to get syphilis. I don't want you taking it back to your families and ruining your lives and theirs.

"Part of our way of life at Humphreys is respecting dignity for every individual. I don't care if it's a business girl, the ambassador or a general or colonel or private. Everybody treat 'em with respect and dignity and everybody's welcome to come here as your guest. At the same time we expect you to be polite and have good manners. You didn't learn good manners in the Army. You learned 'em in Sunday School and kindergarten and at your mother's knee. And about 95 percent of the problems I've seen here were caused because some SOB didn't use good manners. You treat the other guy like you want to be treated—the golden rule—that's what we used to call it. Treat folks like you'd like to be treated. You officers and NCOs tell a guy nicely the first time. Then if he doesn't do it right chew him out.

"Of over 300 awards in the last year or so, over half have gone to SP4s, SP5s and company grade officers—the guys getting out of the Army. Keep it up. If a guy does a good job he'll get an award, but remember, we're all soldiers. It's a point of pride. No one uses our facilities here unless they're soldiers. . . . Tell 'em nicely—they're going to be soldierly if they come into our area. We're not going to issue them any supplies and they're not going to come into our service clubs. If a guy can't do a basic thing of representing his unit well—take that much pride in himself—he can't take much pride in his work or his buddies around him. If a guy's hair is too long it means his first sergeant or company commander hasn't seen him lately. And that means they don't care enough about you to see where you are every day; they're not available to you to take care of your problems."

Troops Talk. Father Fred is finished. His flock heads for more coffee and donuts while its leader assembles about 20 staff members on stage behind him.

"We now come to that portion of the program called 'You-bet-your-ass-time,'" announces the smiling colonel.

A Specialist 4 in the third row stands to complain about insufficient condiments in the mess hall. COL Fred calls on his mess officer to explain why. The situation, COL Fred assures the gathering, will be corrected.

Another EM announces a watch he purchased in the PX has been returned for repairs four times in one month. COL Fred takes the watch, hands it to the PX manager and directs him to replace it with a new one. The troops applaud.

The airing of a family hardship problem by another trooper is answered by COL Fred: "You see the adjutant right after this meeting and he'll solve that one for you. You bet your ass he will."

The on-post bus schedule is changed when several EM complain about crowded buses and long waits for transportation.

Banking hours are changed on the spot to allow troops more time to transact their personal business.


COL Fred answers a question about command pass policies with a detailed explanation of the whys and wherefores of time off for troops.

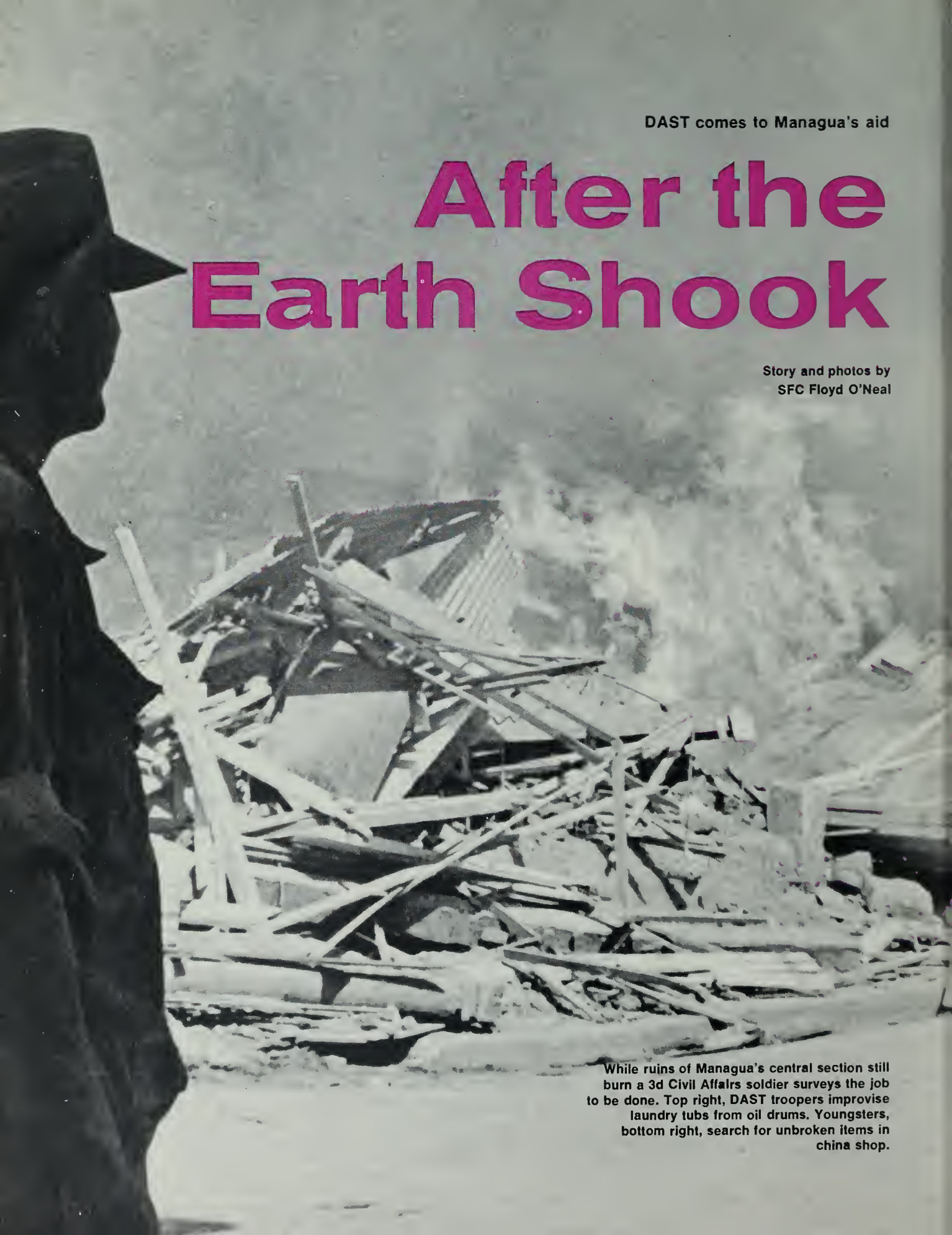
And so the exchange continues for more than 2 hours. Every question is answered. Responses are sprinkled with the best of COL Fred's witticisms. No one falls asleep; no one leaves.

Does the candid colonel's approach to leadership really work? Ask his donut-dunkin' troops:

"When he raises hell everyone listens."

"Things are a lot better now than the way they were before."

"You get your point across to COL Fred and you'll get action." 



DAST comes to Managua's aid

After the Earth Shook

Story and photos by
SFC Floyd O'Neal

While ruins of Managua's central section still burn a 3d Civil Affairs soldier surveys the job to be done. Top right, DAST troopers improvise laundry tubs from oil drums. Youngsters, bottom right, search for unbroken items in china shop.

SMOKE BILLOWED INTO THE SKY from devastated Managua, Nicaragua, as the first U.S. Army Forces Southern Command (USARSO) soldiers landed at the city's international airport. It was 1 p.m., Saturday, December 23, 1972—only hours after an earthquake had razed most of that Central American capital to the ground. Raging fires amid the ruins marked the disaster scene.

Flying in on the relief mission were men from DAST—disaster area survey team—from the 3d Civil Affairs Group (Airborne), Fort Clayton, CZ and a medical augmentation. The call for help had come that morning about 5 o'clock.

"My wife answered the alert call," remembers Specialist 5 Alfred M. Daniel of Parais, CZ, "and later she said she just about didn't give me the message. She knew I wouldn't be home for Christmas."

DAST Responds. Almost as soon as word of Managua's tragedy was relayed to the outside world by a ham radio operator DAST was activated. The team is designed to handle emergencies of this sort anywhere in Latin America.

DAST's mission is to go into a disaster area (by parachute if necessary), survey the damage, provide the American ambassador in the host country with detailed reports, make recommendations for additional personnel and equipment needs and remain to coordinate and assist with the relief effort.

First Aid. As quickly as tie-down chains could be thrown off, the 3d CA vehicles were rolling from the belly of the aircraft. In no time the DAST commander, Lieutenant Colonel Frank D. Simons, and his key staff members were on their way to assess the devastation and confer with the ambassador. Meanwhile other DAST men began aiding injured residents. Army doctors and medics joined with Nicaraguan medical staffs to treat emergency cases flooding into the areas where hospitals formerly stood.

"We started treating litter cases as soon as we got to what was left of General Hospital," relates Private First Class Robert E. Talavera Jr., "Part of the hospital had caved in and the rest looked like it would fall if you touched it.

"They'd moved all the patients they could reach to the lawn in front of the hospital and by the time we got there most of that area was filled. As more victims arrived we moved across the street to an open field and set up the best we could there."

General Hospital, Managua's largest, was virtually destroyed. Few risked entering the structure and then only to attempt rescue of trapped patients crying out they were still alive. But many never were rescued. Some wards were completely sealed by debris.

Afternoon turned to dusk then to darkness. PFC

SERGEANT FIRST CLASS FLOYD O'NEAL is assigned to the 3d Civil Affairs Group (Abn), Fort Clayton, CZ.



Talavera recalls the night well:

"We were just about keeping up with the flow of injured but when it started to get dark we began to worry. We had a few flashlights but it would've been hard for the docs to work in that light. Then someone found a box of gas lights behind the hospital. We were back in business!"

The medics worked until daylight before the flow of injured slackened. The field was nearly filled with patients lying side-by-side on litters. While the medics were digging in at General Hospital other 3d CA men were going about assigned tasks. Some established a logistics receiving point at the airport and prepared for off-loading the massive airlift of relief supplies which would soon start to arrive.

"We had to be ready to get supplies moving to where they were needed—especially the medical items," said Sergeant First Class Fred F. Balderrama, DAST logistics NCO.

"The planes started coming in with supplies all right," Specialist 5 Errol Dunn recalls, "but we couldn't move 'em fast enough. We had pallets stacked all over the place and planes lined up on the runway waiting to be unloaded.

"The medical supplies we moved okay with the couple of trucks we could grab and the rest was moved as soon as the Nicaraguans could get enough vehicles together to convoy the stuff out. Man, you couldn't pay me enough to go through that again!"

Canvas Cover. By the time LTC Simons, his staff and Ambassador Turner Shelton were making relief recommendations to Nicaragua's chief of Armed Forces General Anastasio Somoza, First Sergeant James Gordon, Jr. was erecting tents. "I've put up a lot of tents before," quipped the first shirt, "but this is the first time I've ever done it on a General's front lawn!" General Somoza had offered the grounds of his spacious estate as a camp site, command post and operations center.

Providing potable drinking water was the immediate problem if a large-scale epidemic was to be prevented. A call was dispatched to the Canal Zone for airlift of water purification equipment and water trucks. DAST also requested a 100-bed field hospital from the States.

Upon DAST's recommendation General Somoza ordered evacuation of Managua to begin at noon Sunday. The action was taken to avoid a typhoid epidemic and to disperse people to areas where they could get

Three Days to Disaster

from reportage by
1LT Steve Lassiter



A Chinook moves out after dropping a sling load of supplies that will be taken to Red Cross headquarters for distribution.

THE CHINOOK HELICOPTER UNIT which answered the call to Managua was a delegation from "D" Company, 227th Aviation Battalion of the 1st Cavalry Division. But these guys answered the call the hard way—they flew four CH-

FIRST LIEUTENANT STEVE LASSITER is assigned to the Information Office, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, TX.

47 Chinooks to the disaster site from home: Fort Hood, TX.

The 1600-mile trip took almost 3 days with sleep stops at Brownsville, TX (on the National Guard Armory floor) and Veracruz, Mexico (in the Hotel Central, which was made available by the mayor.) Also the birds had to make five other refueling stops because Chin-

ooks fly relatively low and slow.

Chinook New Year. Airborne from Fort Hood by noon December 29, the 64 men spent New Year's Eve in the air on the last leg of their journey. Ten minutes into 1973 the four ships were on final approach into Managua's Las Mercedes International Airport. The

food and water.

A survey by 3d CA engineer Major Dennis B. Bulger determined most of Managua would have to be cleared by bulldozer before reconstruction could begin. But first streets had to be cleared and firebreaks built. Another call went to the Canal Zone, this time for an Army combat engineer company.

Transition. By Christmas Day most of the initial DAST survey had been finished. The 3d CA then became the DAAT—disaster area assistance team—to help the relief programs.

Finding and delivering potable water, distributing food and furnishing shelter for the homeless were major problems. The people forced out of Managua were encouraged to live with relatives if possible but they would still require food. And with Managua's shortage of transportation, there would be difficulty getting the food to them.

Captain John L. Welsh helped devise a delivery system which trucked food to 19 locations daily. "We had trouble at first," says CPT Welsh, "because without public communications we couldn't get word to the people."

Until streets were cleared and the city's population

thinned schedules were hard to meet and delivery times erratic. But the captain's efforts were so effective General Somoza asked him to stay a few extra weeks to push food and water distribution.

Arrival of a Chinook helicopter unit from the States helped solve the mounting problem of getting food from stockpiles at the airport to evacuees outside the city. (See below.)

Give Me Shelter. Major Luis O. Rodriguez and Captain Dan E. Hammack had their problem too: construct shelter for untold numbers of the homeless until their city and homes could be rebuilt. A tent city sheltering more than 3,000 was raised. Tents were readily available from disaster relief supplies but electricity, sanitary, medical and messing facilities had to be constructed from whatever materials could be found.

With the "Tent City" resettlement center ready to accommodate more than 3,000 persons, a dispensary erected, sanitary facilities provided and a food preparation point in operation where able-bodied residents could share cooking and clean-up chores, DAST had brought a measure of comfort and healing to the disaster scene.

beam from the lead ship's searchlight penetrated the smoky haze over the wrecked city.

The disaster was already a week old and the call for help had been answered by nations all over the world. They had sent food and medicine by ship and plane and now docks and warehouses were jammed with vital supplies which couldn't be distributed because of a shortage of transport facilities and impeded ground transportation.

The Chinooks would have the job of carrying supplies to the places they were most needed. Throughout the area thousands of people were injured and going hungry.

Man and Machines. But the choppers also required support. Among the men from Fort Hood were pathfinders, riggers, maintenance personnel, a medic, a fuel analyst, a signal officer, an interpreter and a photographer. All had a role in keeping Company "D" airborne.

By early January 2 the men had set up fuel bladders, pumps, filters and pipelines for hot refueling so the choppers would be ready when missions came down. And by that

afternoon maintenance, avionics, electronics and company sheet metal shops were ready for business.

The next day things really got moving. The riggers started squaring things away at the airport warehouse. They stacked columns of boxes into neat lifts inside the huge nets that fasten to the Chinook cargo hooks.

From the warehouses two of the choppers airlifted goods to Masaya and Granada—two nearby cities whose population had doubled with refugees from the devastation of Managua. The two ships moved 92 tons of food and supplies that day.

Sea to Shining Sea. In the following days the CH-47s had to shuttle goods from Corinto, a seaport on the west coast. Docks and warehouses there were bulging with supplies and there was no way but by Chinook to get the stuff where it was so badly needed.

The pathfinders set up a landing zone and guided the ships in by radio. From Corinto the 47s made deliveries to Leon and Chinindega where trucks waited to transport supplies to distribution sites.

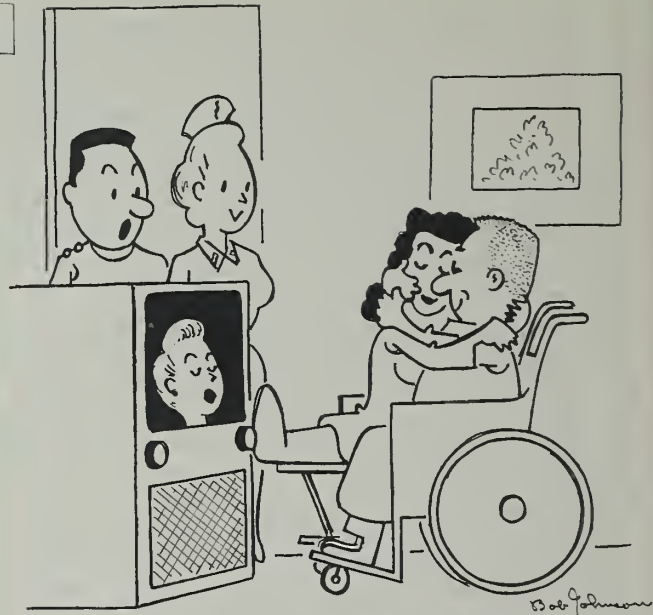
Next came a mission to the east coast—to El Bluff and Bluefields. A 5-ton truck loaded with fuel and equipment went ahead of the choppers to set up a fueling site at Rama where the road from Managua ends. From this point there is no ground transportation to the coast 25 miles away. The Chinooks lifted food and supplies from the sandy valley at El Bluff to Rama where government trucks could pick up the goods for the rest of the trip to Managua. This was the biggest operation yet—142 tons delivered.

After most of the vital supplies had been moved from warehouses to the people, the mission of "D" Company was done. The relief effort was in full swing and the business of reconstruction was underway.

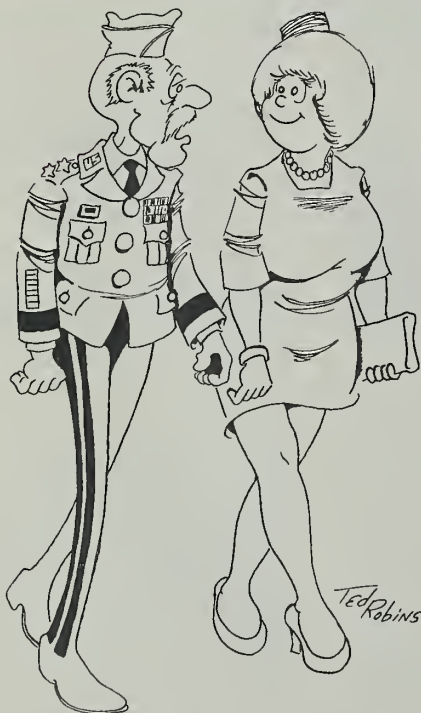
The choppers had done what otherwise couldn't have been done in such a short time. After 2 weeks in Managua the four ships took off from Las Mercedes Airport for their 3-day flight back. But for the maintenance and support specialists who watched them leave, it would be only 3 hours on a C-141 jet transport and then home.



UNOFFICIALLY SPEAKING



"Her broken leg and his fever are developing complications, Lieutenant!"



"Look, Helen, I didn't mind you calling me 'Poopsie' in public when I was a Lieutenant, but . . ."



"You are a self-centered individual interested only in knowing how much you weigh."

You, Too, Have C/S Potential



Bill Brady

DO PEOPLE LOOK AT YOUR MOS score and think it's your age?

Does it seem to you that others always get the promotions and the plush jobs—and the admiring glances of beautiful women—while you're left to plod along with the platoon?

Circumstances like these—once regarded as insurmountable barriers to high military rank—no longer need be disheartening.

"You may have suppressed talent," counsels an ad for FAMOUS GENERALS SCHOOL, the correspondence college with the all-star faculty, "that we can quickly develop."

FGS Curriculum Director, General Ity (Ret.) explains this military miracle:

"We're keyed to the professional needs of the man who's E-1 over 2 and who sometimes gets caught at inspections with unmatched socks," he said.

"Commanders used to laugh and call him the company yardbird.

BILL BRADY contributes "Column Half Write" to the Fort Lewis, WA, "Ranger."

Actually he may merely be a case of what we term 'premature career blight' and simply needs a bit of special guidance.

"That's what we're here for."

An FGS matchbook cover ad tells how many students progress rapidly through sparetime study while keeping their present jobs.

"In a few short weeks," it says, "in the quiet of your own barracks you will have mastered professional secrets these generals took years to learn."

An aptitude test screens out those who lack 0-7 potential. It's carefully designed to measure such qualities as poise, ability to accept staff recommendations, strategic thinking and financial responsibility.

The questions pose military situations for the applicant to solve:

(1) Overwhelming enemy forces have squeezed your unit into a desperate defensive posture. Infantry and armor are attacking from all sides. Your supplies and ammunition are almost gone. Bad weather has grounded your air support and reinforcements can't get through.

Just then the enemy commander sends a courier with a surrender demand. What do you say?

(2) You are a daring cavalry commander who has led a small unit to a series of dazzling successes in the frontier West. Seeing a chance for a big score you maneuver into a situation where your force is hopelessly outnumbered and trapped. What vital piece of staff advice did you forget?

(3) What strategy would have won the Vietnam War in 60 days with two divisions without using nuclear weapons?

(4) Can you pay the \$1,500 course fee in advance?

Answers and scoring are, 1) "Nuts" (1 point); 2) "Watch out for Indians" (1 point); 3) 2 points [My answer got the maximum but it wouldn't be fair to reveal it.]; 4) "Cash, check or money order" (96 points).

According to FGS, a score of 94 or more indicates "strong potential."

And the way insiders at the Pentagon hear it, I may be the first Chief of Staff to come direct from the Third Platoon.





ESSAY WINNERS

A Marine Lieutenant Colonel, Barbara J. Lee, El Toro, CA, won top honors in the 1972 Freedoms Foundation military letter writing contest for her essay on the 1972 theme, "Freedom Has Its Price." LTC Lee received a \$1000 cash award and George Washington Honor Medal. Thirteen Army letter writers won \$100 cash awards and Honor Medals: MAJ Eugene H. Bickley, AFRTS, Los Angeles; SFC Renney L. Brown, APO NY; CSM John C. Cannon, Fort Huachuca, AZ; MSG William M. Carney, Walter Reed Army Medical Center; PV2 Peter S. Chandler, Fort Carson, CO; CPT Harold Doster, Fort Monmouth, NJ; MAJ Arthur J. Manaro, APO NY; SGT Jose Martinez, San Francisco; MAJ Robert E. Shea Jr., Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD; PFC Wayne Summerville, Fort Hood, TX; SP5 Ronald C. Sovine, APO NY; 1LT Glenn Speigelhalter, Fort Bliss, TX; and 1LT Thomas L. Waltman, Fort Sam Houston, TX.

Army ROTC Cadet Dan L. Johnston, Brigham Young University, won \$1000 and an Honor Medal for his top essay in the Senior ROTC Category. Junior ROTC Cadet Kenner Meredith, Highland Park High School, Dallas, TX, was awarded \$500 and an Honor Medal for his essay in the newly created Junior ROTC Essay Program.

In the James Madison Governmental Unit Activities Awards, Honor Medals went to the Office of Information for the Armed Forces, Department of Defense; to the Army Reserve for community aid programs; and to the Army Finance Corps Museum, Indianapolis, IN, for exhibits on the Flag and the Pledge of Allegiance. Honor Certificates went to the Army Chaplain Board, Fort George G. Meade, MD, for "Our Moral Heritage" stressing human self development, and to the Army Command Information Unit, Washington, DC, for its patriotic programs.

UNDERGRADS

Enlisted personnel planning to apply for civilian schooling under the Enlisted Undergraduate Program are reminded that this program is currently restricted to four disciplines -- ADPS, Business Administration, Engineering and Law Enforcement. Under this program you may attend an accredited civilian institution for up to 2 years, with all costs paid by the Government. Another program, "Bootstrap," provides up to 6-months attendance at a civilian institution for completion of Associate Degree requirements and 18 months for Bachelors Degree requirements. The Government does not defray educational expenses under "Bootstrap," however. Details on both programs are found in AR 621-1.

DRUG ABUSE FILM

A new Command Information film, "Hooks," (The Army Reports--Number 37) featuring Michael Landon of "Bonanza" fame has been cited as the best of more than 220 films reviewed by the National Coordinating Council on Drug Abuse. "Hooks" is available at local Audio-Visual Service Centers.

DCSPER REORGANIZED

Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel (ODCSPER) has been reorganized into four directorates:

- Directorate of Military Personnel Management replaces the former Military Personnel Policies Directorate and the Directorate of Procurement, Training and Distribution. Personnel Management Directorate consists of four divisions: Training, Safety, Officer and Enlisted.
- Directorate of Human Resources Development also consists of four divisions: Alcohol and Drug Policy; Leadership and Behavior, Personnel Services, and Race Relations/Equal Opportunity. (The present Directorate of Nonappropriated Funds, Clubs and Open Messes will become a division of Directorate of Human Resources Development following establishment of the Club Management Agency.)
- Directorate of Plans, Programs and Budget consists of Budget, Manpower Programs, Plans and Systems Divisions, a Studies Office and Volunteer Army Office.
- Directorate of Civilian Personnel is also under ODCSPER.

DRILL SERGEANTS

The Army has a continuing need for drill sergeants, both men and women. Men in grades E-5 through E-7 are eligible to apply. Vacancies also exist for Wacs in grades E-4 through E-7. Male members should apply before completing the first year of current CONUS tour. CONUS WAC personnel may apply at any time. If you're overseas, apply before or during eighth month prior to DEROS. Prerequisites are given in AR 614-200.

E-5, 6 PROMOTIONS

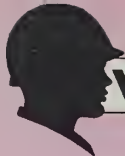
Those selected for promotion to grades E-5 and E-6 who do not have a current PMOS Evaluation Score may be extended up to 12 months beyond current ETS. Change (authorized by DA Msg 261410Z Feb 73) permits persons selected for promotion to those grades to meet required remaining obligated active service following promotion.

DEPENDENT MOVES

CONUS Armies will soon be relieved of direct responsibility for processing unaccompanied dependents for movement overseas. The oversea command message authorizing dependent travel will be forwarded to the CONUS Army installation nearest the dependent's residence and that installation will be responsible for all processing functions including issuance of travel orders. New policy is explained in DA Msg 261652Z Feb 73.

WIG WEARERS

Male members of reserve components are now permitted to wear wigs or hairpieces during unit assemblies or when serving on active duty for training for 30 days or less, or on full-time duty for 30 days or less. Hairpieces must conform to standard haircut criteria, however. When on Active Duty for Training or full time in excess of 30 days, wearing of wig or hairpiece by male members of reserve components in uniform is prohibited. The change is announced in DA Msg 231458Z Feb 73. Haircut policy remains unchanged for Active Army personnel.



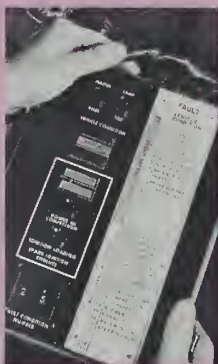
PRO PAY UP

Superior Performance (Proficiency Pay) for FY 74 has been increased from \$30 to \$50 per month effective July 1, 1973. All persons whose 12-month period of entitlement to Superior Performance Pay begins prior to July 1 will be automatically awarded the new rate of pay effective that date. Those attaining eligibility after July 1 will receive the new rate of pay after issuance of special orders. Authority for increase is contained in DA Msg 291532A January 1973.

LAND BUYER ALERT

So You're finally ready to buy that dream half-acre? Well, before taking ballpoint and checkbook in hand, here's something to remember. The 1968 Interstate Land Sales Full Disclosure Act requires the seller to provide the buyer with a property report containing the following information: names and addresses of persons having interest in lots and parcels in the development; legal description and total number of lots; encumbrances and releases provisions; taxes and special assessments you're required to pay; any unusual conditions relating to noise and safety; availability of sewage disposal, water, electricity, telephone, and refuse collection; distance from subdivision to nearby municipalities; estimated schedule of completion and provisions to insure completion; steps to protect purchaser in event of financial difficulties in developments where blanket encumbrance exists; legal access to public road or streets; availability of schools, medical and shopping facilities and public transportation. A copy of the property report on file with the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Office of Interstate Land Sales must be furnished the prospective buyer before a contract is signed. Best idea: Keep checkbook closed and ballpoint retracted until you get the nod from your legal assistance office; otherwise, your dream half-acre could become a long-playing nightmare.

AUTO CHECK



New built-in-automotive test system could reduce maintenance check-out on military vehicles up to 90 percent. Shown here in a 2 1/2-ton truck, the system takes readings from sensors monitoring various vehicle components, signals whether a major fault exists requiring corrective action. RCA's Aerospace Systems Division developed the system and is currently testing it for Army Tank Automotive Command. But for the present, it's still motor stables by the numbers: "Raise your hoods, check, oil, engine compartment...."

SOLDIERS

MAY 1973

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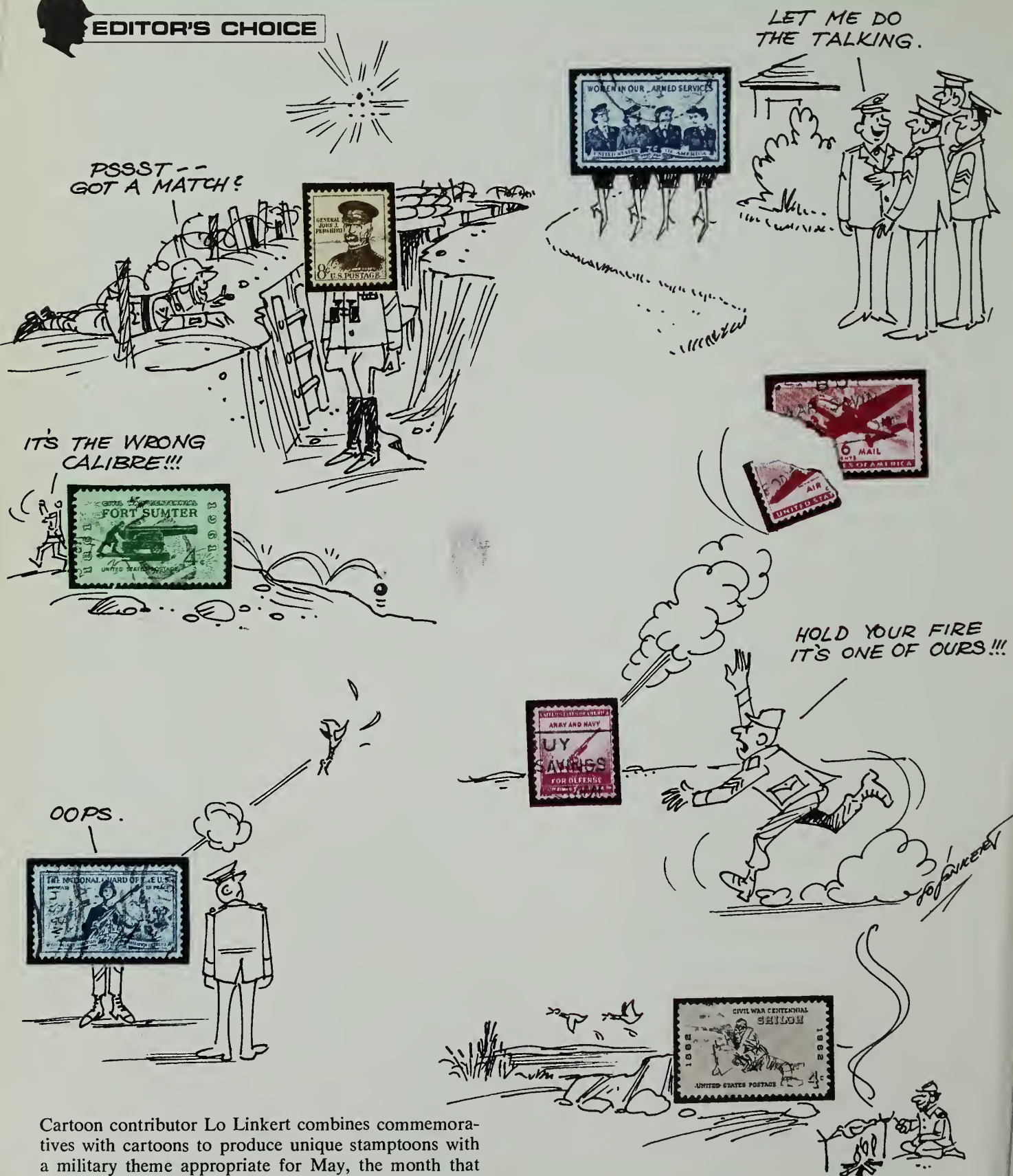
WOMEN IN THE ARMY

WHERE HAVE
THEY BEEN?

WHERE ARE
THEY GOING?



EDITOR'S CHOICE



Cartoon contributor Lo Linkert combines commemoratives with cartoons to produce unique stamptoons with a military theme appropriate for May, the month that includes VE Day, Memorial Day, Armed Forces Day.

SOLDIERS

OFFICIAL U.S. ARMY MAGAZINE

MAY 1973
VOLUME 28, NO. 5

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SOLDIERS, the Army's official magazine, is published under supervision of the Army Chief of Information to provide timely, factual information on policies, plans, operations and technical developments of the Department of the Army to the Active Army, Army National Guard, Army Reserve and Department of the Army civilian employees. It also conveys views of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff on topics of professional interest to Army members and assists in achieving information objectives of the Army. ■ Manuscripts of interest to Army personnel are invited. Direct communication is authorized to Editor, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314. ■ Phone: Autovon 284-6671 or Area Code 202-274-6671. ■ Unless otherwise indicated material may be reprinted provided credit is given to SOLDIERS and the author. ■ Military distribution: From the U.S. Army AG Publications Center, 2800 Eastern Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21220 in accordance with DA form 12-4 requirements submitted by commanders. ■ Individual subscriptions: \$17 annually to Stateside and APO addresses; \$21.25 to foreign addresses. ■ Individual paid subscriptions are available through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. ■ Use of funds for printing this publication approved by Headquarters, Department of the Army, March 5, 1969.

COVER: The change in compass direction of the female horoscope symbol is deliberate—denoting the upward and onward progress of "Women in the Army," as reported in this issue. Artwork by Tony Zidek. The subject is SP4 Betty Driggers photographed by SP5 Joe McCary.



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SOLDIERS is for soldiers and we invite readers' views on topics we're covering—or those you think we should. Please stay under 150 words—a postcard will do—and include your name, rank and address. We'll honor a request to withhold your name if you desire and the editors may condense comments to meet space requirements. We can't publish or answer every one but we'll use representative viewpoints. Send your letters to: Write On, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314.

Nixon but rather were a gift given to the people of the United States from the Peoples Republic of China. . . .

SP4 John W. Fowble
Walter Reed Army Institute of Research
Washington, DC

A Matter of Choice

I am writing in response to SGM Jack S. McMichael's letter in your "Write On" column of February '73 **SOLDIERS** on the article "Juice." It is a shame that a person of his grade and position would regard drinking and the sale of alcoholic beverages in the Armed Services as a moral issue and say "remove it all." The consumption of alcoholic beverages is a part of the American way of life; people relax and enjoy it; it serves as a social lubricant and provides many with a sole source of income.

Speaking as a recovered alcoholic, I think the good Sergeant Major should be concerned about the people rather than the beverage. There are many personnel in our Armed Services who do drink irresponsibly and are having problems with alcohol, but not all of our people abuse the privilege of happy hour, nickel beer and Class VI stores.

The disease of alcoholism is not "willfully injected" into men or women by the Army or by society as a whole. The decision to drink or not to drink alcoholic beverages is, and always will be, the responsibility of the individual in any environment. . . . Perhaps SGM McMichael should take a second look at this situation . . . and not remove the beverage from the man but remove the man from the beverage through education, treatment and rehabilitation. Let's not keep all the troops standing in the hot sun because of one man's error.

CW2 Thomas C. Finnegan
Fort Meade, MD

Rolling Awrong

"The Army Goes Rolling Along"—I cannot imagine how or by what degree of lack of imagination or perhaps simple inbreeding the Army could adopt a less stirring march than the "Artillery Song." Under what circumstances was this complete lack of imagination allowed to prevail? Why isn't action taken to remedy this ridiculous situation? I'm tired of explaining to the public why the "Artillery Song" is played so often at official ceremonies. Haven't we got in the Army or couldn't we hire a competent composer to come up with an ORIGINAL Army song?

Pete Resurgo
CPL, USAR
Arlington, VA

The Field Artillery in 1956 yielded its march tune to the Army and is currently conducting a competition to come up with a new song—or at least new lyrics to the old Artillery song, "The Mountain Battery"—so redlegs and cannon cockers will once again have their own song.

Full of Sugar

Rarely do I react to each and every proposal which affects the military . . . but I have just managed to muddle through the sugar-coated (February '73 **SOLDIERS**) article titled "New Retirement Proposal" which is filled with enough charts and gobbledegook to make a dime store lawyer gag. After I finished I shook my aching head and poured myself a cup of coffee. I realized that I was seeing in print an old familiar story.

That old saying "Screwed," Blued and Tattooed" doesn't quite say what I feel about our new retirement proposal but at least it is printable. As usual the military is an easy target for those in Congress and elsewhere who wish to "trim a little" because we cannot go on strike, speak up in public or sway a Senate committee. Those same "trimmers" would scream like hell if a few AK rounds cracked over their collective heads and then wonder why the Army would not or could not charge to the rescue with banners waving and morale high. . . .

One statement in your article really turned me back-flips. "Under the present system the Government is paying twice for the same time period once a person starts drawing Social Security."—BULL. Anyone with a third grade education can take an average of what he expects to be withheld from his pay per year for Social Security, multiply that figure by the number of years involuntary deductions will be made and see that he will have to live a heck of a lot of years beyond normal life expectancy just to break even. . . . How about a bill which allows everyone a choice? Say, a lump sum of the total of all Social Security compounded yearly at 6 percent interest paid on request at age 65? Now that should really make somebody yell.

MAJ Ray G. Hatmaker
Cookeville, TN

Your article "New Retirement Proposal" is heavily biased in favor of the Administration's retirement proposal and the save pay provision is misrepresented in the context of your discussion. In the simplest terms, the proposal would pay

less retirement and Social Security benefits to all service members except those having thirty years service. An employable individual would most likely make a poor economic decision if he selected to remain in service beyond twenty years because of the proposed Social Security handicap. Members now on active duty were assured fifty percent of their base pay after twenty years service. The Administration's proposal does not honor this commitment. If **SOLDIERS** is indeed the serviceman's magazine, may I suggest that you represent both sides of this issue in future articles.

MAJ Don E. Gordon
USAC&GSC
Fort Leavenworth, KS

Panda Poop

" . . . Great Power Pandamonium" on the inside cover of the February issue of **SOLDIERS** brought a tug to my old heart-strings and prompted me to provide you with information on the role the U.S. Army played in the Giant Panda saga. . . . In 1928 U.S. Army officers MG (then COL) Theodore Roosevelt Jr. and his brother MAJ Kermit Roosevelt jointly shot and brought back from the Tibetan borders the first complete specimen for the Chicago Field Museum. I was their guide for the trip which lasted almost a year. . . . In 1936 the first live Giant Panda arrived in the United States at the Brookfield Zoo in Chicago. The 3 pound baby "female" panda was captured by my brother Quentin and his companion Ruth Harkness. "She" (the panda) was promptly named after my former wife Su Lin and subsequently became the most popular animal in the world. Upon her death in 1938 post mortem revealed that Su Lin was, after all, a male! Zoologists have since learned that it is almost impossible to determine the sex of a panda. . . .

COL (Ret.) Jack T. Young
Webster Grove, MO

I wish to differ with you on a point in the February 1973 issue. The pandas featured were not given to President



CONUS MOVES

Plans for consolidating and realigning a number of CONUS activities have been announced.

► -- Army Aviation flight training will be consolidated with all flight training to be conducted at Fort Rucker, AL. Primary helicopter flight training and associated organizations will be transferred from Fort Wolters, TX, and attack helicopter (COBRA) training will move from Hunter Airfield, Savannah, GA. Wolters and Hunter will be placed in caretaker status.

► -- U.S. Army Signal Center and School activities will be consolidated and relocated. The Signal School activities currently split between Fort Monmouth, NJ, and Fort Gordon, GA, will be consolidated at Fort Gordon with the Southeastern Signal School. In the first phase, tactical communications courses will be moved to Fort Gordon, followed in the second phase by remaining Signal School courses.

► -- Defense Language Institute (DLI) Fort Monmouth, NJ, becomes the home of DLI. The East Coast Branch currently located at Washington Navy Yard, District of Columbia, will be the first to move there. Later moves will be made by Institute headquarters (also at Washington Navy Yard), the English Language Branch, Lackland Air Force Base, TX, and the Systems Development Agency, Presidio of Monterey, CA. The West Coast Branch will remain at the Presidio of Monterey.

► -- Military Police School and Training Brigade will move from Fort Gordon to Fort McClellan, AL.

► -- Fort Dix, NJ. Current reduction in the Army's size will be accompanied by corresponding reductions in basic training workloads. These reductions will be compensated for either by closing Fort Dix or curtailing training activities at all six current Army training centers. A decision is scheduled later this summer. In any case, the Personnel Center, Army Hospital and certain other functions at Fort Dix will be kept open.

► -- Closings and Relocations. Valley Forge General Hospital, Phoenixville, PA; North Post, Fort Wainwright, AK, and Charleston Army Depot, SC, will be closed. Operations at Fort Story, VA, will be reduced. The schools and training centers (along with other Army schools and training activities) will become elements of the Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) to be established at Fort Monroe, VA. In other unit relocations the 77th (redesignated 497th) Engineer Company (Port Construction) will relocate from Fort Belvoir, VA, to Fort Eustis, VA. The U.S. Army Medical Materiel Agency and Air Force Materiel Field Office will move from Valley Forge General Hospital, PA, to Fort Detrick, MD. Also moving from Valley Forge to yet undetermined locations: Field office of the 109th Military Intelligence Group, 69th Ordnance Detachment (Explosive Disposal) and resident elements of the 12th Military Police Group (Criminal Investigation) and U.S. Army Strategic Communications Command. The 72d Aviation Company will move from Fort Rucker to Fort Bragg, NC. These actions are expected to produce a total saving of \$248 million. Some 19,600 military and civilian spaces will be eliminated.





WOMEN IN THE ARMY

WHERE HAVE THEY BEEN?

WHERE ARE THEY GOING?

Barney Halloran

There are going to be more women in this man's Army doing more jobs than ever before. Times are changing.

Women have come a long way in this century. Most of the way it's been an uphill fight and, in many cases, it still is. For generations women have been locked into limited roles as wives, mothers and sometimes workers. These traditional roles aren't changing but they are expanding.

Yet there are still problems, serious problems brought on and carried on by centuries of myths, male domination, role playing and misunderstanding. Even in our enlightened age too many arguments are misunderstood. Women's rights are confused with Women's Liberation. Women's Liberation is confused with social revolution. And unfortunately, social revolution is sometimes confused with anarchy.

But the real problem seems to have only two parts. The law treats women unfairly and society has been conditioned to treat women as stereotypes. As a result women are paid less than men for equal work, lose benefits men can claim, have limits placed on their careers, are denied jobs for which they are qualified or are treated as sex objects or decorations simply because they are women.

Women in the Army are in a particularly difficult position because they are a distinct minority comprising less than 2 percent of the active Army and work in what has historically been a man's profession.

The situation is changing.

The total strength of women in the Army (including the Army Nurse Corps and Medical Service Corps) is 17,500. However, by 1978 the strength of the Women's Army Corps is scheduled to increase to 23,800 from its current strength of 14,500. It will be the largest WAC since World War II when 100,000 served.

In August 1972, the Army opened almost all occupational specialties to women except combat arms. The order (DA 041557Z Aug 72) read, "All enlisted MOSs are avail-

able to Wacs, except MOSs associated with combat, close combat support, unusual hazards or strenuous physical demands."

However, if House Joint Resolution 208, the Women's Rights Amendment, becomes the 26th amendment to the Constitution, more changes might be in store for women in the Army. The proposed Amendment which has been ratified by 30 of the needed 38 states reads:

Section 1. Equal rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Section 2. The Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this Article.

Section 3. This Amendment shall take effect two years after ratification.

"The Equal Rights Amendment will



These women were employed by the Federal Government in the 1870s under statutes which some have called unfair to women. One hundred years later the Civil Rights Act banned discrimination against Federally employed women.

change a few laws and remove *legal* discrimination against women,” says U.S. District Court Judge Sarah Hughes, “but it won’t make bank presidents or Cabinet officials out of them. They’ll have to do that themselves.”

Constitutional Rights. A common point of misunderstanding is just what rights a serviceman or woman has under the Constitution. Dozens of times in the past few years, especially during peace and civil rights demonstrations, some servicemen and women have felt their Constitutional rights were being denied them by the military.

It’s not as simple as that. The Constitution declares in Section 8 that Congress shall “. . . make rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval forces.” That section must be balanced against the other rights, privileges and immunities granted by the Constitution.

For example, Article I says “Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of Speech.” Yet, the Uniform Code of Military Justice, a rule for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces, says in Article 88: “Any officer who uses contemptuous words against the President, Vice President . . . shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.”

How the Women’s Equality Amendment will be balanced against the “Rules for Government and Regulation of the land and naval forces” remains to be seen.

Where Did It All Begin? The battle for women’s rights began more than a hundred years ago. In 1848 the Women’s Rights Convention met in Seneca Falls, NY, to argue for the right to vote, the right to own property, the right to obtain a divorce and the right to enter the professions.

A few years later women gained a foothold in modern military service when in the 1850s, during the Crimean War, Florence Nightingale organized British Army field hospitals. By 1901 the United States Army founded the Army Nurse Corps. However, nurses were treated as auxiliaries and did not enjoy officer’s status, pay, rank or retirement benefits.

In the years leading up to World War I the women’s rights movement made steady headway but when war broke out in 1914, ratification of the women’s suffrage amendment was still 6 years off.

In 1916, the Naval Reserve Act granted women full-fledged admission to the uniformed services. Nearly 13,000 women enlisted in the Naval Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve as clerks or Yeomen (F)—the F stood for female. However, attitudes about accepting women in the Army were confusingly mixed.

In 1917 General Pershing requested one-hundred uniformed female switchboard operators capable of speaking French and English and 5,000 female clerical workers to replace enlisted men. The first request was granted. One hundred women were sent as uniformed civilians with the same status and privileges as Army Nurses. But the second request was denied.

After long consideration the War Department stated that it was not yet convinced of “the desirability of making this most radical departure in the conduct of our military affairs.”

In the meantime groups of volunteer women joined the AEF overseas and women went to work in Army camps at home where they had been previously forbidden to work. Army history says these women conducted themselves well. In fact, the War Department noted, “With careful supervision, women employees may be permitted in camps without moral injury to themselves or to the soldiers.”

After the war service nurses were given relative rank and some retirement benefits but their pay and allowances were still lower than men’s. Nurses were still treated as auxiliaries. No other changes occurred in the use



Uniforms like the original WAAC one, above, and those being laundered on Leyte Island, left, have changed a lot. More are due soon.

of womanpower in the Army until World War II when in 1942, to meet critical manpower shortages, the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC) was created.

Except for the Director, who was given the relative rank of colonel, all officers were commissioned through OCS as third officers, one grade below second lieutenant. In 1943 the WAAC became the Women's Army Corps (WAC), adopted standard ranks and officially became a part of the Army. Full military ranks were granted to nurses a year later.

In 1948 the WAC gained Regular status; a 2 percent ceiling was placed on women's strength with the rank of colonel limited to the WAC Director and Chief of Army Nurses.

In 1967 the ceilings on women's strength and grades were removed. There were no women generals until 1970. About the same time, the Civil Rights Act, administered through the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, was enacted to prohibit job discrimination based on sex, race, color, religion and national origin. But it wasn't enough. The law didn't apply to women in Federal service until March 1972.

Not Just Legislation. Dr. Margaret Mead, the noted anthropologist, has said

that women's rights are "not just a question of legislation or prejudice. It's the way our society is organized. We have nominally given women freedom, but not given it to them in fact."

But social thinking, legislation and organization are changing. For example, with the passage of the Women's Equality Amendment, women will be eligible for the draft even though the Selective Service expects a zero draft by June 30, 1973. If an all-volunteer Army is to be maintained, part of the solution is womanpower.

According to the WAC Director's office, a quarters shortage is the major obstacle preventing an immediate increase in the number of uniformed women. Until Congress authorizes more billets for women and the quarters are constructed, more women cannot be absorbed.

Why Work? For the many men who wonder why women don't stay home, studies made by the U.S. Department of Labor and the U.S. Women's Bureau show most women work because they need the money and not entirely for "personal fulfillment."

Since the end of World War II women are joining the labor force at a faster rate than men. There are now 53.2 million men and 33.8 million women at work on full-



"And we're always reading in the papers," said Gloria Steinem, "how someone once burned a bra. But I don't think anybody ever did. There was once a demonstration at the Miss America contest where women threatened to burn a bra, dust mop and apron, but they didn't. They couldn't get a fire permit."

time jobs. That means women constitute 38.9 percent of the total American workforce.

And women in the civilian job market have their share of problems. Their unemployment rate is 6.6 compared with men's 4.8 percent. Full-time women workers earn less than men across the board. The average income for full-time working women is \$5,323 compared with the men's average wage of \$8,966.

Additional education, according to the U.S. Department of Labor, does not mean a woman in the civilian job market will earn as much as a man doing the same work. Salaries of men and women with college degrees compare unfavorably. Women with college degrees earn an average of \$8,156 while men with similar degrees average \$13,264.

Protest. The current wave of women's protests rose from the civil rights battles of the 1960s. And in August 1970, on the 50th anniversary of the passage of the women's suffrage act, several thousand American women struck for equality. The strike was the first sizeable demonstration of the Women's Liberation Movement and focused public attention on the plight of women from coast to coast.

Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm of New York offered this explanation even before the first strike: "Like black people, women have had it with bias. We are no longer content to trade off our minds and abilities in exchange for having doors opened for us by gallant men."

Margaret Mead suggested that "We have created a life style that penalizes women's intellect and even denigrates [those] who gladly spend their time at homemaking."

The solution, many women feel, is in the Women's Liberation Movement. It has, in fact, raised the level of awareness throughout the country.

"While most men laugh jeeringly at fledgling women's liberation groups," said Congresswoman Chisholm, "they should know that countless women—their wives, cohorts and especially their daughters—silently applaud such groups' existence."

Women's Lib Means Men's Lib. Gloria Steinem, journalist and feminist, explained Women's Liberation as "a major revolution in consciousness—in everyone's

consciousness, male and female."

Ms. Steinem (Ms. as a form of address is preferred by some women because it's simple, as impersonal as Mr. and isn't based on marital status) outlined a program few men or women could argue with:

"Our first problem is not to learn but to unlearn, to clear out some old assumptions: patriotism means obedience, age means wisdom, black means inferior, woman means submission. They just don't work anymore.

"Women's Liberation is men's liberation too. No more alimony; fewer boring wives; fewer childlike wives; no more so-called 'Jewish mothers' who are simply normally ambitious human beings with all their ambitiousness confined to the house; no more wives who fall apart at the first wrinkle because they've been taught their total identity depends on their outsides; no more responsibility for another human being who has never been told she is responsible for her own life, and who sooner or later says some version of, 'If I hadn't married you, I could have been a star.' And let's hear it one more time—no more alimony."

What Now, U.S. Army? With the application of the Civil Rights Act to federally employed women, the pending Women's Rights Amendment and increased pressure from women's groups, where does that leave women in the Army?

To find out what's happening, what regulations are changing or changed, SOLDIERS spoke with the Women's Army Corps Director, Brigadier General Mildred Bailey who was fresh from an hour and a half conference with the Chief of Staff.

SOLDIERS: U.S. Code forbids women in the Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force from serving in a combat zone but leaves the matter of Army women to the Army. What is the position of the Army on women going into combat?

BAILEY: Our concept is that women will continue to have a non-combatant role. We do not envision, at this time, that women will be used in direct combat. We're not even considering the possibility of a combat role.

SOLDIERS: But they will continue to serve in the combat zone?

BAILEY: Of course, we have done that be-



fore. But in today's warfare it's very difficult to define what is a combat zone.

What we're actually saying when we talk about combat is that we don't anticipate deliberately putting our women in a position where they will come into direct hand-to-hand confrontation with the enemy—securing ground or holding it.

The fields in which we'll be working are support oriented. We're happy to take our risks along with everyone else but we do not envision at any time the direct combat role for women.

SOLDIERS: There's a young WAC captain attending the Field Artillery Advanced Course. What can she expect to do?

BAILEY: Some type of administrative work with the artillery. Not everyone with the artillery is out utilizing weapons. We do feel, however, that it's important for our women to go to these schools. If they're going to be assigned to some combat arm—in administrative, managerial or logistical positions—they should know the language, the nomenclature. They must be familiar with what the branch does—its mission. They can then do a better job in their support role.

SOLDIERS: Where do we stand now on the matter of giving weapons training to women?

BAILEY: There is no law or statute that says women will or will not receive training. There have been times in the past when we have made weapons familiarization courses available on a voluntary basis but there was so little interest in them that we felt the time could be better spent elsewhere. All along, if women wanted to qualify with a pistol or a rifle, or participate on a team they've been permitted to do so.

Our women who are now going into what we consider an experimental program with the Military Police Corps are not being put in a position where they might be in physical danger without the opportunity to learn to protect themselves. But that's all still on a voluntary basis. We have not arbitrarily assigned women to that [police] role.

SOLDIERS: There was a policy at one time, however, that forbade women from even being photographed on, near or with weapons.

BAILEY: Yes, we had that as a policy and we still do. Because it's misleading. You see, because there are so few of us who wear fatigues and handle weapons, that type of picture makes it appear to the public as part of our primary mission. But that just isn't true, although the fatigue policy is now undergoing review.

Also, in years past we had to be very, very

President Lyndon Johnson signed the bill authorizing women generals in 1967 but there were none until 1970. Above, the current WAC Director, BG Mildred Bailey, frankly explains the role she sees for women in today's Army. Combat schools, yes. Combat? No.

sensitive to public opinion. The idea of the women in any role that was tough, aggressive, masculine—the handling of weapons and that sort of thing—was repugnant to the public.

So since we had this feeling, based on very strong cultural traditions, of what's appropriate and inappropriate for young women, we had to be very sensitive and we still are.

But we feel that in 1973, with the changes in American society, we can change our approach and thinking. There are some things we can allow a young woman to do now, if she desires, that we had to close to her in the past because we had to be so sensitive to public opinion.

The military policewomen would be a typical example. What would your image be? It wouldn't be very feminine, would it? But we did have women working with the military police during World War II. There are many things that are acceptable during wartime but which aren't acceptable once the war is over. Now since our civilian communities are integrating women into their police forces we can do it also.

SOLDIERS: Army enlisted women have commented that they are discriminated against from the moment they attempt to enlist. For example, a man needs only to be 17 to enlist with parental consent but a woman must be 18 and have parental consent until she's 21.



Job opportunities for women are expanding. Weapons training isn't routine but technical and medical services like photography, nursing and air traffic control offer women an opportunity to do more than type, file and look pretty.



BAILEY: At the present time there is a law. The law was written in a spirit of protection, paternalism, if you will. Again when the law was written, the average parent could accept a son leaving at 17 but found it difficult with a young woman.

Also with parental consent we were responding to what we thought the American public wanted and what parents wanted. It's true that this is discriminatory but in the beginning it was a protective, paternal concept. This law, I'm quite confident, will be changed if not by Congress itself then by the Equal Rights Amendment if and when it's ratified.

Of course if the law is changed it does not mean we will immediately go out and try to recruit 17-year-old women. We will set the standards, whether it's age or education or whatever, according to what we feel is in the best interests of the women and the Army. But we do feel this law should not be on the books.

SOLDIERS: The law now states that men and women must be considered equally for jobs unless there is a Bona Fide Occupational Qualification (BFOQ). For example, the BFOQ for a female model is that she's a female. How does BFOQ affect the WAC?

BAILEY: This is why the Army has opened all but 48 MOSs to women. But if anyone thinks that since we've opened up these MOSs all women are going to abandon the jobs they've been doing in the past and rush for these new jobs, they're wrong.

I think the important thing is that jobs are not closed to women because of their



sex except for bona fide reasons. When the occupational analysts evaluated the Army's 482 MOSs we looked at them from the viewpoint of being non-combat and being within the physical capabilities of the majority of women.

There might be a job that one in a thousand women could manage—physically. But to put a woman in that position would create problems for the Army in housing, administration, training and the like. It wouldn't be right to force the Army to put that one woman in that role. I feel that for the 48 MOSs that remain closed to women there are good and valid reasons for each.

SOLDIERS: Back to the enlistment stage. Is it still true that women must have a high school diploma or its equivalent while men do not?

BAILEY: Yes, it's still true. We have higher enlistment standards for women than we do for the men. As a volunteer group and for the number of women we're looking for, we can afford to have higher standards. Again, it's a matter of the employer establishing criteria that are best for the organization.

If we can get the number of women we need with higher standards it's in the best interest of the women and the Army. We would do the same thing for men if we could afford to. We are continually trying.

SOLDIERS: Women were also required to be interviewed by a WAC officer while men didn't have to.

BAILEY: I think there was a very logical reason for this. Do you think a man who has never been exposed to the problems of being a woman in the Army and what to expect could possibly advise, counsel and guide her? So we felt it desirable for a young woman to have the opportunity to talk with someone who could respond to her needs as a woman before enlisting. It is no longer a requirement but we try to see that it is done.

SOLDIERS: There is also the matter of a woman submitting three character references and the Army conducting an investigation to see if the woman had been a patient in a mental hospital within 5 years of enlistment.

BAILEY: We've eliminated those not because we didn't think we had a right to

locate potential problems before bringing them into the Army but we came to feel they weren't serving any great purpose. For example, on hospital checks, laws varied so much from state to state that checks couldn't be made across the board. We felt it was too much red tape and not really accomplishing our objective. There was no reason to continue it. We found we were doing some unnecessary work and causing unnecessary delays that the results did not justify. The change in regulations occurred only within the past few months.

SOLDIERS: Married women can join the service now but, again, isn't there a great deal of red tape?

BAILEY: We have recommended that married women be accepted on the same basis as married men without any checks or statements. The proposal has been approved and should be published shortly for the recruiters to implement.

SOLDIERS: There's also a problem of women who were left with dependents, for example, after a divorce or those who become widows. Do these women still have to leave the service?

BAILEY: There was a time when they had no choice—they had to leave the service. But that situation no longer exists. Now we require young women to request a waiver.

The reasoning behind this we feel is valid. The primary value of women in uniform is mobility. So we're trying to do two things. We don't want to penalize someone who has the desire and the capability of managing a military career and her family needs also. So we changed our regulation so it's no longer automatic but she has to request a waiver. It's required because we want her to seriously consider all the ramifications.

We want her to consider if she can fulfill her Army and family obligations and do both properly. We've got to be sure this young woman has considered the difficulties involved. The responsibilities of her family cannot be a factor in decisions made about her, whether it's working overtime, where she works, when she works, where she goes or when she goes. We must retain mobility. If the time comes when she cannot live with that then she will have to leave the service. We will be as sympathetic as we can be. We have good people; we stand to gain from them. But we cannot give





The Wac's uniqueness is her mobility. When a modern Army moves, its administrative support must move with it.



preferred treatment to these people at the expense of bachelor personnel. The Army's needs must be met first.

SOLDIERS: Judging from the contents of the information necessary in a waiver request to remain on active duty after having a child it looks like the judgment might be very subjective. Who makes it?

BAILEY: The Department of the Army. We did that deliberately so all would be considered on the same basis, so there would not be different commands in different places being either very liberal or very tough because of personal feelings. We wanted to have as much objectivity as we could.

What we ask these young women to do is tell us how they plan to address, financially or physically, child care. If they have a reasonable plan and the duty section says they've done a good job for us, we're delighted to have them.

SOLDIERS: Do the same criteria apply for enlisted women and officers?

BAILEY: Oh, yes.

SOLDIERS: How many women have applied for waivers?

BAILEY: Since the regulation went into effect 2 years ago, almost 100. You see, ordinarily this office isn't consulted on routine waivers. If there's any question about a policy decision or a borderline case then we always get in on it.

SOLDIERS: The command policy has always been a sore spot. Women officers cannot command men or mixed units, nor can women NCOs command men. Is there a change taking place?

BAILEY: The Army has changed this command policy. We're not trying to force any issues but when the occasion arises we will simply look at the command, ask if a woman could command it, then a woman would be considered for the role.

SOLDIERS: It also seems that many soldiers don't think women can serve on courts-martial.

BAILEY: As a matter of fact, women have always been required to sit on courts-martial or boards dealing with women. In other courts-martial women have always been eligible to sit on the board. The commander can assign anybody he wants.

SOLDIERS: The business of Basic Allow-

ance for Quarters (BAQ) money and benefits is a very sore issue.

BAILEY: That's one that really bugs women, if I may use jargon. It's so discriminatory on the face and so unfair that it really bothers women. But as you know it's a law that must be changed.

In years past the idea of a man being entitled to support or money because he was married to a woman was completely unacceptable. So the current law was written, but we have every reason to believe that this law will be changed in the current session of Congress.

Note: As the law now stands, married company grade women must occupy women's quarters if available. Should a married woman decide to live off post with her husband while bachelor quarters are available, she loses her BAQ. If bachelor housing is not available to the married woman, she draws BAQ as a bachelor because the law does not recognize a man as a dependent unless he relies on his wife for 50 percent or more of his support. (Field grades always have the option of living off post and drawing BAQ.)

SOLDIERS: The VA has only recently changed its rules for dependency. Women veterans can now draw an extra allowance for their husbands while studying under the GI bill and husbands are entitled to survivors' benefits. But it doesn't mean there's been a change in the Army?

BAILEY: Yes, the VA has changed its rules but the laws that govern the VA don't govern the Army. U.S. Code, Title 10 must be changed to have the situation corrected in the Army.

SOLDIERS: On matters of dependents, has the Army ever seriously considered day care centers?

BAILEY: No, and I don't think we will. We have no more responsibility to take care of someone's child when she works than civilian industry has. This is an individual's responsibility, not the Army's.

SOLDIERS: There's supposed to be a change in women's uniforms to make them more stylish, feminine and comfortable. How are we progressing?

BAILEY: Our concept is a uniform that's comfortable, that moves and fits and bends and that looks good when you stand at attention. We want a design that looks as military as it needs to but looks more womanly.

The design we have now is not the best possible design for the majority of women. In our new summer uniform we'd like to use different shades of green to give women more options so they're not just stuck with one shade

When our current uniforms were developed they were the latest concepts in materials but that was 15 years ago. There are new materials and concepts that are much more valid today.

SOLDIERS: How close are we to issuing women new uniforms?

BAILEY: We expect to be testing the summer uniform in mid-June.

SOLDIERS: The time between testing and issue can be pretty long.

BAILEY: It can be if you run into any difficulties. A 6-month test would be adequate. But if you begin to have problems with colors or fading or picking, you've got to start all over again. If the test period goes well, I hope that by next spring we'll have made a specific decision on the exact design, color and material. Then we can let contracts.

SOLDIERS: It sounds like you're trying to get an ensemble.

BAILEY: Yes and the uniforms will be available on an optional basis until we can get them issued to the trainees. But letting contracts and getting the bids from civilian contractors are more complicated and take a little more time.

We're also working on a winter uniform and expect to have a prototype by January. We zeroed in on the summer uniform first because we felt it was creating the most trouble. It was the least attractive and most difficult to take care of.

SOLDIERS: Will hats be in? There have been a lot of complaints about hairdos.

BAILEY: There will still be hats. Hats, bags, shoes and accessories are just as much a part of the uniform as the shirt and jacket.

The hat is a necessary item. But we are working on headgear that is more feminine in style, more comfortable and which doesn't do as much damage to hairstyles.

SOLDIERS: Coming back to jobs, Gloria Steinem and some other women's group leaders have expressed the notion that women in the service were still, by and large, secretaries and clerical workers.

BAILEY: That's true and it won't change overnight. First of all, we just opened these new fields last August and the women aren't even coming out of training in these new fields yet.

We have no way of knowing whether it will make a great deal of difference no matter what type jobs our women hold.

The important thing is that women have an option. We're not being told a typist, a stenographer or a medical technician is the limit. Now if a woman chooses one of these fields, there's nothing wrong. But if a woman doesn't choose the alternative we're not going to force her into it.

SOLDIERS: You've probably been asked a thousand times but what suggestions can you offer to the male officer who's been very content with his all-male unit but which is soon to be integrated with females?

BAILEY: Every one of us must be treated as individuals, every hour of every day. Once the individual has seen women perform on the job that's usually the end of that.

Occasionally you'll find someone who for personal reasons—known only to himself; we're all a product of our culture and traditions—will find it difficult to accept a woman in one role as opposed to another. But I think the average individual is completely won over once he has seen for himself and his opinion isn't clouded by distortions, myths or rumors.

SOLDIERS: But there's the problem of separate facilities under, let's call them primitive, field conditions. Doesn't that cause a problem?

BAILEY: We can put up with uncomfortable conditions. The only thing that's a necessity is privacy. If it's tents, you live in one tent, the men live in the other tent. We feel that we must and will—and no law will require us to do otherwise—have privacy in sleeping areas and bathroom facilities. But

that's not to say a woman can't live with hardship or sacrifices. If the man's in a tent she will not have a stucco villa.

SOLDIERS: Even with separate facilities how do you stop nasty publicity?

BAILEY: If someone has it in his mind that if a man and woman are in the same room together something immoral is going to happen, you're not going to change his opinion at all. We simply have to do our job until it's accepted.

SOLDIERS: You yourself were a military wife. Have you had the opportunity to speak with many wives to hear their opinions?

BAILEY: I've never really had any wife say to me that she objected to having her husband work alongside a woman. They do it in civilian life. I don't know why, even in the field, people feel that if men and women work together they're going to get involved in something that's wrong.

SOLDIERS: The final issue then is whether women in the Army want equality or equal opportunity.

BAILEY: Equal opportunity is the word; equality is not the same. We want equal opportunity. But we must have our privacy.

Now What? Wacs, Army Nurses and women members of the Medical Service Corps are all in the same boat. Changes in the law and in regulations will affect all of them.

Plans are being made in other services that will also make significant changes in the women's role in the Armed Forces. For example, the Navy ultimately wants to be able to assign women—barring combat—just as it does men but Federal law now forbids it. The only sea duty open to women is aboard the hospital ship *Sanctuary*. But as you're reading this magazine Navy women are undergoing flight training at the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, FL.

Women in the Air Force have no separate corps; women are considered along with men for promotions. Except for nurses, women in the Air Force are also forbidden combat duties. That's why there are no women aviators in the Air Force. All Air Force flight crews must be available for combat duty.



The percentage of Women in the Air Force is now about the same as women in the Army but the Air Force plans to triple its women's strength to 50,000 by 1978.

The same laws in Title 10, U.S. Code govern all U.S. Armed Forces. What's it like for women in other armies in other countries? Here's a status report:

Israeli. Since Israel is a small country surrounded by hostile states with larger populations, all men and women at age 18 are required to perform compulsory military service. Excepted are those who object to military service on religious grounds, the physically unfit, student teachers who are deferred for 2 or 3 years and married women. Women must serve for 20 months; men serve for 36.

"But the popular image of the Israeli woman as a sexy, gun-toting desert fighter is a big myth," said Marcia Freedman, a philosophy professor at Haifa University. However the real expert on Israeli women is Colonel Stella Levy, former head of the Israeli women's army and now attached to the Israeli embassy in Washington.

During their 6 weeks of basic training women in the CHEN or Women's Corps

spend 29 hours on submachine gun and rifle training. "But once they are attached to units, even combat units, they are kept in the rear echelons," explained Colonel Levy.

The girls fill only non-combatant posts—even in infantry and armor platoons where CHEN may be drivers, radio operators or full time unit teachers. But once the fighting breaks out the girls are moved to the rear.

However, even when attached to male combat units women always have separate facilities for sleeping and bathing. "A unit must have separate facilities," explained Colonel Levy. "We inspect before sending any of our girls there and then one girl never goes alone; there are always six or seven."

If conditions are particularly poor in the field the girls spend the nights at nearby frontier settlements but even then they have curfew hours.

"The question is always raised," said the colonel, "could we live for a long time away from separate facilities? You can't do it more than a few weeks. With all our liberation it's a very hard thing. We can't."

"Those who suggest women remain in the field without water, without facilities, without washing, they have never gone through it. Those who have know better. A month you can take it but no more. I suggest men



Trained technicians are worth too much for the Army to lose them. Once, if women married and became pregnant, they would have been compelled to leave the service. Things have changed.



Israeli girls may call their submachine guns "boyfriends" and French girls are never lowly privates but much is the same in all women's armies.



don't make the rules for women. We are still women inside and outside."

Many Israeli women do perform what would be considered men's work. They serve as sentries, policewomen, perform agricultural work, command men's units and women officers can send male soldiers to prison for up to 35 days under a system of non-judicial punishment. And women officers also serve on courts-martial.

Femininity has its place. The girls are encouraged to decorate their barracks and look pretty. During basic, women are taught how to keep their confidence. Three months of maternity leave is allowed for career women soldiers so they may be mothers and continue to serve.

But Stella Levy admitted, "It makes a difference what country you are from. If we had peace, ask me if we needed to conscript women in the army and I might have a different answer for you."

Mademoiselles et Mesdames. In France army women belong to a separate corps called *Spécialistes du Personnel Féminin de l'Armée de Terre* (SPFAT.) Women are not integrated but serve only in women's units or on mixed staffs. As regular army personnel women work in recruiting, signal, ordnance, data processing and general administrative fields.

Enlistment procedures are slightly different for women. At 19 they may enlist for 2 or 3 years but must first complete a 6-month probationary period. Men can enlist

for any number of years but the minimum is 2.

Married women are not enlisted into the SPFAT nor may a woman be the sole custodian of a child younger than 21 and remain on active duty. However, widows and divorcees may enlist and motherhood does not disqualify a woman from serving a complete tour or having a military career.

During their 6 months of basic training French girls are given weapons training with small arms but they are not assigned to combat units.

Once out of training the SPFAT may be assigned as an administrator, parachute rigger, radio or telephone operator, librarian, data processor or a recruiter.

The biggest difference between Wacs and SPFATs is that the 4,900 SPFATs on active duty are all noncoms or officers. All enlisted women in the French Army are rated at a grade equal to our E-5. And pay is the same for men and women.

Since women are not drafted in France, the Army is trying out a new policy to encourage enlistment. Women may volunteer for 1 year of army life. After that they may remain or leave. Currently there are 135 women between 18 and 27 serving in this experimental program. After basic these volunteers are assigned to jobs for which they are already qualified such as translators, typists, administrators, drivers, hostesses or laboratory technicians. The French Army hopes to have 2,000 young women serving in uniform by 1977 and their navy and air force have established similar programs.

Where are the nurses? In the French military, nurses belong to the Ministry of Defense and not to the individual services, yet they are still armed forces personnel.

British WRAC. In Britain a girl of 17 may enlist in the Women's Royal Army Corps (WRAC) with her parents' consent. Educational restrictions have been done away with. It's no longer necessary to be single; a married woman may enlist with an initial obligation of 3 years as long as she has no children.

Since the entire British Army is volunteer there is no compulsory service for women although during World War II women were "directed" into the services. National survival in those days meant maximum effort from all citizens, so women were given the choice of being enlisted, working in the factories or farming. But all that ended

in 1946.

Now during her 6 weeks of basic training, the WRAC receives no weapons training since she will not be assigned to combat duties. However, she will be encouraged to learn how to handle small arms on her own time.

After training, a WRAC can be assigned to signal duties, catering or driving, the "traditional" jobs for women in service. Women officers have a wider selection of jobs open to them.

Women do not receive the same pay as men but it's close—93.5 percent. There's nothing like a GI Bill in the British Army. Retirement comes after 22 years but WRACs above the rank of sergeant do enjoy 42 days of annual leave.

The Soviets. Women in the Soviet Army are paid the same as men and are enlisted for 2 years. They may be married only if their husbands are military men, "... otherwise they leave," said an embassy spokeswoman.

The Soviet embassy was also anxious to point out that there is no discrimination in the Soviet because their constitution forbids it. Men and women are treated equally. In fact, Soviet law insists that all citizens engage in "socially useful labor." Failure to follow the law means jail.

Women in the army are generally not trained in weapons unless their mission requires it. For example, a policewoman is weapons trained while radio operators, nurses and typists are not. Women officers are typically doctors, librarians, teachers or engineers.

In the Soviet Union women are not treated as sex objects. There are no girlie magazines. Movies and books treat women as chaste. In fact, Soviet women can be relied on to feel proud of their contribution to the public good. Yet the constitutionally liberated women of the Soviet pay the price of equality by laboring in the fields and factories exactly as men.

The Last Word. What does it all come to? Maybe Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, summed it up when she said, "My theory is that men are no more liberated than women. I suppose that leadership at one time meant muscle, but today it means getting along with people."



There's
Money and
Excitement

Going To The Dogs

SP4 John Englehart
Photos by SP5 Craig Steen

MAN'S BEST FRIEND could bring your slippers, newspaper and maybe a martini if you trained him well enough but a dog retrieving cold cash could be even more heartwarming. How's that thought grab you?

Although there are only a couple of headliner dogs like Lassie and Rin-Tin-Tin who catapulted their owners into the high tax brackets, there's a whole breed of lesser known canines who can, if you're lucky, bring in a few bucks. How? By merely visiting your local dog track and venturing a small wager on the ability of your chosen crusader to outrun seven other greyhounds. But a word of caution is in order. You can also lose your shirt.

Steve Hackelberg, an SP5 stationed at a HAWK missile site near Key West, FL, says, "I'm a gamblin' man. Give me the chance to win a few bucks and I'll be there. Besides, the dog races are cheap entertainment if you watch what you're doing."

Watching what you're doing is just one of the problems. PVT Guy Cox says, "Before you know it you've got four or five bets placed in every race and unless a long shot wins, you're going to lose money. But that's the fun of it all, hoping a long shot wins."

Pari-mutuel betting is not legal in all states but if you happen to be stationed in Florida or a state that sanctions dog racing you can partake. You can, for instance, watch your fellow man come to the brink of cardiac arrest by screaming at a dog that lost by a cold nose and cost your buddy a couple of hundred greenies.

Dog racing is a fever. Like craps in Vegas or bacarat in Monte Carlo, once you start betting it's almost impossible to stop. The gamblin' man will tell you that as long as you've got two dollars (the minimum bet) in your pocket you've still got a chance—however remote—to win big.

At most tracks the big races are usually the first two and the last two. The first two make up the daily double. Pick the winners of the first two races and you collect a nice bankroll on a two dollar investment.

The last two races (there are usually 12 races a night) make up the "Big Perfecta." If you pick the one-two finish of both the 11th and 12th races, it's fat city. The payoff depends on how many winning tickets were sold. For example: if 500 two-dollar tickets are purchased on the Big Perfecta and you hold the only winner it means \$830. The other \$170 goes to the track. (Most Florida dog tracks get 17 percent right off the top before any bets are paid. There's no way they can lose.)

Besides the Perfecta and the Daily Double there's also a Quiniela on every race. This means successfully picking the first two dogs to finish in a race, not necessarily in order.

On Track. But why bet on the dogs? Why not horse races, poker or football games? PFC Dwight Cardwell sums it up this way: "Dog racing eliminates the human element. There's no jockey to hold the dog back. Nobody can stack the deck. You bet on the dogs, that's all. If the dog loses you've got nobody to blame but him and you can't make any excuses."



Controls keeping dog racing on the up-and-up include photo finish record, far left, automated pari-mutuel betting, center, tattooed identification.

Dog racing, like any other gambling sport, is tightly controlled by the state. All dogs and owners must be registered. In Florida, all racing dogs are tattooed inside the ear and before every race this marking is checked against the state registration to eliminate any possibility of switching dogs.

Dogs also have to weigh in before every race. State officials make sure they don't vary more than a pound from their previous racing weight.

After checking tattoos and weighing in the dogs are paraded before the crowd. This is where the bettors get their first look at the dogs. As PVT Henry Rowe says, "I took a date to the track and she didn't even look at the racing program. She made all her bets by just looking at the dogs. She won about \$50."

Systems. Now that you've seen the dogs it's time to place your bet. There are as many systems for placing bets as there are people. Systems like betting the numbered dogs that correspond to your children's age, betting the dog who wears your favorite color or betting the dog who thinks his handler is a fire plug.

And then there are those bettors who believe the racing program is the only way—that is, if you can learn to read a racing program listing everything from the owner and trainer to the dog's track record.

Some of the track regulars mentioned a few key things to look for. "Check the number of starts the dog has had, how many times he's finished in the money, his previous time records and what kind of competition he ran against," says SP5 Ron Brown. "There's not really much more you can do."

On the Line. So now you've seen the dogs, read the program, gotten advice from the 10-year-old kid selling the programs and you're ready to place your bet. You walk up to the betting cage and tell the man, "Give me numbers 1 and 4 on the daily double, number 1 to show in the first, 1 and 8 Quiniela in the first and number 4 to place in the first." O.K. sport, you've just dropped eight bucks at the window and you know you can't lose.

Back in the grandstand you watch the handlers put the dogs in the starting gate. It'll take the dogs about 30 seconds to complete the course and you figure that's enough for you to plan how you're going to spend your winnings.

On the far side of the track the electric rabbit pops up and starts speeding toward the starting gate. When he's about 25 feet in front of the gate the chute will open and you'll be on your way to insta-wealth . . . right?—Wrong!

They're off! Oh boy, are they off! One of *your* dogs is so far off he decided not to leave the gate. So what. Your other bets have you covered. Around the first turn and into the back stretch numbers 1 and 8 are out front. Look out world; it's fat city ahead.

Wait a minute! Where did that number 6 dog come from? He's a twenty-to-one shot. This can't be happening! But it is. As they hit the wire you strain to see who won. Across the track on the odds board they flash those magic words, PHOTO FINISH. That's all you needed.

About 2 or 3 minutes later the official finish is posted. The winner: Number 6; to place, number 1; and to show number 7. Your dog lost. That means you can't win the daily double or the Quiniela but you did bet on number 1 to finish in the money and he did. He paid \$3.40 to show. Anyway, it's better than a kick in the head. Only problem is, you left \$8 at the window. Your net loss for the race is \$4.60. That's O.K., you'll get it back next time. You can't stop now; you've got to get your money back in the next race.

So you go through the same experience eleven more times. You win some, you lose some. Total for the night: You're \$14 in the hole. Not too bad. If you'd gone on the town with the guys you'd have spent that much anyway. And to think you came so close to winning! Great fun, wasn't it?

You head back to the barracks, not as rich as you had planned but not broke either. You had a pretty good time and it was kind of exciting. But you know you're not the kind of guy who could get hooked on dog racing. Other guys might but not you.

THE FOLLOWING NIGHT: "I'll take number 4 and 8 in the daily double, number 3 to show in the first, numbers 4 and 3 for the Quiniela in the first, number. . . ."

針灸

Acupuncture—
points and counterpoints on

CHINESE

SFC D. Mallicoat

"The superior doctor prevents illness; the mediocre doctor cures imminent illness; the inferior doctor treats actual illness."
—Old Chinese Proverb

Beware of physicians bearing needles who think they're acupuncturists. You could get stuck."

—Helen Kruger's
New Chinese Proverb
in: The Village Voice



ACUPUNCTURE! A magic cure-all? Faith healing? A viable method of health care? Or just a fad like the "snake oil" peddled in the Old West?

Is acupuncture as good or better than treatments and medications already used? Should it be a separate therapy or blended with Western medicine? And is it really necessary to research something in use for thousands of years?

What about practitioners? Should they be licensed and if so who will do the testing? Should they be physicians only, anesthesiologists, registered nurses, paramedics or a career field to themselves?

As awareness of acupuncture sweeps the country more and more questions are being raised by scholars, scientists and clinicians—questions which can't be readily answered.

"There's just not enough evidence available in the U.S. to settle all the questions," said Dr. Harold Jenerick, special assistant to the director of the National Institute of General Medical Sciences, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD.

"One thing we're sure of," he continues. "It's withstood the test of time so there must be something to it. Still it must be researched and tested to see if it is a safe, effective method of treating pain and illness, to see if it is at least as effective as what we're using now.

"The one thing I'm afraid of is we will lose the opportunity to prove acupuncture's effectiveness because of unscrupulous operators preying on the needs of people."

Dr. Ching Yuen Ting, a fourth generation acupuncturist, agrees. With the American public expecting

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SOLDIERS

NEEDLEPOINT

miracles and ill-trained or even untrained "acupuncturists" practicing, he feels acupuncture will not have the chance it deserves.

Proper training is paramount according to Dr. Ting. His own credentials include graduation in 1948 from the Shanghai College of Medicine and Acupuncture and a post-graduate degree he earned in Tokyo. A former head of both the Hong Kong Medical College (Chinese Medicine) and the Chinese Medical Practice Association of Hong Kong, he is an advisor to the Republic of China (Taiwan) and a writer on medical topics for Chinese publications in Hong Kong.

"I don't agree with the concept of the 4-week course currently being offered to physicians in Hong Kong," Dr. Ting said. "It is impossible for an American to learn enough about acupuncture in that short a period. It isn't enough to know the acupuncture points and the meridians; one must also know the theory and that takes more than 4 weeks to learn. . . . A course must last at least a year."

Dr. Gloria Ing, director of physical medicine and rehabilitation at Children's Hospital, Washington, DC, recently spent 3 weeks studying with an acupuncturist in Hong Kong. Her thoughts coincide with those of Dr. Ting. "Acupuncture is only one phase of treatment in China," she said. "It's complicated, intricate and still experimental. I think it should be looked at closely because it may have a place here."

Of the several doctors licensed in Western medical skills who were contacted, quiet skepticism overshadowed assurances they were only waiting to see what would emerge from careful scientific research. In fact a physician and department head at Georgetown University was reported as saying ". . . widespread use at this time . . . isn't really a good idea because we have no scientific basis for acupuncture. I don't think it's even going to be a panacea for everyone's aches and pains."

But then acupuncture ". . . isn't a cure-all even in China," added Dr. Tsung O. Cheng, professor of medicine and associate director of the division of cardiology at George Washington University.

Born in China, Dr. Cheng returned there last May after a 22-year absence to study the techniques of acupuncture anesthesia. He's going back for an extended stay this summer at the invitation of the Chinese Medical Association.

Dr. Cheng heard in his youth how Chiang Kai-shek's

political party, the Kuomintang, branded traditional Chinese medicine as "unscientific quackery" in 1929. And he knew how Chairman Mao Tse-tung during the "liberation" instructed Red Army hospitals in the mountains to ". . . give both Chinese and Western treatment." He knew of the acupuncture clinic set up at Peace Hospital in Yen-an in 1945, four years before Mao came to power.

But where did this controversy over the validity of acupuncture begin? And just what is acupuncture anyway?

Yin and Yang. The oldest textbook in existence on the subject is *The Yellow Emperor's Classic of Internal Medicine (Huang Ti Nei Jing)*. It was written some 2,400 years ago in the form of a dialogue between Huang Ti (the Yellow Lord) and Ch'i Po (the court physician). The text summarizes Chinese knowledge of anatomy, physiology, pathology and the diagnosis and treatment of diseases. Its theories and treatments still form the foundation of Chinese medicine.

The book contains a detailed description of acupuncture techniques with rules and advice for the practitioner. Even at that early date—more than 400 years B.C.—365 body points had been located, proved and listed.

The *Classic* includes specifications for nine different types of metal acupuncture needles and even mentions stone needles. Copper and iron needles gradually replaced the stone, bone and bamboo needles previously used. Later came silver, stainless steel and gold alloy needles.

In the *Book of Changes (I Ching)*, a noted work on Chinese philosophy dating from approximately 500 B.C., the terms Yin and Yang are used for the first time.

According to this concept, Yin is the dark, weak, female, negative force; Yang is the light, strong, male, positive force. These opposing forces exist in all matter including man and must be balanced to assure complete peace. In man, disease results when an imbalance occurs.

To determine where an imbalance in these forces exists, acupuncturists take pulses in both wrists, the right (Yin) arm first in women and the left (Yang) arm first in men. To take the pulse properly requires several years of training, according to practitioners.

Using three fingers, the acupuncturist is said to feel no less than 12 different pulses at different pressure

Needles are inserted in patient's ear. Points in the ear are said to connect to all major organs of the body.



levels. Each corresponds to one of the 12 major organs. Deep in the left wrist the practitioner feels the pulses of kidneys, liver and heart (Yin organs). Superficially at these spots it's said he can sense the beat of the bladder, gallbladder and small intestine (Yang organs).

Yin and Yang control *Ch'i* or life energy. This energy flows throughout the body from organ to organ in a network of channels beneath the skin called *chinglo* or meridians. There are 12 meridians on each side of the body and two extra meridians centered along the front and back of the body.

There is still controversy about the exact number of points along the meridians where needles can be applied. Classicists say only 360 plus 180 known to the masters alone. But more recently some authorities have said there are as many as 1,000—500 long known, 350 kept secret among certain families and 150 recently discovered.

There is also some question as to whether these meridians correspond to any nerve, circulatory or lymphatic channels. But one thing is certain—there can be no pain or blood when the needles are applied correctly. As early as the 7th century A.D., Chinese physicians had to pass strict exams before being licensed to practice medicine, of which acupuncture is just a single part.

During testing, students had to correctly diagnose illnesses and locate the corresponding acupuncture points. Then needles had to be placed into a life-size model of the human body. The needles had to enter

tiny holes. One miss and the student failed.

But not only must a practitioner know where the needle goes but the angle at which to insert it. For example the same point is used for diarrhea and constipation with the needle inserted in opposite directions for the appropriate ailment.

The depth of insertion is also important. Needles range from 1 to 10 inches in length and use varies with the area to be reached and the patient's build.

"And then there's manipulation, sometimes manual, sometimes through the use of an electric current. But there must be manipulation to make it work," Dr. Ting said. "The number of needles used and the length of time they are left in place depends upon the individual case. You can use different points for the same disease as well. It took me 4 years schooling and 2 years as an intern and a great deal of practice, many times on myself, learning how to hold the needle and how to insert it."

Hard to Understand. "It's hard for the Western mind to explain an Eastern mystery," said Dr. Mitsunobu Toyama of Galax, VA. "Many doctors in this country still think traditional Oriental medicine is just witchcraft. But the undeniable fact that it works has been demonstrated.

"It's like comparing the Oriental garden and the Western garden—both are beautiful but entirely different. The Eastern doctor sees the body as a unit and treats the entire body to restore proper balance. Treatment is a temporary support and does not become



a crutch. Western medicine is analytical, scientific and artificial. The person is sick—the doctor isolates the problem. The anatomy is divided into departments and a specialist treats the illness. . . . Something is wrong so it is patched up.”

Then what about the patient?

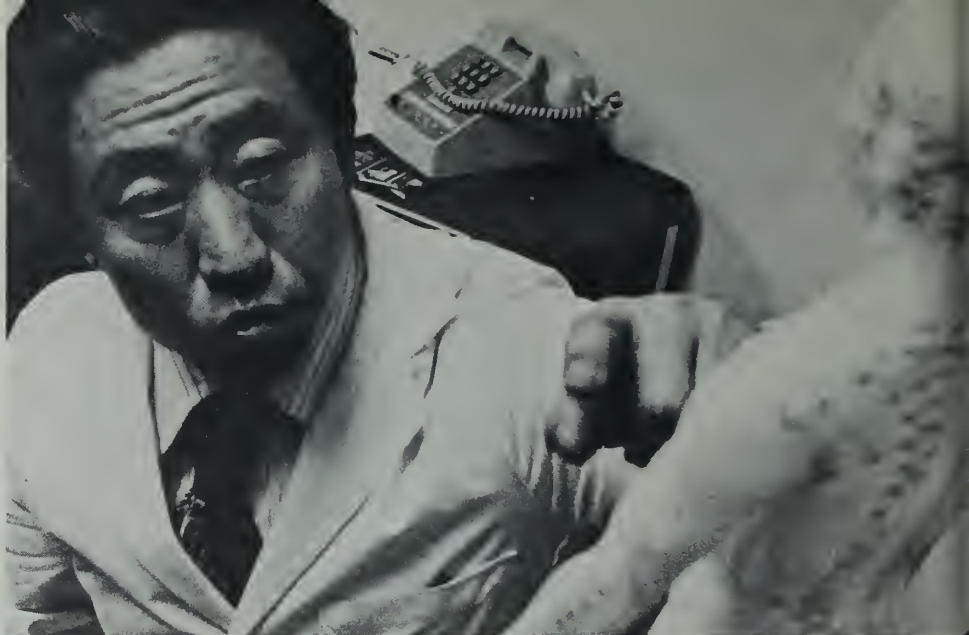
“There’s no difference in the motivation of Oriental and American patients,” said Dr. Jenerick. “The legality of acupuncture doesn’t bother them. All they want is to be made well, to find the relief Western doctors may have failed to give.”

Still there is some cause for moving slowly. The Thalidomide tragedy that hit Europe a few years back was averted in the States because that drug was never officially allowed on the American market.

The rush to “instant acupuncture clinics” has already given rise to many reported cases of deep infection and abscesses. The hastily applied use of acupuncture with little or no thought to safeguards or

Needles are inserted along the spine, left and above. Discoloration of the doctor’s hand comes from the burning of moxa or wormwood which, it is said, helps restore the body’s natural state of balance.

Dr. Arnold Benson, below, discusses acupuncture treatment used in his clinic. Right, Mr. Yao-wu Lee, staff director at the clinic, points out acupuncture meridians.



hazards may prove dangerous physically and mentally.

"It's important for people not to be disappointed," said Dr. Thomas McPherson Brown, director of the Arthritis Institute of National Orthopedic and Rehabilitation Hospital in Arlington, VA. "Severe mental trauma can result. There are hundreds of remedies for rheumatism alone and if they really worked, the problem would no longer exist. We've got to take each with a grain of salt.

"Now I'm not saying we have to understand it in order to use it," he continued. "You can't understand migraine but it can be treated. I'm afraid of my colleagues feeling that if it's not measurable it doesn't exist. For example, a bee sting can kill without leaving any measurable chemical residue. Still it's there. The patient dies."

Motivation has a great deal to do with how acupuncture is handled.

"The doctor still retains status in China," said Dr. Victor Sidel, one of four physicians who visited China recently. "But he is not getting rich there. His income goes up to our equivalent of \$150 a month, which is rarely reached. But the salaries—and all are on salary now—of those at the top have been frozen until doctors making less money catch up . . ."

"The almost evangelistic fervor of the Chinese people to serve their fellow countrymen is the most difficult thing to get across to my friends back in this country," added Dr. Cheng. "All Chinese are taught to help each other."

New Fad? With the reopening of cultural and diplomatic contacts with China following President Nixon's visit, interest in acupuncture has skyrocketed. There are already mail order acupuncture courses, week-long seminars, one-day lectures, so-called apprenticeships and little black boxes to help find acupuncture points.

The average cost at a stateside clinic is \$50 for the first visit, which includes a physical exam, and \$25 for each subsequent visit. But for how long?

"First an individual may not respond at all," ex-

plained Dr. Arnold Benson, an internist licensed to practice in the District of Columbia after his clinic was closed in New York. "It may take six visits (\$200) with no response before we discharge him.

"No hospital or physician can guarantee results so we don't refund money," he continued, "unless we refuse a patient after a preliminary exam.

"The fact is people will splurge on everything but health, the most important commodity available. Health costs are high but doctors aren't creating the disease. They're just trying to help."

The doctor is right to an extent but statistics indicate some Americans will pay a great deal for health. According to the latest *Handbook on Non-Prescription Drugs*: "In 1968, the American public spent a total of \$538.5 million on internal analgesic products. This includes \$102.9 million for aspirin, \$345.3 million for combinations of aspirin with other pain relievers and \$51.4 million for products to relieve arthritic and rheumatic pains."

This amounts to nearly \$3—a lot of aspirin—for each man, woman and child, and it doesn't include money spent on medications for stomach ache, dry skin, acne, runny nose, athlete's foot or a hundred other common ills. Neither does it include any of the many millions of dollars spent on drugs sold by prescription only.

Want an Acupuncturist? Suppose you're convinced acupuncture is the answer. What do you do?

"First, select the man you go to very carefully," advised Dr. Cheng. "And work with your own physician."

"A good acupuncturist wants to blend his skill with that of your own doctor," added Dr. Ting. "The practitioner should want a letter on your doctor's personal stationery. He'll want to know what is wrong, what treatment has been used, what drugs have been prescribed and a request from your physician that acupuncture treatment be given."

Upon arrival at the clinic an examination is given. "I always make my own examination," said Dr. Ting. "There are four steps. I watch the patient, his face, his tongue, etc. Then I ask for any information he can give me. The next step is to listen and smell. The final step is to take the pulse and touch. I can tell a lot by touching the area."

Then comes the treatment. In all patients insertion of the needle is done rapidly and then the needle is twirled between the acupuncturist's thumb and forefinger. Sometimes the needles are connected to electrical currents. Treatment length depends solely upon the individual case. The needles themselves are about the width of a course hair and are placed to a depth of one centimeter to 4 inches or more. If it works the patient should experience one or more of the following sensations: soreness or tingling, numbness, warmth and a swelling, ballooning sensation.

Moxibustion is sometimes used in connection with the acupuncture treatment. Moxa, or wormwood, is burned at designated points on the skin with the idea that the heat created helps restore the natural state of balance in the body. Still, its strong, pungent odor may prove offensive when you enter a clinic.

Results are sometimes startling. Take the case of Mrs. Shirley Toka who traveled from California to Virginia for treatments from Dr. Toyama. She explained that when she arrived she couldn't move without pain and had spent the last 4 years in bed following a neck injury. Drugs alone had cost her more than \$1,000 a year. After two operations to repair the damage had failed she turned to acupuncture. Now she swims every day.

But aren't such cures simply psychotherapy or faith healing? Some think so.

"The ceremonial or ritualistic-like approach is a hypnotic procedure. . . . The 'needlism' merely acts as a reinforcing stimulus as well as a diversionary maneuver to disguise the presence of a subtle psychological effect," writes Dr. William S. Kroger of Beverly Hills, CA, in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*.

Dr. Robert J. White, Case Western Reserve neurosurgeon, firmly stated, "No scientific basis . . . this is mesmerism at its best." He added that if acupuncture has done what it is said to have done, it ". . . must be due to hypnotic suggestion."

Nobel Laureate Sir John Eccles was reported in *Medical World News* to have declared, "Just rubbish. . . ."

But Dr. Cheng disagrees. "I don't blame people for being doubtful," he said. "But you have to keep your mind open. Since acupuncture has been successfully used in China in pediatrics and veterinary medicine I don't see how it could be hypnosis. And as for the psychotherapy aspect, there's a little bit of that in all medicine. The simple fact that one doctor helps you more than another can be no more than psychotherapy. They even ran research studies on aspirin using sugar capsules in some cases. Something like

50 percent of those with the fake aspirin capsules were helped."

In France, according to an article in *Medical Opinion*, acupuncture is practiced on cats, dogs and horses by veterinarians and is taught at two veterinary schools.

Professional organizations' opinions vary just about as much as individual opinions. The American Medical Association will not make a move either way until more research can be done.

Such research is being carried on at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, MD, where studies are underway on the use of acupuncture in the relief of chronic pain and as an anesthetic. The NIH has one research grant project involving the physiology of various nerves in basic animals and their relationship to acupuncture. At least nine other grants are under consideration. In addition 26 U.S. institutions of higher learning are either actively engaged in or planning some phase of acupuncture research.

But so far the Army's holding back. An Office of the Surgeon General spokesman said, "The Army is not engaged in acupuncture research." Its status, according to a spokesman quoted in *Army Times*: "Acupuncture has no special military application today. However, if the procedures and techniques of acupuncture gain acceptance in civilian medical circles as a useful form of treatment the Army will be willing to investigate its possibilities."

But Dr. Cheng sees military applications of acupuncture.

"The military is the perfectly controlled environ-

Associated Press



A Chinese soldier undergoes treatment. In the hands of a trained acupuncturist, there is no pain or bleeding no matter how many needles are used.

ment in which to study and research acupuncture," he said. "There's no worry about payment and the field of emergency medicine is wide open. Think of a medic in the field with a small black box with 20 needles instead of a dangerously addicting drug like morphine or some other pain killer. Acupuncture could also serve to prevent shock."

Dr. Jenerick agreed and spoke of "cured" addicts who are seriously injured and afraid to take morphine or any narcotic because it might set them off again.

Still, research may be the only direction acupuncture can go in this country. Currently the importation of acupuncture needles is being held up by the Food and Drug Administration until they can be labeled properly.

Safety of treatment and acupuncture's ability to produce the claimed results seem to be the FDA's major concern. Since these have not been established to the administration's satisfaction, "... acupuncture devices should be used only for research purposes until proven and so labeled," an FDA spokesman said. "Adequate scientific research is still needed to support the many and varied uses for which such devices are being promoted."

Some individuals have already sought treatments in clinics cropping up all over the country and they're not sure they want to wait any longer.

"It doesn't do any harm and I think I feel a little better," said a man who was being treated for a spastic colon. "Look at my arm where the needle was. Can you see any mark? No. Yet if an MD gave me a shot there'd be blood. I'll keep coming back."

"I can now turn my head," an old pensioner said. "And I can snap my fingers. I've had 22 treatments and this is really the only thing that's helped."

"... Talk about excitement. After seven or eight treatments my arm moved for the first time in so very long. But I have to come here from New York City and it's expensive."

"I haven't been able to move my head from side to side like this in years," added a woman patient receiving her first treatment. I've got arthritis and degenerating discs. I just don't believe it."

Still, there are those who never are cured. The average is a 65 percent rate of success. "Those taking medications, and especially diabetics, should be extremely cautious. Always work with your own physician. It is the blending of the East and West that works best," advised Dr. Cheng.

Dr. Ting summed it up. "Medical doctors ask why it works, how it works and we can't prove it scientifically. . . . It's very hard for science to prove that acupuncture works. For me the patients are the proof."

To see is to believe **Acupuncture Anesthesia**

Tsung O. Cheng, M.D.
as told to
SFC D. Mallicoat

Amid the current excitement over acupuncture the Western world tends to lose sight of many other medical developments and profound changes still in progress in China. One of these is acupuncture anesthesia.

Relatively new even in China, from its inception in 1959 to June 1971 more than 400,000 patients received acupuncture anesthesia for more than 100 different major and minor types of operations. The rate of effectiveness was nearly 90 percent.

Using acupuncture to stop pain is an old method used by the prac-

tioners of Chinese medicine but that was not enough. Chinese doctors trained in Western medicine had to practice repeatedly on themselves to be sure it was effective in alleviating pain. Then they applied it initially in tonsillectomies.

At present it ensures safe and effective anesthesia in operations in the head, neck, chest, abdomen and limbs. Patients are fully conscious during operations and all physiological functions are normal, except they feel no pain.

Basically I'm a cardiologist and a scientist. I'm not planning on practicing acupuncture. I'm not interested in putting needles into people to cure pain. I'm interested in what it does to the heart and circulation.

When I arrived in China after a 22-year absence I was skeptical. Extremely so. But I could not deny what I saw. My first exposure to acupuncture anesthesia in other than a medical journal was in Shanghai. I saw an open heart surgery per-

formed with the patient wide awake and able to cooperate with and respond to the surgeon's requests. The operation thus could be performed faster, better and more safely. The patient even ate.

I talked to him in Chinese. At times he looked as if he were in pain but it turned out there was only a slight discomfort. You see, the feeling is there. Only the pain is gone. So the patient could feel the handling and the pushing.

It was earthshaking for me to see a person with the chest open and no tube in the throat. We were taught in medical school this could never happen. A tube was necessary to maintain the balanced pressure between the chest cavity and the lung. I'd forgotten about the abdomen.

A few days before the operation the patient was taught how to exercise the abdominal muscle so that during the operation he could rely more on it. You see there are two ways to breathe—the way we do normally and with the abdomen.

DR. TSUNG O. CHENG, associate director of the Cardiology Division, George Washington University Medical Center, Washington, DC, returned from Chino lost Moy where he observed acupuncture anesthesia in use.

... Not for the amateur. The trained practitioner must know much more than where to place the needles. But that's the starting point.

This list of symptoms, illnesses and diseases aligned with the acupuncture point is drawn from both Chinese and Western sources. It is not complete nor is it a guide for the amateur.

Note that points bear little relation to the ailments they are said to cure. In addition, some symptoms or illnesses have more than one point which may be used.

LUNGS

(Arm meridian, Greater Yin)

- Coughing, tonsillitis, acne, heart disease, chest pains, shortness of breath.
- Stuttering, insomnia, bronchitis.
- Depression, vertigo, mental confusion, thirst, vomiting.
- Melancholy, irritability.
- Constant sneezing, madness, general body aches.
- Inability to speak, migraine, fever, pains in the shoulders.

HEART

(Arm meridian, Lesser Yin)

- Hysteria, depression, heart pain, low blood pressure, weak vision,

nausea, paralysis in arms and legs.

- Depression, forgetfulness, chest pain, fainting, dizziness, epilepsy, madness, diseases of glands, nervous exhaustion.
- Fever, headache, spasms in arms, tightness across chest.

CIRCULATION

(Arm meridian, Absolute Yin)

- Sterility, measles, cholera, diarrhea, thirst, abdominal pains.
- Blurred vision, paralysis in arms and legs, fever and headache, pain in breasts, insufficient production of milk in mothers.
- Nausea, hemorrhoids, failing memory, myocarditis.
- Bronchitis, coughing, heart pains, vomiting.

LARGE INTESTINE

(Arm meridian, Sunlight Yang)

- Toothache, jaundice, facial trembling.
- Swollen throat or tongue, diarrhea, tonsillitis, pain in eyes.
- Sudden color blindness, laryngitis, deafness, swollen limbs or neck.

SMALL INTESTINE

(Arm meridian, Greater Yang)

- Epilepsy, sinus blockage, poor eyesight, neuralgia, dry fever.
- Excessive fear, vertigo, pain in hands, swollen or painful throat.
- Paralysis in arms, red eyes, vision dimmed.

- Pleurisy, eye disease, vomiting, convulsions, meningitis, headaches.
- Convulsions in children, chest pains, heart pains, diarrhea.
- Fainting, weakness, childhood fears, hemorrhoids, dizziness.
- Stiff neck, tonsillitis, madness, deafness, arm spasms.

LIVER

(Leg Meridian, Absolute Yin)

- Gonorrhea, lumbago, headaches, stomach pains, sleepiness.
- Hysteria, insanity, convulsions, pain in loins, dry throat, insomnia, short temper, breast abscesses, dizziness, swollen joints, dry coughs.
- Impotence, vaginal pain, swollen abdomen.
- Belching, irregular menstruations, inability to urinate, general feeling of coldness.
- Numbness of skin, general weakness, diarrhea.

SPLEEN

(Leg Meridian, Greater Yin)

- Hemorrhoids, over-acidity, madness, severe nausea, paralysis of feet.
- Heart pain, lumbago, constipation, intestinal pain, fever.
- Pleurisy, internal hemorrhage, swollen abdomen, great hunger but inability to digest food, jaundice.
- Blurred vision, heavy feeling in the body.

True, the patient works twice as hard but the doctors watch carefully to see that he can do without anesthesia. Even so, conventional anesthesia and oxygen are also available.

It's so simple. You don't need a lot of hardware. And there are no drugs or after effects to worry about. There's no fear you might never wake up from an operation. People do die from general anesthesia.

There's no clotting in the legs or lungs since the patient can walk back to the bed. And you don't have to wait until the patient awakes to find out the results.

For example, the surgeon performing a thyroidectomy can have the patient speak at any time to determine if there has been any inadvertent damage to the laryngeal nerve.

In plastic surgery of finger muscles and tendons the patient is able to help the doctor not only find the injured parts easily and quickly but also to test and see if the finger can function before the incision has been

closed.

In brain surgery you don't want to damage part of the brain so you talk to the patient and make sure. The same is true with the rest of the nervous system.

There is no postoperative nausea, vomiting, drowsiness, headache, aspiration, pneumonia or pulmonary embolism. Since the patient's vital signs remain stable this type of anesthesia is particularly suited for those critically ill patients with poor hepatic, renal or pulmonary functions as well as the old and debilitated plus patients in shock.

The method has been greatly simplified. Chinese doctors have succeeded in reducing the number of points to a few, even one or two in some cases. Needle manipulation in most hospitals is done by a direct current battery power unit.

Of course, this mode of anesthesia does have its limitations. It's not being used in certain types of heart surgery, for instance. And heavily muscled patients have problems because of their inability to

relax adequately.

But like all acupuncture, the "why" is not really understood. My Chinese colleagues told me, "Frankly we don't know how or why acupuncture works as it does. But don't we all use aspirin in killing pain even though nobody yet knows for sure how it works?"

It's due to this lack of understanding that some are resisting acupuncture's use in the U.S. I'll never forget the look on the faces of the American doctors and scientists as they watched the movie of the heart operation: shock, disbelief. I told them their reaction was similar to the one I received when I told my Chinese colleagues an American had landed on the moon. The same disbelief. They didn't want to deny it. Just sat there silently.

Then, when a group of them visited this country and I was their escort, their first stop in Washington, DC, was NASA where they saw movies of the man on the moon. They had to believe.

Fort Kobbe, CZ -- The 518th Engineer Company of U.S. Army Southern Command's 193d Infantry Brigade has been named the Army's outstanding engineer unit in 1972 by the Society of American Military Engineers. The award, established by LTG Emerson C. Itschner, former Army Chief of Engineers, is presented annually for superior contribution to professionalism in engineering. Among its achievements, the 518th carved a training area out of a tropical rain forest, built an obstacle-confidence course at Camp Bayonet on the Pacific side of the Canal Zone, provided mine warfare and demolition training for infantrymen of the 193d Brigade, and assisted in disaster relief by fighting fires, clearing debris, resettling evacuees following the Managua, Nicaragua, earthquake.

Mannheim, Germany -- A 32-year-old Army captain and former school teacher from Neosho, MO, is the first woman to command male troops in the U.S. Army. She's WAC CPT Reba C. Tyler, commander of the 48th Adjutant General Postal Detachment. In her new assignment she will command one other officer and 33 enlisted men serving postal units at military posts in the Mannheim area.



Fort Carson, CO -- Helicopters from aviation units at Fort Carson joined in an emergency Operation Haylift, dropping hay to cattle starving in the spring snows which blanketed southeastern Colorado in April. UH-1 Huey crews from D Troop, 1st of the 10th Cavalry and a CH-47 Chinook from 179th Aviation Company dropped hundreds of bales of hay in the Lamar and Trinidad, CO, and Clayton, NM, areas. Snowed-in farmers were located and an elderly couple was flown to a hospital. During the operation, Carson crews dropped 416 tons of hay, flew 553 sorties and logged nearly 400 flying hours.

Fort Bragg, NC -- Among the 40,000 soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines taking part in Joint Service Training Exercise Exotic Dancer VI were "Vulcaners" of the 3d Battalion Airborne (Vulcan), 4th Air Defense Artillery, 82d Airborne Division. Their XM-167 Vulcan antiaircraft system fires 3,000 rounds of 20mm ammunition, per minute against low-flying, high performance aircraft over the front lines. A radar ranging device instantaneously determines the proper range to "kill" an enemy aircraft.

Aschaffenburg, Germany -- The 3d Infantry Division's 1st Battalion, 7th Infantry will represent the U.S. Army in the CENTO Small Arms Competition (Competition NISHAN) to be held at Tuzla, Turkey, September 8 to 23. A 28-man team will represent the U.S., competing with the M-16 rifle, M60 light machine gun and .45 caliber pistol against marksmen from Iran, Pakistan, Turkey and Great Britain. Competition NISHAN, meaning "Aim and Sight" in the three regional languages of the CENTO nations, has been conducted annually since 1964. Those selected for the U.S. CENTO team will sharpen their skills on ranges at Grafenwohr, Germany in August before departing for Turkey.

Fort Jackson, SC -- The 60-member Fort Jackson Aero Club recently transferred its base of operation from Owens Field to McEntire Air National Guard Base. Now marking its first anniversary, the club has two planes--single engine, two-seater Cessna 150s--and two full-time flight instructors.

Washington, DC -- The 561st Military Police Company of the Military District of Washington is conducting a pilot program using ten patrol dogs as deterrents to crime, in security and safety checks. Patrol dogs differ from sentry dogs in that they attack only upon command and can be used around people and in crowded situations. They are also used in searching buildings and as scouts and trackers. Comparing two separate 6-month periods, vandalism incidents decreased 35 percent and assault and disorderly conduct suspects were identified and apprehended 100 percent of the time compared to 65 percent when MP patrols operated without dogs.

Neckarsulm, Germany -- The 3d Battalion, 84th Field Artillery recently completed its 1973 Tactical Evaluation with the 2d Bn, 4th Inf in a support role while members of Hq Co, 2d Bn, 4th Inf acted as aggressors. The "Tac Eval" is an annual requirement of Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE) for all Pershing missile units, both American and German, in Germany.

Fort Jackson, SC -- Four physicians' assistants (PA) are completing on-job training in various clinics here before returning to the Physicians' Assistants Branch of the Academy of Health Science at Fort Sam Houston, TX. Upon graduation with their class in August they will receive an associate of science diploma from Baylor University, Waco, TX, and be awarded rank of warrant officer. A highly selective program -- only 120 students were selected from more than 700 applicants for the 1 1/2-year course -- the PAs are all former Army medics, averaging 32 years of age with 11 years experience as medics. They will work under supervision of physicians in ambulatory care areas, screening patients, taking medical histories and making tentative diagnoses when necessary. "They will provide the physician with another pair of eyes and hands," says COL Henry A. Robinson, Chief, PA Branch, Fort Sam Houston.

Greenville, TX -- Honoring the World War II hero in the Texas town where he enlisted at age 18, Audie Murphy Day at Greenville, TX, attracted an audience of 2,000 to hear Texas Governor Dolph Briscoe praise Audie as "...a humble volunteer soldier who prized his heritage, who loved his country and who was willing to put his life on the line for freedom and independence of all men." The day was also the kickoff for recruitment of an Audie Murphy Platoon, a hometown unit to serve in the 3d Infantry Division, Murphy's World War II outfit.

FROM CONVERSATIONS overheard in commissaries, PXs, parking lots and car pools, it seems that more young Army wives than ever before are being caught up in the customer protection movement but they're having a terrible time getting some of the really basic information they need.

Imagine our surprise when we discovered the wife of Specialist 4 Clive Slyboots,

Ms. Cindy Slyboots, CONSUMERPERSON

"Actually, I've always been interested in consumer affairs," said the lovely Ms. Slyboots. "Ever since my cousin Fletcher became one of Nader's Raiders and sort of radicalized our consumer habits. But, you know, actually, it never meant much while Clive and I were students. Mommy and Daddy took care of everything.

"It was only after Clive finished basic and we were together again that I realized we'd have to handle our money a lot differently. Well, we always paid our debts on time and we didn't owe anybody any money, but we couldn't get any credit. Not even to buy a car and we really needed one. Then I applied for a job at a bank but couldn't get it because of something about being bonded. The bonding company refused to bond me."

"Well, I sure was angry and we didn't know what to do," Cindy frowned.

It was then that Cindy got to know some other young wives and they decided to organize a wives' consumer group. "We just thought," said Cindy, "that it was about time we found out what was going on."

"One of the first things we found out about was the Fair Credit Reporting Act. Boy were we dumb," frowned Cindy. "You see, the law was designed to protect consumers against the circulation of incorrect, incomplete or obsolete credit reports."

Consumer or credit reporting agencies are central clearing houses that collect information on people, like do you pay your bills on time, do you have any debts, how much do you owe and to whom. When you apply for a job, credit, insurance or a mortgage, the lender or potential employer can buy a copy of your file from the reporting agency.

Until April of last year it would have been very difficult for the average consumer to find out what the report contained. Agencies wouldn't let the subjects of their reports know what was in them even though it's important that the information contained in credit reports be as accurate and up-to-date as possible. Then in April 1972 a new Federal law went into effect—the Fair Credit Reporting Act—to insure the protection of basic consumer rights.

"The law gives you three basic rights," explained Cindy. "It gives you the right to know the nature and substance of all the information, except medical reports, in your file at the consumer or credit agency. It gives you the right to know the sources of that information. And it gives you the right to know who received copies of the report for the preceding 6 months. If the report was given to potential employers, you can find out who got it for the past 2 years."

Cindy asserts
her rights in

CONSUMER CREDIT REPORTING

Barney Halloran



That means if you've been denied credit, insurance or employment because of information in your file, you have the right to be told the name and address of the consumer reporting agency furnishing the report and all the information contained in that report *free of charge*.

"If you want to know what's in the report," said Cindy, "you have to call or write the agency to ar-

range for an interview during their normal working hours. They'll ask for your identification and if you bring someone else with you, they'll want his identification too, but don't feel hassled. That's normal. Still, if you're given a form to fill out that asks for more than identification, remember, the only information the agency is entitled to under the law is enough for identification. Who you are is enough and that's all."

Challenge. If you find incorrect or incomplete information in your file, you can challenge it. The agency then must reinvestigate the challenged information and remove it from your file if it's incorrect. The obligation is on the agency to run that check in a "reasonable time."

If the reinvestigation doesn't settle the dispute, the Fair Credit Reporting Act gives you the right to file a statement with the Federal Trade Commission. Then if the agency is contacted for any further reports, it must also furnish the requesting customer with a statement of your side of the story.

You can also request the agency to notify all receivers of previous reports (for the last 6 months in the case of a credit report or 2 years if the report was used in hiring) that the information has been deleted, corrected or is in dispute. These notifications must be made according to the law free of charge.

However, when you ask an agency to send *your* statement or a summary of it, the agency must send it but may also charge you a reasonable fee.

No No Info. The law also states that certain information cannot be reported after specified times. For example, bankruptcies cannot be reported after 14 years. Suits cannot be reported after 7 years or after the statute of limitations has run out—whichever is longer. Paid tax liens cannot be reported after 7 years. Past due accounts cannot be reported after 7 years. As a matter of fact, any adverse information including arrests, indictments or criminal convictions cannot be released after their final disposition has been made.

"But," added Cindy, "there is an exception. Not that it matters much to us. Nasty old information can be included in a credit or consumer report if the amount involves something like a credit or insurance deal for \$50,000 or more or if your job will be worth more than \$20,000 a year in salary. Wow."

More Snoops. "There's another kind of report we found out about too," said Cindy. "It's called an investigative consumer report. It's the kind of report that includes information on your character, general reputation and the way you live—you know, your life style. The way it's compiled is through interviews with your neighbors, friends and fellow workers. Except, if anyone wants this kind of report on you they must tell you about it. Unless they're the FBI or something."

After the report is compiled, you have a right to know the nature and scope of the investigation but not necessarily the sources. But there's another exception. You are not entitled to notification when an investigative report is compiled in connection with em-

ployment for which you have not specifically applied. However, the law restricts adverse information from an "investigative" report being used in a consumer report.

Public Records. "It does get awfully confusing, doesn't it?" Cindy said. "But at least you can see how mistakes are made. For instance, an agency doesn't have to notify you that it's collecting information from public records like from the courts, arrests, indictments and lawsuits as long as the information is completely up to date. But if that information is reported while you're looking for a job and it's likely to kill your chances of being hired, then the agency must let you know they've collected that information and who's getting it."

Who Gets It? As a rule, a consumer or credit report can only be given to someone who has a legitimate business need for the information. That means you are either applying for a job, credit or insurance. Even the Government is subject to the same rules except they can also obtain identifying information like your address, former address and your past and present employment.

Then What? When you are denied credit, insurance or a job based on a credit or consumer report, those using the report must tell you where they got their report and the agency's address.

But if the information did not come from a consumer or credit reporting agency (if it has to do with credit only) the creditor must tell you that you have a right to know what information was involved within a reasonable time after *you request* it from him *in writing*.

What's Their Obligation? "The reporting company has some obligations to us too," said Cindy. "They are required to adopt 'reasonable procedures' to insure that nobody gets a report on you except for legitimate business reasons.

"They must also follow those same 'reasonable procedures' to insure their reports are as accurate as possible. But mostly, they must honor your rights as a consumer as outlined in the law.

Making It Work. "You may not want to, but with help, you can sue consumer or credit agencies who don't comply with the law to recover actual damages. That means the money you may have lost, plus attorney's fees and the cost of court—if you win your case.

"Besides that," added Cindy, "people who violate the law can be prosecuted under the Federal Trade Commission Act and sometimes other laws. To make it work, you have to write to the Federal Trade Commission in Washington, DC, or your local FTC Regional Office. It sure wouldn't hurt to contact your local and state consumer protection agencies too."

Cindy's problem was settled long before the dispute stage. It was a simple case of confused names. Can you believe there were actually two Cindy Slyboots married to soldiers named Clive and both in the United States Army?





ZAP!!



Laser's On the Beam

Barney Halloran

Way back in the 25th Century—roughly the 1930s and 40s—the comic strip hero Buck Rogers was vaporizing interplanetary bad guys with as-yet uninvented weapons like ray guns, rocket launchers and atom bombs.

Youngsters and science fiction fans thought Buck was great but others thought it was pure rubbish and absolutely improper to fill children's minds with impossible things like rocket ships, space travel, death rays and atom bombs.

The military knew better; some of Buck's weapons were under top secret development. In fact, national security people got completely rattled when Buck's creator let loose his first atomic bomb. The Manhattan Project, the ultra secret A-bomb development program, was supposedly unknown and it was feared that somehow, somewhere, the information was leaking out.

But apparently Buck was just ahead of his time. Even now no one has developed a ray gun like Buck's small enough to fit into a hip holster. But the LASER, capable of vaporizing every known metal with a beam of light, does exist.

Left: Two can play as easily as one as a prism splits the coherent laser beam sending it off in two directions.

Center: This is a Mini-Face Pumped Laser consisting of a solid slab of neodymium gas. Its potential applications include ranging, target designation and illumination.

Right: the trick-or-treat face of a laser-illuminated starlight scope.



To the soldier on the ground, lasers currently mean better ranging for direct fire weapons and air support. For example, the laser with its intense, narrow beam of light acts, when properly aimed, as a link to the target that can wipe out pilot error, inaccurate release mechanisms and ballistic inaccuracies in ordnance delivery. With a laser beam aimed at a target by a man on the ground or an airborne forward air controller, laser-guided weapons can home in on laser illuminated targets with amazing accuracy.

Smart. The Air Force has had considerable success in its bombing using two versions of "smart bombs." The laser-guided model is a conventional iron bomb guided by a computerized laser ranger and seeker which homes in on a laser beam reflected from the target by an accompanying aircraft.

The optical version of the smart bomb is TV-guided by a camera in its nose; it's considerably more expensive than the laser-guided version. Once the target is locked-on the pilot can begin evasive maneuvers while the bomb camera guides the bomb to the target. Both bomb versions can be launched from 16 "clicks" away.

Lasers will soon be installed in aircraft as target seekers with a range of about 9 km to automatically lock-on and measure the range to a laser-illuminated target while driving a cockpit display for the pilot. The targets will be illuminated by ground troops so the pilot never has to eyeball his target nor rely on radio directions from the ground.

At Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, PA, the Army is currently working on a self-contained fire control system for the UH-1 and AH-1G helicopters. A laser provides range information to a computer which figures range and angle data for training the helicopter's guns

and grenade launchers. The system includes a laser rangefinder, stabilized sight and computer. A man-portable laser illuminator known as ALTDS is also undergoing development. It's designed to control helicopter gunfire from the ground. And a laser-driven night vision periscope and direct view sight are being tested.

Bullseye. The M60A1 tank is now being equipped with a laser rangefinder and ballistic fire control system. With perfect parallelism between the sight and the gun, a central aiming point about 2 meters high, and proper angle of impact of projectile on target, a laser rangefinder increases first round hit probability to 97 percent at 1,600 meters and 91 percent at 2,000 meters. A good optical rangefinder and the same criteria will give an 85 percent first round hit probability at 1,600 meters and 68 percent at 2,000 meters. The difference is significant.

Right now the Department of Defense is pursuing a high energy laser research program to investigate the potential use of all types of lasers in a variety of military applications including weapons.

How It Works. Knowing some of the things lasers are capable of doing is one thing. Knowing how a laser works is something else. Actually the principles behind a laser's operation are best explained by telling what L.A.S.E.R. stands for. Laser is an acronym for Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation. Beginning at the beginning:

The LIGHT we see is just one small part of the entire spectrum of electromagnetic radiation. It begins with ultra-low frequency waves, increases to the wave lengths used for Government communications, then to AM radio bands, TV and FM radio bands. The wave lengths used in radar are about in the middle of the



scale. From there the wave lengths grow higher and reach infrared, the visible light spectrum, ultraviolet, X-rays, cosmic and end with gamma rays.

AMPLIFICATION simply means increasing or expanding.

STIMULATED EMISSION refers to a state of a matter in quantum physics. Atoms in their normal state usually absorb energy. Stimulated emission means raising the atoms to a higher energy level by exciting them—stimulating them. The energy they give off is light—in this case, subatomic particles called photons which behave a little like electrons.

Einstein found that waves of energy when exciting other atoms get a boost from the atoms they're exciting. In the laser that boosted energy produces a burst of light, either visible or invisible.

RADIATION is simply rays of energy.

Simplicity. Applying the theory, the laser is really a simple though delicate machine. The basic materials needed are an energy absorbing substance (like a helium-neon gas mixture), an energy source to excite the gas (like an electrical discharge), a container to



contain the lasing action and mirrors to direct the beam.

When the laser is turned on, a heavy charge of electricity flashes the helium-neon gas and a pencil-thin beam of red light streaks from the laser.

Here's what's happened. Before the switch was thrown, the helium and neon atoms were at rest. As the switch was thrown electrical energy "pumped" the resting atoms to an excited state. In millionths of a second the atoms dropped back to their normal state but while dropping back gave off a photon.

Bang. The photon strikes another atom, stimulating it to give off a photon. Bang. Colliding photons set up a chain reaction causing more atoms to give off more photons until a tremendous amount of energy is released in a wave front which continues to grow. Mirrors in the laser cavity reflect the light out of the laser in a narrow beam of ruby light.

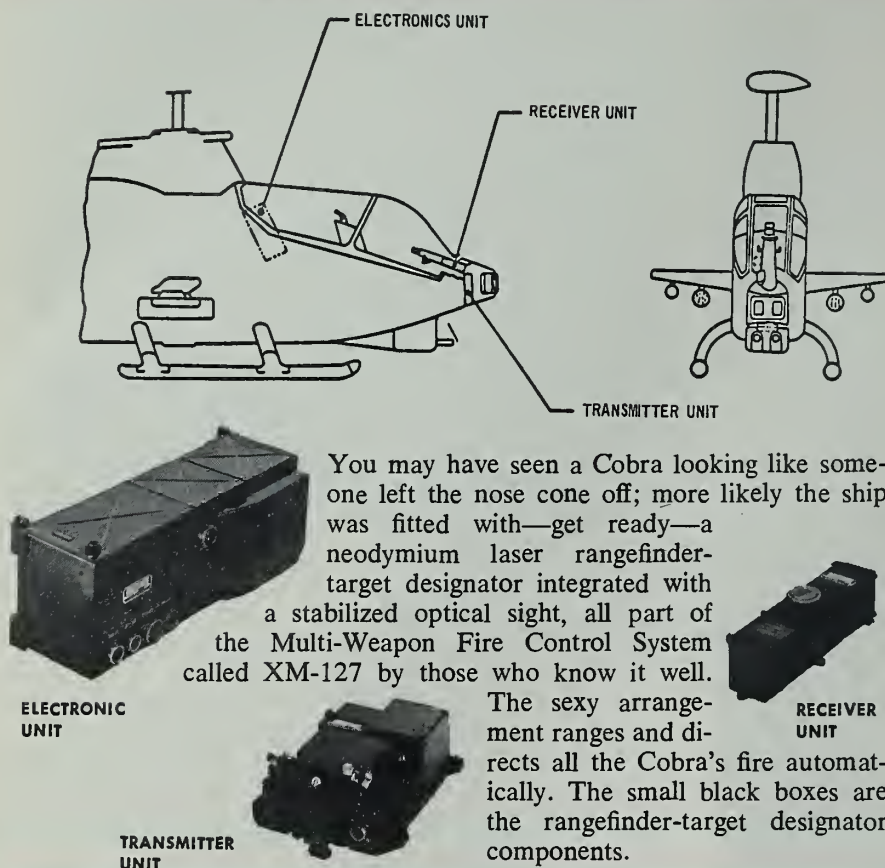
The laser beam, unlike ordinary light which is a jumble of all the colors of the spectrum, contains only one wavelength (color). The mirrors assure that this "coherent" light is shaped into an extremely thin beam.

Dr. Stanley Hurst, head of laser development at the Missile and Space Division of the Valley Forge Space Technology Center, explained that since "the laser emits an intense beam of coherent light when excited by conventional energy like radio transmitters, flash lamps or dry cells, it's obvious the laser has wide applications in science, national defense, medicine and industry."

Tight Beam. It's the coherent qualities of the laser beam that make it controllable. For example, in communications it has been estimated a single laser beam could carry 100 million channels—more than all the telephone and radio channels now in use.

And since the laser doesn't radiate signals out in all directions but only in one line, it makes possible highly secure long-range low-power communications. That's the reason laser beams were used by the astronauts to send video and voice messages to earth.

LOCATION OF THE AN/AAG-7 UNITS IN AH-1G AIRCRAFT



You may have seen a Cobra looking like someone left the nose cone off; more likely the ship was fitted with—get ready—a neodymium laser rangefinder-target designator integrated with a stabilized optical sight, all part of the Multi-Weapon Fire Control System called XM-127 by those who know it well.

The sexy arrangement ranges and directs all the Cobra's fire automatically. The small black boxes are the rangefinder-target designator components.



The narrow beam, however, works best in space since disturbance in the atmosphere (like fog, rain and clouds) can bend and distort the beam. Since the receiver must be in a direct line with the transmitter, weather conditions could upset reception. That's the reason for "light pipes," filament filled pipes that bend and transmit light.

To use a laser for rangefinding requires a high peak-power, low-energy pulsed—as opposed to continuous beam—laser, an accurate timing device and a computer to convert time into distance. Since the beam travels at 900 million feet per second, it returns to the sending unit even before the operator lifts his finger from the button.

Of course the introduction of laser target designators, rangefinders and line scan cameras suggests countermeasures to jam or intercept laser beams. Once the enemy knows the wave lengths our equipment operates on it simplifies his job of finding our signal and sending out decoy signals to confuse our systems.

Way Out Uses. Civilian applications of the laser don't involve those problems. Even target ranging equipment has different uses. Surveyors are using laser transits. Geologists are using lasers to detect earth tremors. From satellites, lasers can range or plot

terrain on the earth or the moon. The main advantage of laser ranging compared to radar ranging is that lasers can focus on a single point while radar tends to get cluttered with too many targets.

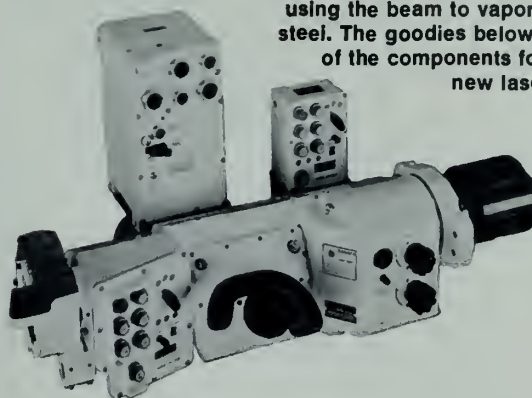
Industrial applications of the laser are increasing yearly. Careful focusing of a laser beam permits welding in particularly difficult-to-reach places as well as joining together dissimilar materials like gold and glass. Since the heat of the beam performs the welding operation, electrical clamps and conductors aren't necessary. The laser's heat level is controlled so the material becomes molten but doesn't vaporize.

The laser can also be used for drilling microscopic holes in especially hard substances like diamonds or cutting jack hammer holes in granite mountains. Because the beam can be focused precisely it can be set to perform otherwise impossible tasks like vaporizing metals from the wheels of spinning gyros to balance them while in operation.

Bloodless. The laser may also be used to probe through the cells of the human body and focused to destroy individual genes or chromosomes without damaging the rest of the cell. Used this way the laser offers a possible way to destroy diseased and cancerous growths.



The lens at far left is being used to focus a laser beam to burn a hole through a diamond. The operator wears protective glasses so reflections from the ruby laser don't burn his eyes. He's using the beam to vaporize cold rolled steel. The goodies below are just a few of the components for the M60A1's new laser rangefinder.



The laser can also be used as a scalpel in bloodless surgery on organs that normally make operations difficult because of heavy bleeding. The intense, carefully aimed beam of light cauterizes as it cuts. Welding can also be done on delicate organs like the eye. A damaged retina, the curtain at the back of the eye that receives images, can be welded back in place after serious injury or after the effects of old age dislodge it.

Soldiers who require contact lenses (the Army provides such lenses to those with cataracts, a 6 diopter loss, those who must meet the public, West Point athletes and habitual contact users) are being fitted at Walter Reed Army Medical Center with lenses that eliminate itching and dryness. The lenses "breathe."

The Micropore lenses prescribed at Walter Reed have tiny holes bored through them by a computer-operated laser. The holes are completely smooth and allow no collection of bacteria as in lenses bored with conventional drills.

The Veterans Administration has even ordered laser ranging canes for some blind vets. Each cane is fitted with three lasers which measure the distances forward, upward and downward. The same principles are used in the manufacture of laser glasses for the blind now undergoing testing by the VA. These glasses look like ordinary dark specs and are equipped with laser rangefinders which transmit signals to the wearer through buzzes and other vibrations. The solid state lasers are mounted between the lenses and the wearer's eye.

Laser beams also make it possible to take three-dimensional photographs—actually called holograms—in living tissue to identify disease without cutting and in materials to determine stress.

There are dozens of other uses of lasers: TV cameras that require no visible light, laser security fences, chemical analyzers, space communications, aircraft landing devices and devices for structural analysis. But to the soldier in today's Army the laser means more sophisticated machinery requiring high reliability and careful maintenance. New concepts in tactics and technology require men who understand how the concepts work.



It May Not Be the Big Rock Candy
But Company C feels

At Home on Happy Mountain

SP4 Ronald Brown

SOLDIERS



A crew heads out to the Happy Mountain helipad, 1,960 feet above sea level. Above, from Richmond Site, there's unspoiled beauty in every direction. In the predawn hours the mountains disappear in haze but by mid-morning a panoramic view emerges. Left, SP5 Herbert White monitors sophisticated communications equipment.

TO THE 365,000 residents of Taejon, Mount Shik Jang, the city's highest landmark, is roughly akin to a Korean version of the fabled Big Rock Candy Mountain. Its name literally means "the food storage mountain." Admittedly it loses something in translation.

Atop Happy Mountain is Richmond Site, home of Company C of the U.S. Army Strategic Communications Command (USASTRATCOM) Long Lines Battalion South.

To the 20 American soldiers living at Shik Jang's craggy peak 1,962 feet above sea level the mountain goes by a different

name: "Happy Mountain."

"For most of us on this hill," says Specialist 4 Stewart Degner, "the name symbolizes happy days or good times."

The men of Company C are caretakers of the central link in South Korea's communications system. They monitor a switchboard placing radio/wire telephone calls throughout the republic; they maintain TV and radio transmitters and receivers and supervise all major long lines communications. Two American Forces Korea Network staffers on duty there maintain microwave terminal and relay equipment which passes radio and TV to areas south of the site.

Bottom to Top. A trip to the top—a 3½-mile ride—takes 30 minutes on a good

SPECIALIST 4 RONALD BROWN is assigned to the Information Office, U.S. Army Korea Support Command (Prov.).



Tank trucks deliver fuel to warm the buildings where crews work around the clock.

day. When it rains the roadbed gets slick and slows the pace. By late afternoon the setting sun restricts vision, hiding obstacles and pitfalls.

Accustomed to the bumps and grinds of the rock-dimpled mountain path, SP4 Degner is one of eight drivers manning the diesel-puffing courier truck. After 4 months experience he's the closest thing in the outfit to a veteran mountain climber.

On courier duty he makes at least two trips daily to Camp Ames, 16 miles away, to pick up mail and buy cigarettes.

The only other contact with the world below is a trip for rations three times a week. Otherwise the site is on its own. It's about 4 miles to the nearest GI neighbors, a seven-man pump team for the Petroleum Distribution System—Korea.

In the pre-dawn hours as the courier descends from the mountain Korea "... really seems like the land of the morning calm," Degner says. "At first surrounding mountains disappear in an early haze. Then as the sun rises weird panoramas emerge."

"Sometimes you only see mountain tops and nothing but clouds below. Or you see the city below, a layer of clouds, then mountains. Wow, it's like flying without wings!" says Sergeant First Class Charles Peaker, Richmond Site's NCOIC.

By the time Degner completes his rounds it's nightfall and before he starts his precarious trip to the top he can see the site glittering above the city. The site—lit by floodlights—crowns the mountain top "... like a pearl studded wreath."

Hard Traveling. As he approaches the first 45-degree slope Degner shifts into low-range gear. The engine chokes a bit as if clearing its throat before ascending. The specialist talks above the din of the huffing machine.

In some places the road is just wide enough for the tires to turn. Often you can't see around the curves. As it gets darker you can't see the drop-offs either.

Twenty Korean employees work year-round maintaining the road, resurfacing, placing rock, filling in and packing dirt on the road shoulders.

But despite the workmen's continual improvements flat tires occur about once a week. According to Specialist 4 Donald Morris, who supervises motor maintenance, "Tires don't wear away. They shred apart."

During the last 10 months the punishing road has claimed three 2½-ton vehicles and 45 tires. One courier truck lost its brakes on

a steep slope, relates Degner. The truck gathered speed down the incline and thudded into a mud wall. The truck was a wreck but its driver was unhurt.

Time Off. The work schedule at Happy Mountain is arranged on an around-the-clock basis. Over a period of 12 days most men will work a different shift 3 days in a row followed by 3 days off.

Soldiers have no trouble finding ways to spend off-duty hours. Movies received through the Army and Air Force Motion Picture Service are shown in a six-table dining hall. Occasionally two or three soldiers climb to a narrow ridge above the barracks and set up a game of horseshoes. And with their antennas that serve Camp Ames, Kunsan, Osan and Taegu, they get some of the best TV reception in the country.

For the more adventurous troops nature trails teeming with pheasants, weasels and forest toads lead away from the site but in only one direction—down. The hike back is steep and breath-taking, offering vistas of unspoiled beauty.

Chill Factor. Degner finds temperatures at Richmond Site are considerably colder than the countryside around Taejon. And one day a chopper pilot who landed at the site calculated the wind at 90 knots.

Doors are sometimes yanked off hinges during fierce storms and on especially rugged winter days it takes 40 minutes just to climb the stairs from the telephone switchboard room to the dining hall—and you have to hang on inch by inch. "The mountain's littered with lost hats," Degner says.

Are the soldiers happy on Happy Mountain?

Some confess to periods of loneliness especially when mail delivery is slow. But attesting to the site's appeal five men (one-fourth of the site's population) have applied for extensions of their duty.

SP4 Morris put in for a 6-month extension after being in-country 8 months. "There's no harassment here and I like that," he says. "We're also isolated from temptations to spend and that's good for saving money."

For SFC Peaker this is the fourth mountain-top assignment but the first in Korea. The other three were in Germany where his family still lives. But as NCOIC of Richmond Site he has no complaints.

"The men up here do their jobs seriously and get along with each other. I guess in a sense we're one big happy family."



It's Her Bag

SFC D. Mallicoat
Photos by SP4 Ed. Abar

There's a new grab-bag of opportunities opening up for women in today's Army reserve components.

It's due to the need for fully manned, combat ready reserve components as the active Army reduces its size and shifts to increasing reliance on the Army National Guard and Army Reserve. It is these components which will provide almost 30 percent of the Nation's military force while requiring only 5 percent of the defense budget.

How do women view their role in the components once considered male domains?

SOLDIERS talked with some ladies in each of the components for insights as to how they view their jobs, themselves, their futures.

No doubt about it—the ladies are here to stay. Here's what they say:



SFC Ruth Chock who coordinates female recruiting for the entire National Guard discusses the program with colleagues, including MAJ Theodore E. Friesner, Recruiting and Retention Officer for the state of Iowa.

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

"I really enjoy being a part-time soldier," said Sergeant First Class Ruth Chock, an Army National Guard recruiter from Oakland, CA. "And I guess I've been the entire route—3 years in the active Army, 6 years in the Army Reserve and now the National Guard."

SFC Chock is a recruiter on active duty with the National Guard Bureau (Departments of the Army and Air Force.)

"We hope to recruit at least 400 women by June," the attractive recruiter said. "We've got more than 3,000 units in some 2,000 communities spread throughout the 50 states, the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico."

"Unlike the active Army or the Reserve, the Guard makes you feel like you really belong to the community. You know you're helping your own state, your own town."

"It's true the Reserve has more jobs; after all, the Guard is made up of 75 percent combat units where women can't serve—yet. The Reserve structure is more for support. But whether in the Guard or the Reserve, the young girl who wants to serve while living at home and earning some money besides finds this is where it's at."

What about the active Army?

"I was a SP5," SFC Chock recalled, "and the Army was moving too slow for me. Of

course the travel, the people I met and the life itself were all right in their place but I'd never go back."

A psychology major at George Washington University in Washington, DC, the young sergeant is no women's libber. She feels a woman's place is in a strictly support role.

In conversations with prospective recruits SFC Chock tells about Guard jobs in such career fields as public relations, administration, medical, dental and even the military police.

"This is the place for the young woman getting out of high school without a skill or a trade. The Guard will give her experience and training for a rewarding future," SFC Chock advised.

"But it's also a good place for those leaving the service. You can even get a 90-day drop if you're an enlisted woman. The Guard needs experienced people and the pay's not bad for one weekend a month and a 2-week summer camp."

"If you want to join, the qualifications are simple: age 18-34; U.S. citizen; high school graduate or equivalent and score a passing grade on a battery of tests. A physical must be passed and security requirements met. Apply to your local Armory or contact your state Army National Guard headquarters. They'll do the rest. If you're in the service, let your career counselor know and she'll help with the paperwork. It's that simple."

ARMY RESERVE

Women have been part of the million-strong Reserve team for years but more are needed. The Army Reserve wants 3,000 more female members by June. Vacancies exist in almost every support role.

An innovation on the Army Reserve scene is its first all-female unit, the 1st WAC Training Battalion. Headquartered at Andrews AFB, it is part of the 80th USAR Training Division. At full strength it will boast 150 of the "sharpest, smartest women we can find," stated Major Frank Stansberry, the battalion's temporary commander. He hopes soon to be replaced by a woman.

Reasons for joining the Reserves are varied. They range from Master Sergeant Sylvania Garcia, a 9½-year careerist who simply likes the idea, to Private JoAnne Spencer who had nothing else to do. In between are stability, income and a liking for military life.

"A reserve unit is like a large family," Spencer said. "There's usually less class distinction but still due respect for rank. And there's togetherness. If you have a problem, all the girls will help."

The reserve unit is not quite like active duty, according to Captain Mary Anne Graham, the unit's training officer.

"I got out of the Army last December. It was either stay in and go to Alaska or leave the service and marry my fiance. I got married," she said.

"My assignment was at DA with JAG. I was the only woman and the only non-professional. They didn't quite know what to do with a woman, not deliberately of course, but there was that sense of traditional prejudice. It was sort of segregated subjugation and it was true more for the enlisted women than the officers. But prejudice was there."

"I don't think women should get any special privileges," Private Nannette White

added. "We should be completely equal with men; do everything they do. Everyone's grown; we could even live together."

Staff Sergeant Jo Anne Pegg, the unit supply sergeant, couldn't agree more. "Except for combat, a woman shouldn't be kept out of any other job simply because she is a woman. I'm for longer hair and shorter skirts if a girl wants them. More individualism."

Only Sergeant Garcia disagrees. "I don't believe in skirts too long or too short. It's a uniform. And women don't train exactly like men so putting them together wouldn't work. I'm a traditionalist. Today's regs are all right."

In spite of differing opinions on other matters, all agree on the mission: to turn out top notch drill sergeants to augment WAC basic training commands.

"I don't know how I'll be as a drill sergeant. I don't talk much," PVT White said. "But it'll bring me out of my shell I'm sure. I need to learn to communicate, to talk to others."

Only the length of training proved controversial.

"I don't think 2 weeks training is a good idea," Sergeant Garcia said. "I feel a woman should be willing to sacrifice the time for 8 weeks basic plus 8 weeks advanced training. It's fine to have bodies but what's the use if they can't perform."

How do you join?

Women with non-prior service take the Armed Forces battery of tests, a physical, fill out the forms for a security check and then are sworn in if they pass. Those with prior service need only produce an honorable discharge and they are immediately eligible. If they've been out more than 24 months, usually they may reenlist at one lower grade.

Each woman receives an initial \$45 for pumps, nylons and makeup. The rest of her uniform is issued. (Continued on page 46.)

Left, 1LT Sherry Stirling, assistant adjutant for Army Reserve's 1st WAC Battalion, goes over paperwork with MAJ Frank Stansberry, temporary commander of the first all-female battalion in Army Reserve. Below, 1LT Stirling confers with unit NCO.



Coeds On The Go

Ten colleges and universities offer Army ROTC to women.



AT PENN STATE Lori Sandercock and roommate Linda Elicker start their day on the run. Lori gets a helping hand during Pershing Rifle and Saber drill. Opposite page, Cadets Sandercock and Nancy Fuller rap at the dorm. Lori hits the books for a while but takes time out to draw a field jacket. Still on the move, she takes a call and accepts a supper invitation to the cafeteria.







RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS

Ten colleges and universities now offer Army ROTC to women. Those who enroll are eligible to compete for scholarships which pay tuition, books, lab fees and \$100 a month for 10 months a year. The only requirements are that applicants must be American citizens and at least 17 by October of the school year they join.

Coeds at Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA, won six of the twenty 4-year scholarships offered women Army-wide. Three of the five alternates were also from Penn State. More than 200 women competed.

But what makes a girl join?

"I'm doing it on my own. It gives me a feeling of independence," answered Sue Rodems, one of the scholarship winners at Penn State. "I was raised to be independent and although I'm not a women's libber I believe a woman is just as competent as any man on the job. I'm an adult of 18 making my own decisions, providing for my own future."

The pre-med student from Syracuse, NY, has some pretty set ideas about that future.

"We shouldn't be commissioned in the WAC. We should be commissioned into the Army's different branches: Artillery, Armor or Infantry. I'm going to be in the Medical Corps as a doctor and I may be the first female Surgeon General."

"I don't think the time is near at hand when women will take their place with men in a combat role," countered another scholarship winner, Diane Shifflet of Saegertown, PA. "Maybe in the next 15 years."

"Miss ROTC," as Diane is jokingly called by her fellow students, is nonetheless handy with a weapon and she's not afraid to let you know it.

"Girls don't have to touch the M14 but the other day I beat out every guy in my section taking it apart and putting it together blindfolded. I sure am proud."

What do other students think?

"Because we're ROTC cadets they think we're straight," Sue said. "They think we don't like to have fun but we're just like them, three-quarters adult, one-quarter juvenile and the one-quarter is usually dominant."

"The only person who ever hassled me was the girl who lives next door," Diane added. "She saw me in my uniform and asked, 'How many gooks did they teach you to kill?'"

Cadets Fuller and Sandercock, flanked by Penn State's symbol—the Nittany Lion—get their plans straight for an evening ROTC meeting.

Ten institutions now offer Army ROTC to women:

Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, KY. Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA. Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL. South Carolina State College, Orangeburg, SC. Indiana University, Bloomington, IN. Louisiana State University & A&M College, Baton Rouge, LA. Texas A&I University, Kingsville, TX. South Dakota State University, Brookings, SD. Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ. University of Hawaii, Honolulu, HI.

SOME RESERVE COMPONENT PAY EXAMPLES

Grade	Years of Service	Weekend	12 Mo.	+	15 Days AD	=	Total Pay Per Year	Status	Allowances BAQ for AD	Total Pay + Allowances Per Year
ENLISTED										
E-3	Under 2	\$ 47.44	\$ 569.28	+	\$177.90	=	\$ 747.18	Single	\$ *	\$ 747.18
E-5	Over 6	65.08	780.96	+	244.05	=	1025.01	Married	69.30	1094.31
E-9	Over 22	135.52	1626.24	+	508.20	=	2134.44	Married	92.10	2269.54
OFFICERS										
O-1	Under 2	\$ 75.48	\$ 905.76	+	\$283.05	=	\$1188.81	Single	\$ 78.39**	\$1267.20
O-3	Over 6	138.20	1658.40	+	518.25	=	2176.65	Married	121.74**	2298.39
O-6	Over 22	253.60	3043.20	+	951.00	=	3994.20	Married	153.09**	4147.29

RETIREMENT

E-9	Over 22	3,000	Approximately \$212.00	Approximately \$2541.00
O-6	Over 22	3,000	Approximately \$396.00	Approximately \$4755.00

AD Active Duty
BAQ Basic Allowance for Quarters
BAS Basic Allowance for Subsistence

*Under E-4 do not receive BAQ.
**Officers automatically receive subsistence allowance.
Figures show total of BAS and BAQ.

"Oh, yeah," Sue remembers, "One night I went to dinner in my uniform because leadership lab was so late and one of the guys wanted to know what I was going to do now that we were getting out of 'Nam. I told him we'd probably be fighting another war. Well, some of the kids took me seriously and wanted to know what inside scoop I had. I ate in a hurry that night."

And boy friends?

"One of the guys I was dating said it wasn't his thing but he didn't mind me being in ROTC at all," remarked Carol O'Brien of Wynewood, PA. But Lori Sandercock and her boyfriend "just don't talk about it."

Only the men in ROTC had complaints. They didn't think it was fair the women didn't have to serve 2 years in a combat arm upon graduation. Of course the scholarship winners do have a 4-year obligation as a WAC lieutenant.

Another new twist to the ROTC program: women are now eligible to serve in Junior ROTC at high school level but incur no service obligation. Currently more than 600 high schools offer the Junior ROTC program in cooperation with the Army throughout the continental United States, Puerto Rico, Guam and the Canal Zone.

OVERALL BENEFITS

Staying in the Army National Guard or Army Reserve is like having a side income from a sizeable investment. If a member saved all the money received in the reserve components, he could accumulate nearly \$15,000 in 20 years. This nestegg invested at 5 percent interest would yield an additional \$7,500 by age 60.

Retirement pay is another important benefit of reserve duty. After 20 years of service it can provide a comfortable cushion at age 60. (*See above.*)

Members of reserve components also have excellent opportunities to improve themselves through further education, often at Government expense. More than 300 Army Reserve schools worldwide offer a variety of service school, MOS and U.S. Army Command and General Staff College courses.

Becoming a citizen-soldier is an opportunity in the expanding world of careers for women. Openings are available to any young woman meeting the mental and physical qualifications.

On the spot at the
Bridge of No Return

UP FRONT



LTC Bob Chick

“YOU DO A GOOD JOB here or you’re out on your butt.”

That, in plain language, is how SP4 John Alimentato, a 22-year-old Infantryman from Chicago, describes his job as a security guard at Korea’s loneliest outpost.

He should know. John’s been there 13 months facing the North Koreans eyeball-to-eyeball across the Bridge of No Return. He must like it because he’s signed up for another 6 months and may extend 6 more. The duty, he says, is “exciting, sometimes boring and a little hairy at times” but it sure beats the life of an “eleven bravo.”

John and other guards on both sides of the bridge do a lot of looking but fraternizing is out. North Korean guards are “very observant people,” John says, “and I’d really

like to know what’s going on in their heads.”

John’s post, one of Korea’s most historic landmarks, is known as the Bridge of No Return, Panmun Bridge or Freedom Bridge. It was named in 1953 when North and South Korea exchanged prisoners there. In 1968, Navy Commander Lloyd Bucher led the *Pueblo* crew south across the famous span and into the Republic of Korea. Today, the Bridge of No Return is where John Alimentato looks.

He is one of about 200 American soldiers assigned to the U.S. Army Support Group, Joint Security Area (JSA) near Panmunjom. The mission of this unique unit is security and logistics for the United Nations Command portion of the Military Armistice Commission, the Swiss and Swedish camps and all Neutral

Nations Supervisory Commission personnel while traveling in the Republic of Korea. The JSA is roughly circular, about 800 meters in diameter and bisected by the Military Demarcation Line which divides North and South Korea.

John works at the bridge but lives at an advance camp 1½ miles south and barely outside the DMZ. Life there is a bit more relaxed than at his post. There’s a swimming pool, a three-tee, one-green golf course, hot food, gymnasium and most of the comforts of garrison life.

At the advance camp John plays basketball and football and occasionally hops a ride to Seoul for a long weekend.

But back at the bridge he watches the watching North Korean guards at Korea’s loneliest outpost.



At Old Reliable U. the campus comes to you. It's a

Real Deal in Education

Bill Brady

It's an opportunity to study for a pilot's license or learn about mechanics and welding during duty hours. It's a chance to earn credits toward a master's degree or simply obtain a high school diploma. It's Fort Lewis' Old Reliable U.

The latest education bonanza to hit the Army, Old Reliable "University" has much to offer active duty personnel—especially continuity and flexibility. ORU enables soldier students to attend classes 5 days a week, Monday through Friday, choosing either morning, afternoon or evening courses.

"We offer a framework to meet our students' needs," explains James M. Greenhalgh, director of ORU and the Fort Lewis General Educational Development (GED) program. "The program is unique because we urge a man not just to take individual courses but get a degree or certificate of some kind."

Fort Lewis, WA, and 9th Infantry Division officials are enthusiastic because more than a thousand active duty soldiers, their dependents, or civilian employees turned out for ORU's initial 5-week session.

The fact that classes are offered during prime time duty hours has attracted a lot of attention but making the ORU picture even more attractive is the participation of notable academic institutions like the University of Southern California, University of the State of New York and Southern Illinois University.

General Idea. Masterminding the new program is Major General William B. Fulton, 9th Division and Fort Lewis commander. It's all in keeping with educational objectives of the volunteer Army. The general sums it up in the ORU catalog:

"It is my intention that ORU will provide you the avenue for achieving your educational goals. If you apply yourself diligently and take advantage of the programs offered at ORU, you can complete the requirements for a 2-year associate degree or achieve considerable vocational proficiency while assigned to the 'Old Reliables.'"

"... in a larger sense your participation in ORU will effectively contribute to the improvement of the skill, education level and professionalism of the 9th Infantry Division and the Army."

Also motivating the general's interest is the fact that the recently activated 9th is looking for young troops to fill its ranks and its commander is aware that education is a prime consideration of the young.

Soldiers Like Program. "I enlisted in the Army primarily to take advantage of the educational benefits offered," remarked a Specialist 4 enrolled in an economics course. "My classmates aren't taking the course just to get out of duty; they're serious about getting an education," he added.

"It's just like going to college except you're doing it at Fort Lewis. The only difference here is the students are dressed in uniforms instead of civilian clothes," another commented.

The soldier-students like the optional morning and afternoon schedule. "I was taking night courses but that was a drag because I had to study after working all day," said one. "I like taking classes during the day because I'm wide awake and am able to learn more."

ORU officials take pride in the fact that students aren't just taking courses aimlessly. "We're degree oriented," emphasizes William L. Schmallenberg, assistant education director.

Special counselors assist students in obtaining a "sheepskin" of some



Training at Old Reliable University includes instruction in welding during duty hours.

sort. Many of the courses are offered at Fort Lewis while others require students to take classes at one of 14 colleges and universities in nearby Tacoma.

A unique "contract agreement" with participating educational institutions allows soldiers who leave Fort Lewis to have credits transferred to complete their education at another location. "Our contract simply states that soldiers don't have to meet residence requirements to finish a degree program," Schmallenberg explains.

Fort Campbell, KY, has a similar program—with a difference. The basic difference is that soldiers of the 101st Airborne Division are permitted to attend classes one full day each week while 9th Infantry Division personnel and Fort Lewis soldiers, dependents and civilian employees may attend 5 days a week.

The 9th Division maintains its readiness requirements by permitting soldiers from various units to attend different 5-week class schedules. Infantrymen from one unit may study for 5 weeks, then it's back to full-time soldiering.

The sky's the limit for Fort Lewis soldiers who wish to better themselves through education. Whether a man makes the Army a career or plans to return to civilian life, the opportunity to succeed is available—on post, on duty and at the soldier's convenience. In anyone's book it's a real deal.

BILL BRADY is a staff writer in the Information Office, Fort Lewis, WA.

College
Opportunities
Expand



IT TO ME

SFC D. Mallicoat

WOULD YOU LIKE TO CONTINUE your education? Do you want a degree? Feel hindered by residency and tuition requirements? Then listen up! There are some new programs on the soldier's educational horizon which could be the answer to your problems.

New avenues are being opened, roadblocks and barriers are coming down and new terms—like Servicemen's Opportunity College (SOC), Regents External Degree, and Eagle and Old Reliable Universities—are coming into the scene, all in addition to that long-familiar standby, the U.S. Armed Forces Institute (USAFI).

Here are the details:

Servicemen's Opportunity College. The American Association of Community and Junior Colleges is joining hands with educational agencies within the Department of Defense to help solve educational problems which confront many active-duty service members. Their answer is the Serviceman's Opportunity College (SOC). So far nearly 100 community and junior colleges in 28 states are changing their academic policies and programs to meet the soldier's needs.

Each SOC as a minimum will: • have liberal entrance requirements; • offer evening courses on post at convenient times and locations; • provide service members special means for completing courses interrupted by military obligations; • provide tutorial and other academic assistance; • designate a trained counselor to assist soldiers with educational goals; • permit and encourage granting credit for a wide variety of educational experiences obtained in the armed services such as USAFI courses and tests, College-level Examination Program (CLEP), and military courses evaluated by the Commission on Accreditation of Service Experiences (CASE); • maintain liberal residency requirements adaptable to the mobility and special needs of soldiers; • maintain a liberal transfer policy recognizing traditional and non-traditional learning obtained at other institutions.

SOCs charge relatively low or no tuition and offer a variety of academic, vocational, technical and adult education programs both full and part time, daytime and evenings. They assure the student credit for all appropriate experience. Finally, they make it possible for a student to begin his education in one institution and complete it in another with no artificial barriers between him and his degree.

Regents External Degree. On-campus residence or classroom attendance is not required in order to earn a Regents External Degree (RED). Currently two schools offer this program: Florida International University and the University of the State of New York. While the New York program is open to all, the Florida RED is designed for residents of Florida *only*.

In the Florida program the applicant must have the equivalent of 2 years higher education for admission. He must also make himself available for a ½-day interview. Courses are offered in Social Studies, Humanities, Business Studies and Health and Social Services





only. Ninety quarter hours are needed for a degree. Those interested in the Florida program should write: Dean, Special Programs, School of Independent Studies, Florida International University, Miami, FL 33144.

Under the New York program the State Regents are offering three degrees: Associate of Arts, Bachelor of Science in Business Administration, and Associate of Applied Science in Nursing. *Anyone* can enroll since there are no age, residence or educational requirements. Even service members living outside the U.S. may participate. A high school diploma or college entrance exam is not required.

Credit may be earned toward an RED through: regular college courses from regionally accredited institutions of higher learning; recognized proficiency exams; approved military educational programs and special assessment of knowledge gained from experience, independent study or other non-traditional approaches to education. One stipulation—to be considered for credit all official transcripts must come directly from the issuing institution. Unofficial or student copy transcripts are not acceptable.

The General Examinations battery of the College-Level Examination Program is administered to service members on active duty *without charge* through USAFI. Those wishing to take the exams should call or visit the nearest post education center or test section.

It is important to note that CLEP exams in English, Humanities, Natural Sciences/Math and Social Sciences/History are equivalent to the USAFI GED-CLEP exams in Expression, Literary Materials, Natural Sciences/Math and Social Studies respectively.

Also available is the New York State College Proficiency Exam program which enables individuals to receive credit in more than 25 different subjects without formal classroom preparation. Specific information concerning applications, fees, study aids and available exams may be obtained by writing: New York State College Proficiency Examination Program Division of Independent Study, New York State Education Department, 99 Washington Avenue, Room 1924, Albany, NY 12210.

The commission evaluates military educational programs on the basis of: those courses given on full-time basis of not less than 3 weeks with a minimum 30 clock hours class instruction per week; those courses

less than 3 weeks in length but containing a minimum 90 clock hours class instruction; and those courses listed in the formal school catalogs of the Armed Forces. Soldiers on active duty should file a DD Form 295 available at post education centers.

A non-refundable fee of \$25 must be submitted with the enrollment form available from the Regents External Degree, State Education Department, 99 Washington Avenue, Albany NY 12210.

Eagle and Old Reliable "Universities." "Eagle University" at Fort Campbell, KY, and "Old Reliable University" at Fort Lewis, WA, are consortiums of local educational institutions offering high school, college, vocational and special interest courses both on and off duty to service members at those posts. Information is available at the post education centers.

U.S. Armed Forces Institute. USAFI offers more than 200 independent study courses and tests. Additionally 45 of the Nation's major universities offer some 1,125 courses through the program. USAFI courses and tests are available to active duty military personnel only. A catalog of Army correspondence courses (DA Pam 351-20) which military and DA civilian employees may take without cost is also available. The cost for the initial course is \$10 including books which the student keeps. For each course satisfactorily completed a coupon is awarded for a free course; thus the student who keeps completing his courses pays only one \$10 fee. Further information is available at post education centers.

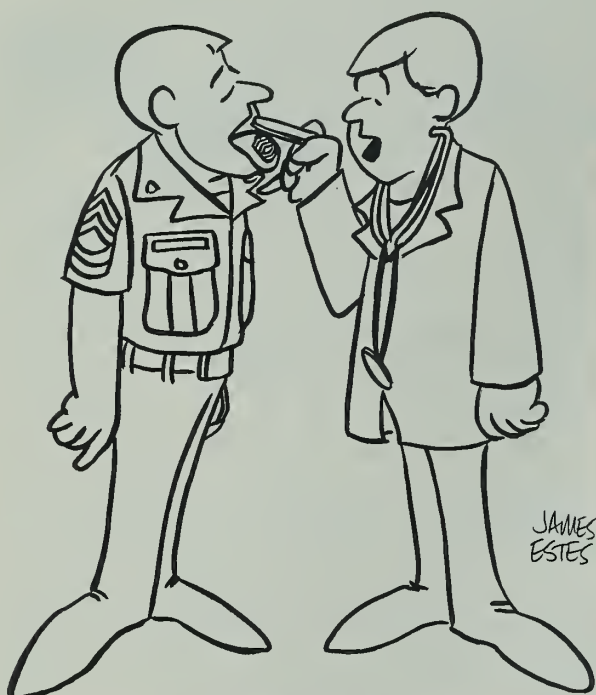
Tuition Assistance. The Army pays 75 percent tuition at accredited schools for credit-bearing courses of functional importance to the Army or those courses which are part of the required curriculum leading to a college degree. This assistance does not apply to other fees, books or supplies and there are restrictions on physical education and religious courses.

Assistance is available to any active duty service member so long as the course is completed prior to termination of active service. Officers must agree to remain on active duty for 2 years after completing the course. Application is made on DA Form 2171 available—along with other keys to the kingdom of knowledge—at post education centers near you.





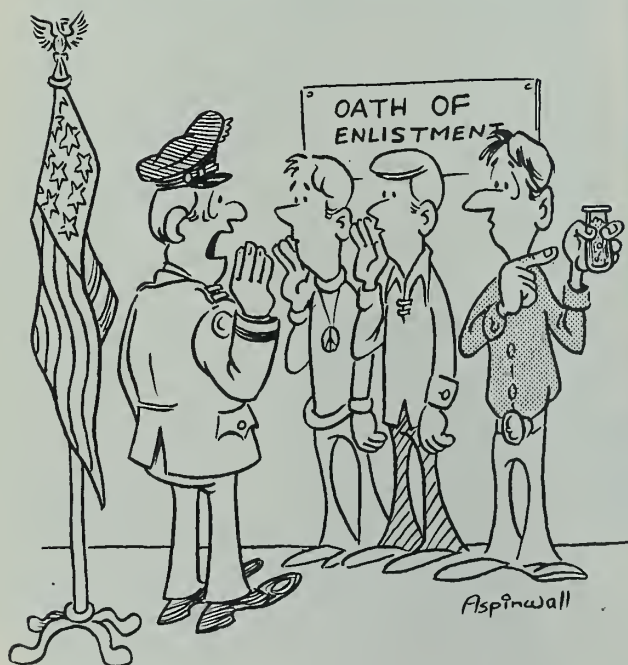
UNOFFICIALLY SPEAKING



"You're real proud of your rank, aren't you, Sergeant?"



"Could I have another drink of water?"



"You were supposed to leave that at the examination station."



"You added too much water!"

Feed 'em and weep—

KP--

Builder of Men

Bill Brady

LAST FALL when the Congress was debating the wisdom of dishing out money to the Armed Forces to hire civilian KPs, at least one protector of the soldier's right to scrub and scrape spoke out passionately against the plan.

"KP must stay," he said. "It builds character."

He volunteered himself as an example of this.

Perhaps in reaction to this rash gesture, the solons passed the bill anyway but not before some weighty thoughts were plopped into the record.

"I washed pots and pans," said a Senator, proudly displaying his dishwater hands.

He went on to describe KP as a developer of punctuality, perseverance, endurance, devotion to duty and something else he couldn't remember.

"Hogwash," said another legislator, changing the subject slightly.

Big Think Men on the newspapers also attacked the plan. They left the impression that the Army was about to deprive the troops of some priceless preparation for leadership.

Though many cited the word of General this or that to back this

BILL BRADY contributes "Column Half Write" to the Fort Lewis, WA, Ronger.



view, the best authority, the Duke of Wellington, was never mentioned.

As many know, the Duke had it on the tip of the tongue to say:

"The tactics that won the Battle of Waterloo were learned in the kitchens of Bumbley Barracks."

Others, of course, believe that what old Wellington really said was, "Don't hang out the towel until you've checked the duty roster."

Words uttered by Napoleon just after the Waterloo thing seems to support the Bumbley Barracks version.

"That's the way the mop flops," he is reported to have said in excellent French.

Close-up View. I can bear witness to the fact that KP teaches decision making and judgment. There I was, second day in the reception station. It was 0330 hours, time for the mess sergeant's briefing.

"OK men," he began. "You'll be facing three empty buckets. Your job: fill 'em. Empty 'em when they're full."

"First bucket on the left is for the big potatoes. Middle bucket's

for the medium-sized ones. Little spuds go in the third one.

"Got that?"

It seemed clear—until I had to make the actual decisions under pressure.

Where's the line? When does a little potato get middle-sized? What about the big ones with bad spots that you have to slice up?

It's the kind of nitty-gritty knowledge you can't learn from the manuals.

Then there's the raw courage it takes to be No. 1 server, facing the morning chow line with nothing but SOS in the pan. And from a smart PFC I saw how getting up early gets you ahead.

"It's the early KP who gets to be DRO," he counseled.

A couple of minutes faster and I'll always believe I could have been a great DRO (dining room orderly).

Nothing in this column, of course, should be regarded as official.

Not until it's reprinted in the next edition of Betty Cooker's Crock Book.



THAYER AWARD

General of the Army Omar N. Bradley receives the U.S. Military Academy's Sylvanus Thayer Medal during ceremonies at West Point this month. The only living officer of five-star rank, General Bradley commanded the 12th Army Group in Europe during World War II, later served as Chief of Staff of the Army and the first Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The Thayer Medal is presented annually by the Association of Graduates of the Military Academy to the individual whose achievements exemplify outstanding devotion to the principles expressed in the Academy motto -- "Duty, Honor, Country." General Bradley is a 1915 graduate of West Point. Past winners include John Foster Dulles, Henry Cabot Lodge, President Dwight Eisenhower, General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, Francis Cardinal Spellman, Bob Hope, Dean Rusk, Neil Armstrong and Billy Graham.

DISAPPEARING ACT

A small arms cartridge case that is consumed when the round is fired has been developed by the Army Munitions Command and the Small Arms Systems Agency. Besides eliminating use of brass, the new cartridge reduces weight of a soldier's ammunition load. The multi-layered cartridge is encased in a thin-walled outer sleeve of heat-resistant propellant. Final development testing is scheduled this year.

TAGO

The Adjutant General's Office (TAGO) has been restructured into a small DA staff element and a U.S. Army Adjutant General Center (TAGCEN) devoted wholly to Army administration in the same manner as MILPERCEN is totally responsible for personnel management activities. The Adjutant General remains a member of the Army Special Staff and is now commanding general of TAGCEN. TAGO now has two subordinate elements, TAGCEN and the Reserve Components Personnel and Administrative Center (RCPAC). TAGCEN manages Army-wide programs and systems for administration, administrative services and personal environment support systems including morale and recreation, general education, dependent education and personal affairs. The center will also direct the Army Postal System, Army Courier Service, Army Field Printing and heraldic support for the Army and specified governmental agencies. RCPAC mission and functions remain essentially unchanged. TAGCEN is located in the Forrestal Building, 10th and Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC.

CHAMPUS

The CHAMPUS full payment concept does not automatically extend to consulting physicians, assistant surgeons, anesthetists and other health care team members who may be working with a physician participating in CHAMPUS. Traditionally, assistant surgeons, anesthetists and consulting physicians bill for their services independently and therefore may not choose to participate in CHAMPUS. If they are not participants, the beneficiary loses protection of the full payment provisions.

CHANGING ADDRESS?

Making a PCS? Be sure to fill out a DA Form 3955, Change of Address and Directory Card. (The current Index of Blank Forms lists the cards as DA Forms 3531 and 1175 but these are now obsolete. DA Form 3955 is the only form now authorized.) Be sure to lay one on your post locator and each magazine publisher (if you have subscriptions) before departing your present duty station.

TRAVEL TIP

Before you tow that new boat or trailer on public highways this summer be sure it meets safety and weight standards of the various states through which you will be traveling. It's also a good idea to check state laws governing campers and motor home-type vehicles.

INVESTIGATORS

To overcome a serious shortage of Warrant Officer Criminal Investigators (MOS 951A) in the Criminal Investigation Command, certain prerequisites (listed in paragraphs 2-2 and 2-3, AR 195-3) have been revised. One of the following two prerequisites may be waived: ● AR 195-3 requires completion of 60 semester hours of college but 30 semester hours may be waived if you have 2 years of investigative experience. ● One year of the required 2 years of investigative experience may be waived for individuals possessing 60 semester hours of college.

● All of the following requirements of AR 195-3 may be waived if an applicant is otherwise qualified and has earned a baccalaureate degree in a law enforcement related field: ● Investigative experience, ● Time in service, ● Minimum grade prerequisites of paragraphs 2-2 and 2-3, AR 195-3.

Applications through channels should reach the Criminal Investigation Command by June 30. Authority for the changes is contained in DA MSG AIG 745 291800Z Nov 72 and Letter CIDCPP, Apr 1973.

TRAVEL CAMPS

Army Travel Camps serving military personnel and their families traveling in recreational vehicles have been set up at 34 CONUS and Alaska installations. Located both on-post and off-post, they vary from austere to facilities complete with outdoor recreation equipment. Recreation Information Centers have been set up at Service Clubs on most Army installations. An Army Recreation Information and Travel Guide scheduled for publication in May will include information on Army Travel Camps, on-post lodging and Recreation Information Centers. A copy of the guide will be available at your installation Recreation Information Center.

MORE ON CHAMPUS

Quarterly cost-sharing billings for orthodontic care under the CHAMPUS Program for the Handicapped has been discontinued. Payments for orthodontic care will be made only on a monthly billing system. Under the CHAMPUS Program for the Handicapped, available only to authorized dependents of active duty personnel, the sponsor has a fixed cost-sharing obligation based on his pay grade.



NAF JOBS

If you're winding up a military career you might consider opportunities for civilian employment with Nonappropriated Fund (NAF) activities. Jobs include Accounts, Open Mess Specialist, Personnel Specialist, Golf Club or Bowling Alley Manager, Executive Chef. For retiring enlisted personnel, the 6-month mandatory waiting period between retirement and employment may be waived by installation commanders if there is dire need for your specialty. Waiting period for retired officers can only be waived at DA by the Directorate of Nonappropriated Funds, Clubs and Open Messes. For information on qualifications and available NAV positions, see your installation Civilian Personnel Office. Enlisted members may find part-time work off-duty in libraries, craft shops, recreation centers, messes and clubs.

'73 ARMY WIFE



Mrs. Sandra Sabin Shellabarger, recently named '73 Army Wife of the Year, will compete in the seventh annual Military Wife of the Year selection. A native of Minneapolis, MI, mother of four and wife of LTC Harold Shellabarger of Combat Developments Command, Fort Belvoir, VA, Mrs. Shellabarger holds Master of Science degrees in Home Economics, Education and Guidance Counseling from Iowa State University.

ELECTIONS

Although 1973 is considered an off-election year five states will hold elections November 6: Kentucky, New Jersey, New York, Ohio and Virginia.

MOS CHANGES

Effective September 1 MOS 71H (Personnel Specialist) will be replaced by five MOSs in the newly created 75 Career Group. Changes result from establishment of an Enlisted Management and Development Program for the Military Personnel Career Field. New MOSs by number, grade, position:

MOS	GRADE	EXAMPLES OF POSITION
75B20	E5-E4	Company/Detachment Clerk
75C20	E6-E4	Personnel Management Specialist
75C40	E6	Personnel Management Supervisor
75D20	E5-E3	Personnel Records Specialist
75D40	E-6	Personnel Records Supervisor
75E20	E5-E4	Personnel Actions Specialist
75E40	E6	Personnel Actions Supervisor
75Z40	E7-E6	Personnel Sergeant/or E-7 Supervisor in personnel management/actions/records
75Z50	E9-E8	All positions currently classified in 71H50

Authority is contained in DA MSG 211629Z Mar 73





the University of
Florida



SOLDIERS is for soldiers and we invite readers' views on topics we're covering—or those you think we should. Please stay under 150 words—a postcard will do—and include your name, rank and address. We'll honor a request to withhold your name if you desire and the editors may condense comments to meet space requirements. We can't publish or answer every one but we'll use representative viewpoints. Send your letters to: Write On, **SOLDIERS**, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314.

LOOK OUT

After reading "The Black Soldier" in February's issue of **SOLDIERS** and bringing to mind other articles of the same bearing I've come to a conclusion. The Army is becoming an all black and white Army! . . . I'm sure that the Army realizes that there are other minorities involved in today's struggle for equality and other issues. But . . . where are we being publicized? . . . Maybe he [the soldier of Mexican-American descent] would like to hear of the all-Chicano regiments that served their country during the world wars, or maybe of the "Brown Berets" or of Cesar Chavez's work but no, it's all black or all white. Being a Chicano in today's Army is like being stationed overseas unless you're lucky enough to get the Southwest . . .

SSG Francisco V. Martinez
Finance and Accounting Office
Fort Monroe, VA

SOLDIERS published an extensive article dealing with Mexican-American soldiers. See "Amigos—Americans All," September '71 **SOLDIERS**.

MIGHT GET AN EYEFUL

A piece of metal, a fleck of paint, a small stone, or scalding hot detergent—all shot into the eye under high pressure. Does that man overhauling Army vehicles **SOLDIERS**, (March '73, page 21) realize the great danger to his eyes? Where is his supervisor and the safety officer? Most importantly, where are his safety glasses and face shield? What a waste it would be if he lost his vision over something that was preventable.

MAJ Peter G. Dudek
Optometry Clinic
Fort McPherson, GA

HE'S RIGHT

This is to call your attention to some rather glaring errors that appeared in "How To Use CHAMPUS" (March '73). The DD Form 1173 is, in fact, the military dependent's ID card. The 1173 cannot be obtained, as was stated in your article, from the CHAMPUS fiscal administrator. ID cards should be obtained at the Uniformed Service Installation nearest the dependent's residence. Further, under "Submission of CHAMPUS Claims" your statement that DA Form 1863-2 is for dental care is, at the very least, inexact. DA Form 1863-2 is used

in submitting claims for all services and/or supplies provided by all authorized civilian sources, *except hospitals*. Finally, you indicated that all CHAMPUS claims should be submitted to the Colorado Dental Service, Denver, CO. In fact, only claims concerning authorized dental care should be submitted to the Colorado Dental Service. In CONUS, claims for other authorized care obtained under the CHAMPUS Basic Program should be submitted to the fiscal administrator for CHAMPUS for the state wherein the care was obtained.

CPT Laurence M. Christman
Moncrief Army Hospital
Fort Jackson, SC

SOLDIERS goofed! Dependents living apart from active duty sponsors need only present DD Form 1173 or ID card. Then they'll be asked to fill in the first 13 items on DA Form 1863. You are also right about the DA Form 1863-2 and in saying only dental claims go to the Dental Service. All others go to the CHAMPUS fiscal agent of the state or area where care is maintained.

TURNED OFF

The January 1973 edition of **SOLDIERS**, an official United States Army magazine, Volume 28, No. 1, displays a cover depicting a revolver and a set of handcuffs. The cover says boldly, "soldiers are ruled by the gun and in fear of being cuffed or chained," and depicts a punitive environment in the Army. The article to which this image relates concerns the efforts of the Military Police and CID in their actions to prevent crime in the

Army. It is a good article and something that ROTC cadets have found interesting, and on at least one occasion could have been the deciding point for a young man to select Military Police as his priority preference for branch assignment. However, the magazine cover "turned off" many of the cadets. Their feelings were that it emphasizes the use of the weapon and the handcuffs which is a very insignificant portion of the crime prevention program . . .

COL Dudley A. Williams
Director of Military Science
Ohio University
Athens, OH

THEY HELPED

I want to compliment you on your article "Taking Stock". As a former prisoner of the Fort Ord Stockade and a present inmate at the USDB, I know what Major Burns and his people at Ord are trying to do. Even though I eventually ended up here, I understand myself a lot better now, thanks to the efforts of Major Burns and people like SGT Calnon . . . Thank you for putting the spotlight on a very deserving group of people.

PVT David A. Zeledon
U.S. Disciplinary Barracks
Fort Leavenworth, KS

. . . As a former prisoner at both installations, I can appreciate both of their programs . . . It has been nearly one year since I completed the course at the USARB and I am now a SP4 and working in a very meaningful job. I have only the people at both the USDB and USARB to thank . . .

SP4 James A. Ferguson
Fort Riley, KS

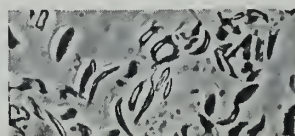
TURNED ON

I read your February issue on the Black Soldier. I know you receive a lot of comments on this subject. I think it was very heavy—I mean "Right On." There are some of us who are aware and some of us who care. Let me say to you, "Right On!" Like, Black men been going through so many changes and still are . . . All we want is an equal chance. I myself compare race relations with inflation. "Dig that?"

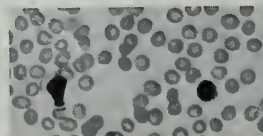
SP4 Nat Johnson
Weissbaden, Germany

CELL MIXUP

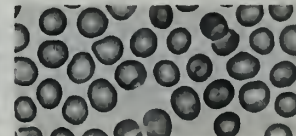
One of our sharp-eyed readers points out that the cells labeled as normal in the illustration accompanying the February '73 article on sickle cell anemia ("A Matter of Genes") are in fact diseased. The medical people agree. The "normal cells" published by **SOLDIERS** belong to a patient afflicted with malignant malaria. For cytologists (experts in cell structure) here's the proper identification:



Sickle Cell Anemia



Malaria



Normal Cells



NEW SEC ARMY



The Honorable Howard H. Callaway, sworn in May 15 as Secretary of the Army to succeed Robert F. Froehlke, is a native of Georgia and a 1949 graduate of the U.S. Military Academy. The new secretary served 3 years as an Infantry lieutenant, including 1 year as platoon leader in the Korean War. He holds the Combat Infantryman's Badge and served 2 years as instructor at the Infantry School. Since leaving the Army in 1952 he has been active in politics, business, educational and civic enterprises. Besides serving as Civilian Aide for the

Third Army Area in 1971, he is Chairman of the Council of Trustees, Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge; former international president of the Young Presidents Organization; and Republican National Committeeman for the state of Georgia. He was Republican candidate for Governor of Georgia in 1966 and represented the third district in the 89th Congress in 1965-66.

DISABILITY

Have a suspicion that you're developing a medical problem? Better level with your doctor next time you see him. Recent Department of Defense guidelines covering separation/retirement due to physical disability are intended to discontinue the practice of retaining senior members on active duty with physical impairments when they're satisfactorily performing their duties, then finding them unfit due to the same defects upon voluntary or mandatory retirement. Under new guidelines, acceptable performance of duty by a member until scheduled separation presumes a finding of fitness and non-entitlement to service disability compensations.

PRO PAY

Pro-pay is on the way out for some MOSs. Due to higher reenlistment rates and reduction in authorized Army strength, Pro-pay in certain MOSs, particularly those primarily Vietnam oriented, will be phased out beginning next month. The phase-out will be done by deleting \$25 per year from the amount of Pro-pay presently drawn until zero Pro-pay is reached. Example: A soldier now drawing P-3 pay (\$100 a month) will begin drawing \$75 on 1 July. Those drawing P-2 (\$75) will draw \$50; persons drawing P-1 (\$50) will draw \$25. A complete list of MOSs affected is contained in DA MSG 301717Z March 1973 and will be published in the DA Circular 611 series.

JCS SPEAKER

Admiral Thomas H. Moorer, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is the first naval officer to address a West Point graduating class. He told this June's 940 graduates that during much of the 40 years since he graduated from the Naval Academy, America has been challenged by the threat of armed conflict but is now faced with the more important challenge of peace. He said the success of their service in years to come will be measured by the amount of peace Americans will know. This year's graduating class was the largest in the history of the U.S. Military Academy.

Balance
amid change—

YOU and Military Justice

CPT Merle F. Wilberding

COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE military justice system have been oft-repeated in recent years. Are they valid or merely sour grapes? Lawyers from the American Civil Liberties Union have been among the most vocal critics: "The Uniform Code of Military Justice is uniform, is a code and is military—and therefore has nothing to do with justice," says Charles Morgan, Jr.

Defenders of the system recognize that justice in the military, like any system of justice, is always in need of critical analysis and re-examination of its basic aims. However, it might be useful to put military justice in a more objective perspective to see how the Big Green Machine might work in three types of common situations:

CASE I. Private Smith has an argument with his company com-

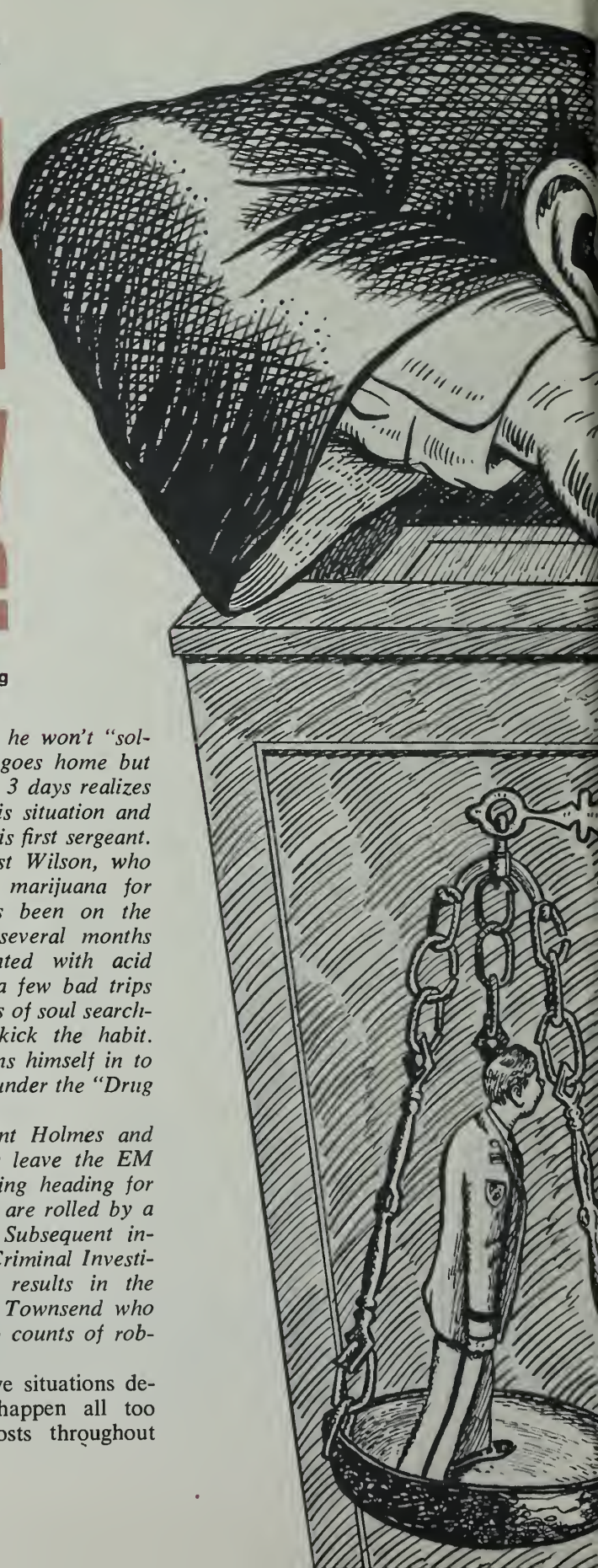
mander and decides he won't "soldier" anymore. He goes home but after being there for 3 days realizes the seriousness of his situation and turns himself in to his first sergeant.

CASE II. Specialist Wilson, who long ago gave up marijuana for the hard stuff, has been on the "horse" habit for several months and has experimented with acid on occasion. After a few bad trips and some long nights of soul searching he decides to kick the habit. Accordingly, he turns himself in to military authorities under the "Drug Abuse" program.

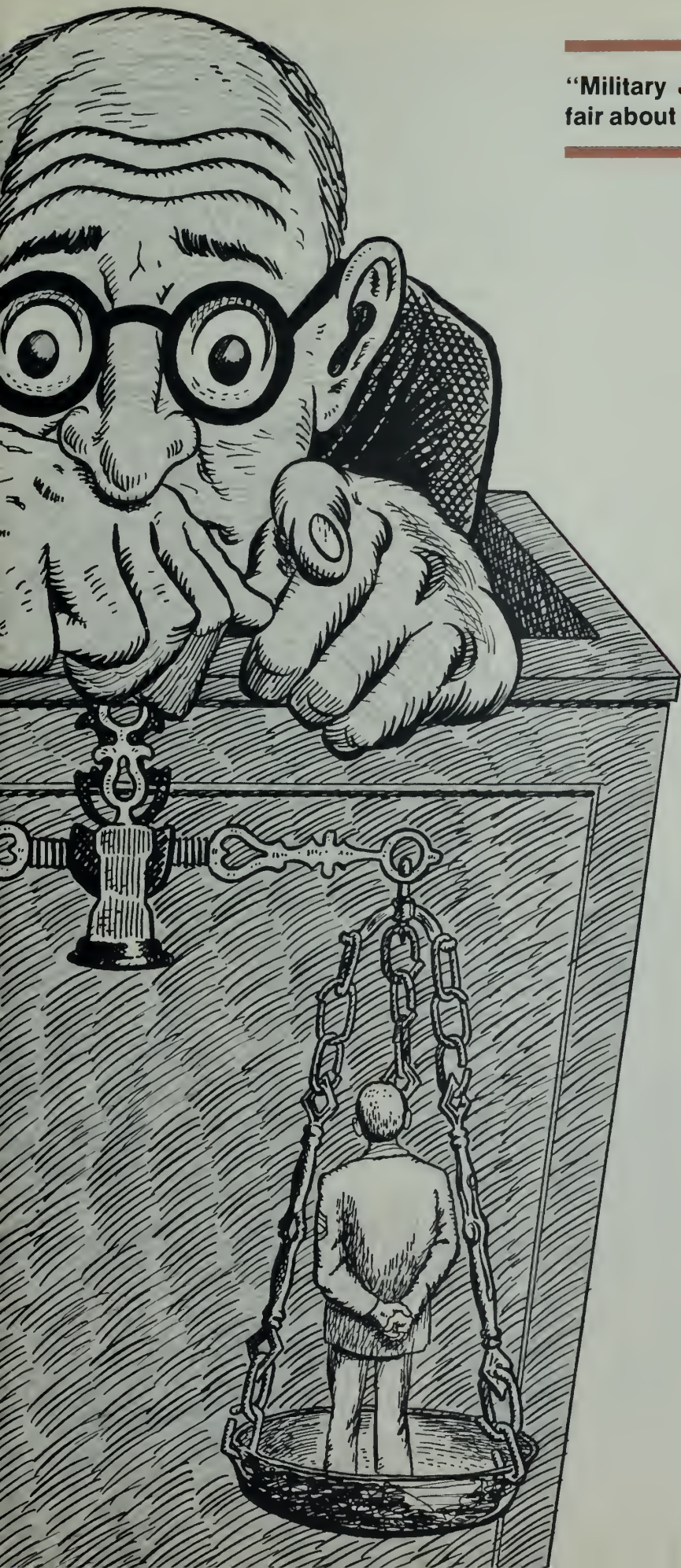
CASE III. Sergeant Holmes and Specialist McManus leave the EM Club late one evening heading for their car when they are rolled by a fellow serviceman. Subsequent investigation by the Criminal Investigation Detachment results in the arrest of Specialist Townsend who is charged with two counts of robbery.

Each of the above situations depicts events that happen all too often on Army posts throughout

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"Military Justice got me 5 years. What's so fair about that?"—Ex-GI.



the United States and overseas. The criminal penalties for those acts range from a month's confinement to dishonorable discharge and confinement for 10 years.

To understand how military justice operates and better evaluate the criticism it may be helpful to see how each of the cases may be processed.

Article 15 Option. Although the AWOL case could be tried by court-martial, it will most likely be handled under nonjudicial proceedings particularly if the soldier has an otherwise good record and there are no other pending charges. Commonly called an Article 15, nonjudicial punishment might result in a reduction of one grade, restriction for a short time and perhaps even a partial forfeiture of pay.

When the Article 15 option is offered to Smith he has the right to refuse it and demand trial, usually either a summary or special court-martial, to "vindicate" his rights. Perhaps motivated by a feeling of righteousness or even stubbornness,

a soldier sometimes demands a trial on the theory that he can outbluff the brass because the Army won't waste the time that a trial entails and therefore may dismiss the charges altogether.

This is an extremely dangerous practice and specific legal advice (which is guaranteed under Army Regulation) should be considered before trial is demanded. The reason is that if convicted by summary court-martial the soldier has a Federal conviction on his records—a blot no different than a conviction by special or general court-martial or by a civilian Federal court. This can have an extremely serious effect on a man's future employment, security clearances and other opportunities. On the other hand, it is doubtful an Article 15 will follow a person beyond the Army. Finally, there is a right to appeal the Article 15 which may result in setting aside the punishment.

Exemption Program. Specialist Wilson, because he turned himself in to the authorities under the "Drug Abuse" program, will be medically treated without fear of criminal charges. Under current Army regulations, "exemption"—or what had been called "amnesty"—is automatic once a person seeks assistance for his drug problems. Once a soldier asks for help he will not be subject to disciplinary proceedings under the Uniform Code of Military Justice for his prior use or incidental possession of drugs.

The important thing to remember here is that the soldier must *voluntarily* turn himself in. He cannot say after he has been arrested: "I am willing to submit to treatment." It's too late then.

It's also important to remember that "exemption" applies only to *use* and *incidental possession*. It does not apply to sale, transfer or, presumably, possession of large quantities. These acts remain subject to the full force and effect of the criminal sanctions.

Article 31. The mugging of Holmes and McManus is obviously far more serious than the other infractions. Investigation by the CID results in a positive identification of

Despite its many safeguards the military justice system today is undergoing substantial criticism. Much of this criticism is based on incorrect preconceptions or faulty information. The system has come a long way since the World War II experience upon which some critics base their conclusions—often with little or no knowledge or understanding of current practices.



SOLDIERS

Townsend by both Holmes and McManus and he is charged with robbery. Robbery is punishable under the Uniform Code of Military Justice by confinement up to 10 years, total forfeiture of pay, reduction to the lowest enlisted grade and a dishonorable discharge.

Townsend is apprehended and brought in for questioning. At this time he is warned of his rights as required by Article 31 and the *Miranda* decision: "You are hereby advised that you are suspected of robbing Sergeant Holmes and Specialist McManus on April 13, 1973. You have a right to remain silent. Anything you say may be used as evidence against you at a court-martial. You have a right to have counsel present—that is, either a civilian lawyer retained by you at no expense to the Government or a military lawyer appointed by the Army—and you can stop this interrogation any time you want to consult with counsel."

Suppose that Townsend refuses to talk. He is returned to pretrial confinement while the statements of the victims and the other evidence, as well as the advice of the staff judge advocate, are evaluated. In this case the charges may well be referred to a general court-martial in view of the evidence and the seriousness of the charges.

Advised that he is going to face a court-martial Townsend has a number of rights and options which he may exercise, all of which may have a dramatic effect on the final verdict at his court-martial.

First he must decide on his rights to counsel. In the military system an accused serviceman has the following rights to counsel: He can retain at his own expense a civilian lawyer; he can request by name any military lawyer in whom he may place a special confidence and whose services will be provided if he is reasonably available; or he can be defended by a detailed military defense counsel. In practice, unless an accused specifically rejects him, a detailed counsel is provided whether or not the accused retains civilian counsel or is provided with an individual military

lawyer of his own selection.

Choices and Decisions. Once the counsel question is agreed upon the accused and his lawyer(s) hammer out the tactics of the defense. The major decision, of course, is to evaluate the Government evidence and decide whether to plead guilty or to fight it and hope for an acquittal. His lawyer advises but the accused must make the final decision.

Captain Clark, Townsend's defense counsel, may suggest that in light of the positive identification by the two victims and the incriminating evidence found on the accused an acquittal is not a realistic possibility and that the accused might best benefit by attempting to bargain for a lenient sentence in return for his guilty pleas.

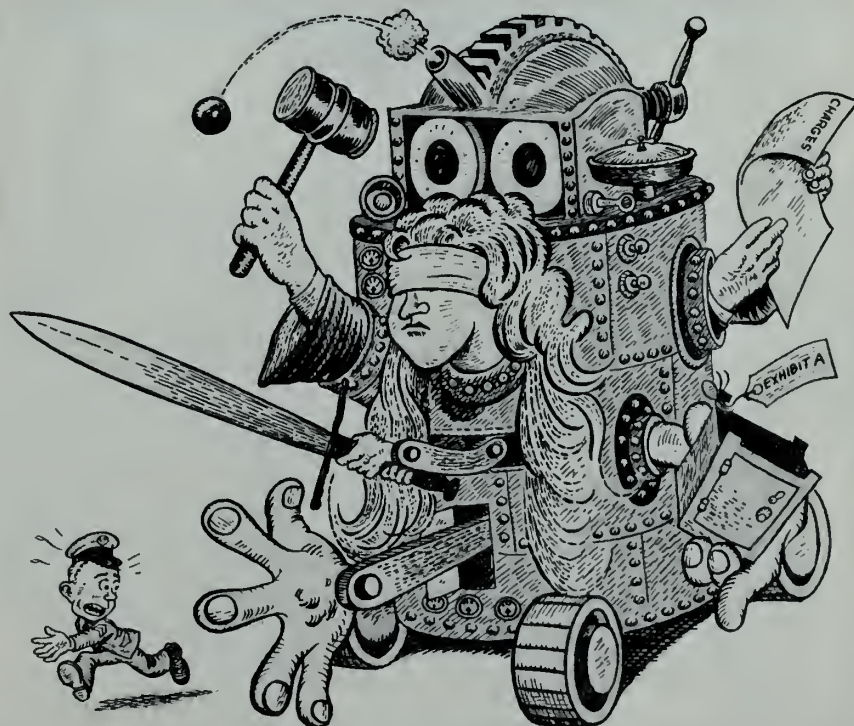
On the other hand, if the victims were less sure of their identification, if their credibility could be attacked

and if no incriminating evidence had been found on Townsend when arrested, CPT Clark might well advise that the Government's case was weak and there was a good chance for acquittal. The merits of the Government's evidence and the merits of the defense evidence must always be weighed. Each case differs and the advice in one case may not apply in another otherwise similar case.

Another important decision is whether to elect to be tried by a military judge sitting alone or to be tried by a court-martial board. In the former case it is the military judge—generally a higher ranking JAGC officer who is removed from the authority of any local command—who will decide on guilt or innocence and who will be the sole decision-maker on the punishment in event of a guilty verdict.

Frequently a judge who hears a

"The Uniform Code of Military Justice is uniform, is a code and is military—and therefore has nothing to do with justice," says Charles Morgan, Jr.



Even Henry Rothblatt, another noted lawyer who is a sometime critic of the system, has said that pre-trial processing of a court-martial is a lawyer's dream because of the considerable information the defense lawyer can learn about the Government's case.



number of cases in a certain locality will develop a reputation as a "fair" judge or a "hanging" judge. A particular military judge may be known to give light sentences for drug offenses, particularly users and possessors; another military judge may give disproportionately light sentences to first-time offenders. On the other hand, a court-martial board may be disproportionately severe on certain types of offenses—barracks larceny, disobedience of orders and the like. These factors must be considered when an accused such as Townsend decides whether to be tried by a military judge sitting alone or by a court-martial board.

If Townsend decides against

being tried by a military judge sitting alone and elects instead to be tried by a court-martial board he still must decide whether to exercise his right to have at least one-third of the court-martial composed of enlisted personnel.

The theory is that a court-martial partially composed of enlisted personnel might impart a more peer-like viewpoint than a board consisting solely of officers. In practice, however, this right must be exercised very carefully. It is important to remember that enlisted members appointed to courts-martial are generally senior NCOs—E-7s, E-8s and E-9s. Also few defense counsels, if any, would ever recommend having enlisted person-

nel on a court-martial in a case involving assault on or disobedience of an order by an NCO.

Trial Steps. Once the trial begins the defense counsel generally directs the specific strategy of cross-examining the Government's witnesses and presenting witnesses for the defense. It is his responsibility to vigorously protect the rights of the accused throughout the trial by objecting at appropriate times and preserving any issues for appeal should that become necessary.

In the event of a conviction another hearing takes place. It is in effect a second trial to determine the appropriate sentence. This type of hearing is almost unheard of in the civilian judicial system, although California is the notable exception.

The accused can present what is generally called "extenuation and mitigation" or "E & M"—any evidence which might lessen the seriousness of the crime or otherwise attest to the accused's prior good character and military record. For example, an accused might present evidence of drunkenness at the time of the offense—which, although not excusing the crime, might lessen the punishment. An accused might present statements from friends in his hometown community, high school teachers and sometimes even his company commander. If appropriate, his military record might be presented, including any specific awards, citations of merit or letters of appreciation—in short, any evidence which might tend to show that the accused is a "good guy" or at least deserves another chance.

In the event an accused is found guilty, there still are other procedural steps which may either set aside the conviction or reduce the sentence. The first review is made by the convening authority who, with the advice of the staff judge advocate, determines whether there are any legal errors which justify or demand that the conviction be set aside.

This is also the step in which any pretrial agreement is implemented. If Townsend had offered to plead

guilty to the two specifications of robbery in exchange for an agreement that he receive no sentence in excess of 1 year and a dishonorable discharge and at the court-martial he was sentenced to dishonorable discharge and 7 years confinement, the convening authority would implement the pretrial agreement by reducing the confinement from 7 years to 1 year.

In addition, the convening authority may reduce the sentence for any reason or no reason. This may be an opportune time for a convicted soldier to present further evidence of his good military record and indicate his desire to be restored to active duty and earn an honorable discharge.

Where the accused's record is particularly good it may be possible to seek out the court members to see if they would recommend a further reduction in sentence or even a "suspended" sentence—as a court is not authorized to impose a suspended sentence. (A "suspended" sentence would in effect put the soldier on probation for a period of time after which, if he has performed his duties, his sentence would be remitted.) Since the accused and his defense counsel are close to the situation they are uniquely able to present mitigating evidence which may reduce the sentence or at least "build the record" so that a later reviewing authority may reduce the sentence.

Further Review. If the convening authority approves the conviction and if the sentence includes a punitive discharge or confinement of 1 year or more the case is further reviewed by the Army Court of Military Review in Washington.

This appellate court is composed of three judges who, by law, may be civilians or military officers but in practice have generally been only military officers. Like any appellate court in the civilian legal system it can review a record of trial for legal errors and can set aside a conviction when improper. Unlike the civilian appellate courts this court has an additional power which may, and often does, subsequently benefit a convicted soldier. It has

the power to reduce the sentence to any level which it considers appropriate in light of the offenses and the "entire record" (which has been interpreted to mean anything considered by the court-martial of the convening authority). In addition, this power of the court is beneficial because in essence it can review sentences with a greater perspective—that is, it reviews court-martial from commands located all over the world and it develops a "feel" for "appropriate" sentences. Thus it may—although it does not always—reduce sentences from a command which may appear to be excessive vis-a-vis sentences for similar offenses from other commands.

In the event that the Court of Military Review affirms the conviction the accused can petition the United States Court of Military Appeals to review his case. This court is composed of three civilian judges appointed by the President for 15-year terms. Actual review of the case is not automatic but is decided on an individual basis depending on the merits of the legal arguments presented. If the Court consents to review the case it proceeds like any other appellate court, evaluating the legal arguments and then issuing a decision. Once those actions are taken, appellate review is complete, the case is final and the sentence is fully executed.

Backing up the military justice

The merits of the Government's evidence and the merits of the defense evidence must always be weighed. Each case differs and the advice in one case may not apply in another otherwise similar case.



system are the restorative efforts of the Army's penal system. All long-term confinement is served at the Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, KS. The goals and programs of the corrections system were described in "New Start on the Road Back" in March '73 **SOLDIERS**.

Other Aspects. The preceding discussion focused on how the military justice system works and how it may affect the soldier who has been arrested for a criminal violation. But many other aspects are involved in military justice. Particular legal problems require particular legal advice. If a soldier has a specific problem he should seek advice from a staff member of the post legal department, remembering that a military lawyer, like any lawyer, is bound by the ethics of his profession which forbid him to pass on any information which a civilian has told him in confidence.

Changes Underway. Despite its many safeguards the military justice system today is undergoing substantial criticism. Much of this criticism is based on incorrect preconceptions or faulty information. The system has come a long way since the World War II experience upon which some critics base their conclusions—often with little or no knowledge or understanding of current practices.

Substantial changes have been made and are still occurring. Rules are changed to implement Supreme Court opinions which might benefit an accused. One decision which perhaps produced the most dramatic effect on the military was the *O'Callahan v. Parker* decision in 1969 which in essence held that a court-martial could try a serviceman for offenses only which had a "service-connection"—such as offenses committed on post or having some relation to his status as a serviceman or in some other way related to the military. Other crimes, such as robbing an off-post liquor store, are to be tried in the local civilian court.

Ostensibly the purpose of this rule was to benefit an accused who is thereby given more traditional constitutional rights such as a grand

jury indictment and trial by his peers. Yet an individual serviceman may not always be happy with this "right"—even though he has no choice in the matter—because he may feel he will receive fairer treatment or at least a more lenient sentence in the military.

Before this suggestion is rejected, consider the plight of a black soldier who is accused of raping a white girl in a rural area of a southern state. In one such reported case a serviceman was accused of abducting a housewife into his car and then forcing her to commit illicit sex acts. His court-martial conviction could have clearly been set aside under the *O'Callahan* ruling. Yet he elected not to challenge the conviction because of the sentence he might receive by the Texas civilian criminal court.

Changes. For the most part, major changes in military justice generally result from legislation. Thus the Military Justice Act of 1968 produced substantial changes in the court-martial system, including the following:

- It guaranteed an accused the right to free lawyer counsel for misdemeanor-type cases (for example, Bad Conduct Discharge by special courts-martial). Previously this right was accorded only to an accused facing trial by general court-martial. It established an independent trial and appellate judiciary which in effect removed the military judge—previously called a "law officer"—from control of the local command, although this had been done by Army regulation for 10 years prior to this.

- It permitted an accused to elect to be tried by a military judge sitting alone without a court-martial board. This is in contrast to most civilian systems in which any request to waive the jury is subject to agreement by the Government.

Other changes are made by administrative directive. One of former Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird's last acts in office was to direct that certain changes be made in the administration of military justice. First, he directed that the services, including the Army, submit plans for the

establishment of an independent division for military defense lawyers. Presumably this will be similar to that established for military judges. In effect, it would remove the military defense counsel from control of the local command. Second, new procedures were instituted for administering Article 15s. Legal advice is guaranteed prior to a soldier's acceptance of an Article 15.

Aids To Accused. Another change for military justice may be in the offing. Last year the Supreme Court in the *Argersinger* case upheld the right to a free lawyer for any accused facing confinement. Although this is still being implemented, it may mean that an accused might be guaranteed the right to a free lawyer counsel at a summary court-martial, particularly if confinement may be adjudged. The exact procedures are still being hammered out.

Melvin Belli, renowned civilian trial attorney, has often voiced his praise of the military justice system. "Right now in the military we've got the most protective-of-the-individual system of law in the civilized world," he says. Even Henry Rothblatt, another noted lawyer who is a sometime critic of the system, has said the pretrial processing of a court-martial is a "lawyer's dream" because of the considerable information the defense lawyer can learn about the Government's case.

Yet the system continues to be attacked. Always the focus is on the same few, publicity-laden cases—such as the Presidio Mutiny, Camp Pendleton and Green Beret cases—in which the processing for one reason or another did not appear to mesh well with general concepts of justice. Seldom is mention made of the thousands of courts-martial in which the system operates effectively.

Actual observance and across-the-board comparison of the civilian and military justice systems in trying comparable cases can reveal far better than any article or book the intrinsic and relative merits of the military justice system and how it may affect you.



The 50's

Barney Halloran



Connie Francis' ballads gave way to rock and roll. Mouseketeer Annette Funicello grew up and so did her friends in a series of bouncing bikini beach flicks. Elvis went from records to movies and then some. Imagine being drafted from this. Marilyn got better. Bardot made men melt. Sid Caesar ran riot on the tube and a private knew he could count on his top in a pinch.



WITHIN THE PAST YEAR culture watchers have noted a trend, a return to the good old days. The 20s and 30s are enjoying a kind of rerun and even the 50s have been making an impact on the culture of the 70s. To those of us who grew up in the 50s it might almost be natural. Our good old days were the 50s; our memories don't go back much further.

Well then, if that's what's going on, if we are returning to the good old days, what was so great about the 50s?

"Well, I don't know," said Jack Hofsiss, author of the new musical *Senior Prom* opening on Broadway late this summer. "There's a similarity between the 50s and the 70s, like the President now was Vice President then. The 60s were, well, too real—the war, the draft, killing, acid rock and raising heavy questions. Besides, before you can go ahead you have to go back a little bit."

Jack wanted to be clear. He didn't mean back to the boredom and frivolity of the 50s when the most important thing in the world was who you were going to date on Saturday night, where to park your hoola-hoop or how to get loot enough for Johnnie Mathis' latest "45."

The Reverend John L. Thomas, a sociologist at Georgetown University, had a slightly different explanation. "Things have become too complex and chaotic. People are looking for stability; they've lost a lot of their confidence. In the 50s we were much surer of ourselves. It was relatively peaceful—quiet campuses, millions of new babies and the economic situation was improving. Vietnam caused a great loss of confidence."

Of course exploring the recent past may be treading on dangerous ground. Feelings are often too painful or too repressed. But explore is just what playwright Al Carmines did in his play, *A Look at the Fifties*.

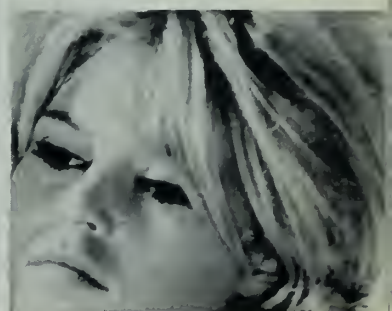
"Nostalgia is of necessity selective," said Al. "But when memory becomes too selective, nostalgia itself



becomes a lie and remembering things is a way of avoiding our past rather than recapturing and learning from it. To remember and celebrate only the surface of the 50s is to turn a grim and beautiful era into a cotton-candy world of slogans, song-styles and fashions."

Boom. Then it's back to the 50s but first a message about the people who helped create the tone of the decade. Four months before New Year's 1950, the Soviet Union exploded its first atomic bomb. Suddenly there were two super-powers with the "big apple" and we were afraid the Russians, our arch rivals since the closing days of World War II, would use it—on us.

Simon Fuchs, a New York diamond importer, reflected a common attitude when he said, "I don't believe the Russians have that bomb anyway." But most people knew better. *Life* magazine ran full length features on what to do in case of atomic attack



and a big seller that year was *The Effects of Atomic Weapons*.

As "Goodnight Irene," the year's best-seller, played from jukeboxes, people bought mobile bedrooms to haul into the mountains in case of attack. To get away, Detroit offered a terrific choice of automobiles and a rather unique brand of advice.

Chrysler, for example, suggested, "Before you buy, try the hat trick. Does it mash your hat when you get in? A Plymouth won't." Hats? To get away faster Ford offered a 100hp V8 so quiet you had to listen with not one but both ears. And GM was offering automatic transmissions on all its cars.

Rat-Ta-Tat. Then to make matters worse the Korean War erupted. At the time of No Name Ridge American sergeants, mostly World War II vets, were saying, "We're behaving like General Braddock (during the American Revolution) by marching up and down these roads like we owned them." The GIs also wanted to know why we weren't using more Korean manpower but that concept wasn't put into play until 20 years later with Vietnamization.

Meanwhile in Indochina the French were having a rough go of it with the Viet Minh. "The elusive so-and-sos," said a French Foreign Legion corporal, "sometimes jump into rivers and are never seen again."

While GIs ate C's in Korea, *Look* conducted a survey to find out what foods Americans loved best. Wimpyburgers, pizzas and plastic food hadn't made it yet. We were strictly meat and potatoes. Favorite foods in order of preference: 1, steak, roast beef and mashed potatoes; 2, fried chicken; 3, spaghetti and meat balls; 4, ham and eggs; 5, french fries. Strangely there were ads advertising the advantages of meat in the diet. "Nourishing meat, beautiful protein . . . a man behind a desk requires just as much as the man who works hard physically."

Search Me. Indoor sports for the strapless gown, crinoline and high heel set ran towards thrillers like "Search me," "Charades," "Balloonantics" and "Beans-

on-a-Plate." Outside more and more kids were rat racing or playing chicken.

Bobby soxer Jane Maneely was baby-sitting the night her boyfriend died in a chicken crash. Wearing his motorcycle ring around her neck she said, "It's only something awful like this that teaches you a lesson." While a boy outside the local hangout complained, "We ain't got nothing to do in this town. All there is to do is run around in cars and chase each other. We can't even play pool without getting kicked out. Why don't they start a recreation center for us?"

By 1951 the JD, juvenile delinquent, was a fully established American phenomenon. It was the same year a not so juvenile Marilyn Monroe (37-23-37) starred in *Asphalt Jungle*—a gangster flick. Although her name wasn't run with the screen credits the cashmere sweater she wore carried a lot of weight with the public. The studio received more than 5,000 fan letters a week. MM became an American institution overnight.

The same year another institution died—the Articles of War. On May 31, 1951 the Uniform Code of Military Justice went into effect. But that didn't help General Douglas MacArthur who was relieved by President Truman of duties as Commander-in-Chief Far East.

By 1952 the war in Korea took a turn for the worse, "Lucy" replaced Milton Berle on the tube and Walter Cronkite was told by his CBS bosses that he "talked too much" while covering the national conventions.

If TV wasn't your thing there was an option at the flicks called 3-D. For the sportsman who enjoyed the great outdoors there was another option—the passion pit, alias drive-in. Even when well armed with green stuff (this was the year of chlorophyll) the intrepid outdoorsman usually met with the same response: "Not until we're married."

Coming home empty handed on Saturday night the sport of 1952 could generally find solace on the radio; the hit of the year was Johnnie Ray's "Cry."

BMOC. In 1953, 18-year-old Tom Buskirk of Paw Paw, MI, entered college with 564,000 other freshmen. For class Tom wore open neck shirts, easy-fitting V-neck sweaters, gray flannel slacks, Argyle socks and loafers. Tom bowled over the chicks on dates in his three-button sport jacket, oxford shirts, bow ties and Tyrolean hat. Tom was cool.

On campus Tom could settle down to reading *The Kinsey Report* and find out that what he wanted to do wasn't abnormal but what 80 percent of the male population was doing. If our hero was really in he would have become a charter subscriber to *Playboy*; it was their first year.

Things were taking a turn for the better in '53—the war in Korea quieted down and the vets were coming home. A number of them joined the growing ranks of beatniks. Short hair, beards, sandals and sweaters were uniforms for the men. The women wore mostly mascara and leotards. They spoke their own language, lived in pads and smoked stuff they called pot. "We love everything," said novelist Jack Kerouac, "Bill Graham, the Big Ten, rock and roll, Zen, apple pie, Eisenhower—we dig it all."

The beats (from *beatitude*) being of an intellectual bent were always asking "why?" However, their questions didn't get answered until the 60s. As Al Carmines said, "And those misfits of the 50s became the culture heroes of the 60s."

Ol' Davy. Nineteen-fifty-four was a vintage year for coonskins. About the only people not to cash in on the Davy Crockett boom were Nannie Doss and Howdy Doody. After all, Howdy had the largest daytime TV audience ever recorded and Nannie was doing her thing.

The 50s were a kind of Alfred Hitchcock violent. Nobody hijacked planes or sniped at people from rooftops. The ghettos were still intact. It was, well, old fashioned. Even when the police finally nailed Nannie after doing a job on the last of her four husbands, the fat, jolly housekeeper said calmly, "He sure did like prunes. I fixed a whole box for him and he ate them all." The cops said they found enough arsenic in her husband to "kill a horse." That's what happened in '54 when you ate the whole thing.

And it was in 1954 that the President finally admitted we had successfully exploded an H-bomb two years before. Doom was fast on its way and the science fiction folks made the most of it with radiation-mutant monsters in the movies and a little help from outer space.

On December 13, 1954, a 10-pound meteorite struck a tree surgeon's wife napping in her living room in Alabama. It was all the flying saucer people needed. The search was on. You weren't anybody until you saw your own and reported it to the Air Force. And the overworked Air Force spent the rest of the decade investigating unidentified flying objects.

Investigations were also popular with an ex-chicken farmer from Wisconsin named Joe McCarthy. McCarthy through an aide had threatened to "wreck the Army" unless another aide, PVT David Schine, were



commissioned. Following the Army-McCarthy hearings a resolution was presented to the Senate to censure the Senator from Wisconsin. The Senate voted 67 to 22 in favor of censure. Following the vote McCarthy began a fast plunge into obscurity.

On the very heavy side the same year, Kim Novak was introduced as an MM rival (much to the joy of sweater fans) and a 10-ship Navy task force was caught in the fallout of an atomic test—the bomb was very much with us.

BLOTTO, BLOTTO. In the summer of '55 Civil Defense Director Val Peterson urged all citizens to build H-bomb shelters "right now." You could pick up a little five-person unit for only \$3,000—not cheap by 50s standards. Meanwhile in Germany, troopers of the 2d Armored Division were responding to code call "Blotto, blotto, blotto" over their radios. It meant hug the ground, close the hatches, atomic artillery on the way.

In '55 helicopters were on the way in and paratroopers looked like they were on their way out. The paratroops, however, still preferred coming in on the silk to flying choppers too small and too slow to carry a squad. "I don't think helicopters will replace anything," said Lieutenant Richard D. Reish of the 82d in the best airborne tradition. "Let us establish an airhead, then fly in the straightlegs."

Fifty-five did introduce a new era: the disposable society. Throwaway goose decoys were big that year and slinky chicks were playing with the leopard look. It's safe to say animal skins did something more for the outdoorsman than disposable geese.

While Sheree North wiggled through the movie *How to be Very, Very Popular* as a hypnotized chorus girl



Remember when going to the beach was fun? Korea-bound convoys didn't stop anybody. And in Korea, the helicopter introduced a new way to beat traffic completely—not quite like the flashy 50 Hudson below, a really hot car in its day, but faster. Radiation masks were introduced in six basic sizes to fit everybody shortly before Ford introduced the classic T-Bird, a better deal.

in a men's college—a part MM rejected—James Dean died in his Porsche, the pink and charcoal look was introduced, Sergeant Bilko cracked up the tube and the uranium rush was on. Sheree's best scenes in a bikini from a movie called *Slave Dance* were censored by the Postal Department. There was no "R" rating for flicks in those days—compared to today we were kind of prudish.

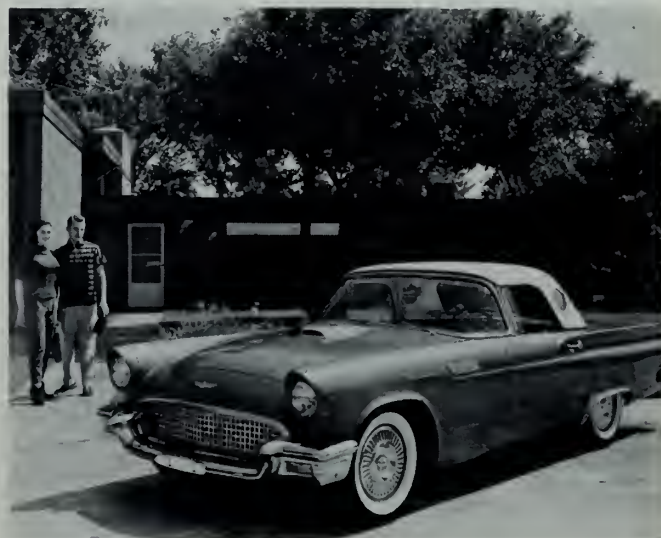
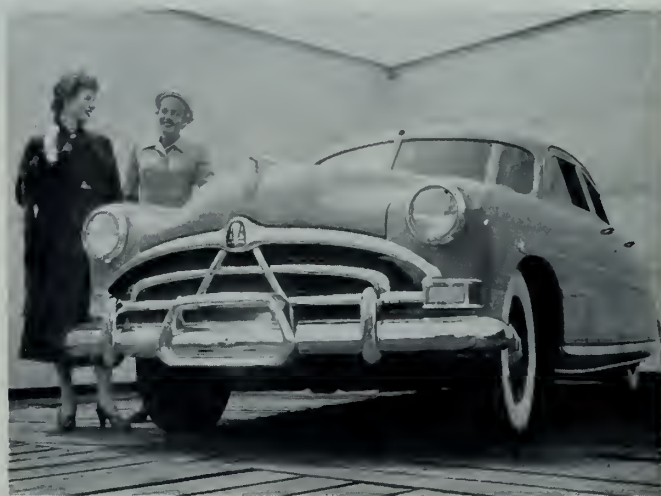
Maybe that's why Bennington, a women's college in Vermont, drew such attention. The girls were allowed to "stay out any night they wanted as long as they wanted." Horrors and signs of things to come. Fifty-five was also a big year for living together on campus—as man and wife. It was called PhT—Putting hubby Through. Even that raised some eyebrows although World War II vets had given the trend a good start.

Nervous Americans even went on a tattoo binge in '55. The object of the exercise was to have one's blood type tattooed on the flank or around the tummy somewhere on a line with the navel. In case of nuclear attack, the doctors could feed you the right blood by checking your belly. The Marlboro man, with tattooed hand, coincidentally arrived on the ad scene at the same time.

For the ultra style conscious, the schmaltz look was in—embroidered skirts and knickers—the alpine village peasant look.

Lady, You're Under Arrest. The schmaltz thing apparently didn't make it but short shorts, the sexier version of hot pants, did. As the summer of '56 closed, short shorts were being worn by teenagers and full-blooded women across the country. Most people were happy with the look. Some weren't.

Mildred Roth, an unmistakably buxom White Plains housewife, tried to tell it to the judge. But he saw



her wearing short shorts as indecent exposure and ordered the lady into a skirt. In those days most cities had ordinances governing what women could and couldn't wear while shopping and downtown; in fact, Milwaukee even had an ordinance forbidding "ogling" the opposite sex.

At the 8th Infantry Division, Fort Carson, CO, it was gym shorts, not short shorts, for 822 men found overweight. Plump Private Donald Barrett said, "If they didn't want fat soldiers why did they draft me last year?" Barrett at 229 pounds was court-martialed for not weighing in at 195 but the court-martial was later set aside. The 8th was deploying to Germany and nobody was kidding around about training.

Fallout was a big issue in '56 but integration was hot on its heels. In '54 the Supreme Court ruled segregation in the schools violated the 14th Amendment. On January 30, 1956 Martin Luther King's home was bombed yet he urged his followers, "Don't go home and get your guns . . . We believe in law and order." The protests and marches that had begun would carry us into the 70s.

While the President had ordered integration in the Army as early as the late 40s, the first large scale integration didn't take place until 1951 in Korea. The Army was ahead of the Nation in integration but the Nation was still too busy with other things to recognize the plight of the American black man.

Betty Furness had just bought \$3,000 worth of outfits to open refrigerator doors for the '56 national conventions—enough bread for an H-bomb shelter—and the Pirates were being accused of running bases with their heads tucked under their arms. Some things never change.

Dog-eared copies of *Peyton Place* found their way into looseleaf notebooks during '56 making the best reading ever for algebra class: "Her finger tips traced a pattern down the side of his face, and with her mouth almost against his, she whispered, 'I didn't know it could be like this.' " And so it went to all the good parts: " 'Anything, anything,' she said. 'I love this fire in you. I love it when you have to move.' "

US53310761. Movement. It took on new meaning in '56. Elvis Aron Presley, a 21-year-old from Tupelo, MS, made it big. "Don't Be Cruel" was at the top of the charts and "Heartbreak Hotel" sold over a million in a few weeks. Elvis, a self-taught musician with his own unmistakable style, earned over a million dollars in '56. In '57 three Elvis movies hit the flicks—*Love Me Tender*, *Loving You* and *Jailhouse Rock*. Elvis earned a quarter million and 50 percent of the net for *Jailhouse* alone.

Then, without a complaint, on March 24, 1958, at the height of his career, Elvis the Pelvis became Private Presley, E.A. US53310761. As the barber poised his electric clippers and went to work, Elvis grinned at newsmen and quipped, "Hair today, gone tomorrow." After BCT Elvis reported to Fort Hood, TX, chased jackrabbits as a tank driver and got orders to 3d Armored in Germany.

Once there Elvis rented a 7-room house to share with his father and grandmother but while on duty he was just an ordinary soldier. In 1960 Sergeant Presley's three-man reconnaissance team lost their leader. When the king of rock and roll returned to the States things were changing.

Greaser Discrimination. But we're getting ahead of ourselves. We can't leave Elvis in 1960 without going back to 1957, the year of the Classic T-Bird, pointed shoes, Suzy Parker, American Bandstand and Sputnik.

In '57 the greaser's favorite hairstyle, the DA, was banned in Massachusetts. The good guy look, as typified by Pat Boone, was keeping barbers happy. Pat Boone was the All-American boy. In high school he was on the baseball, basketball and track teams, a reporter-cartoonist on the school paper and president of the student body. At nineteen he eloped with his high school sweetheart, began working his way through college and got his first break in show business.

Pat, a devout Christian, taking time out from Columbia University to star in *Bernardine* and *April Love*, went back to college. "Too many kids quit school," he said. "I can't set a bad example. Besides I'll need an education to support my family in case the bubble ever breaks."

While *I Was a Teenage Werewolf*, *Invasion of the Saucer Men* and *The She Creature* dared you not to faint and warned you to bring your own tranquilizers, the fin appeared, the Classic T-Bird came out and Edsel hit the market. Ford spent no less than a quarter billion dollars in developing the puckerpussed car and their bubble did break. It didn't sell.

What did sell in '57 was BB, La Bardot, in *And God Created Woman*, Sophia Loren in *A Boy on a Dolphin* and backless dresses, which were no substitute for Bardot's towel but a close second.

Style changes hit the Army in '57 too. Pinks and Greens were on their way out. The Eisenhower jacket was due for retirement and in Huntsville, AL, a colonel named John Nickerson was not exactly in. The colonel had leaked information to the press on the Army's missile program to stir up a discussion over Secretary of Defense Wilson's decision to limit the Army to 200-mile range missiles. Nickerson was court-martialed for his convictions. His ideas were vindicated in '58.

Beep Beep. In October 1957 panic struck again. The Soviets successfully placed a man-made satellite in orbit around the earth. Sputnik's "beep, beep" sent a chill down America's spine. The race was on again and we were behind. Senator Lyndon Johnson launched an investigation to find out why. After a 7-hour briefing session at the Pentagon he remarked, "Gentlemen, you'll be seeing a lot more of my staff. You need a good deal of help."

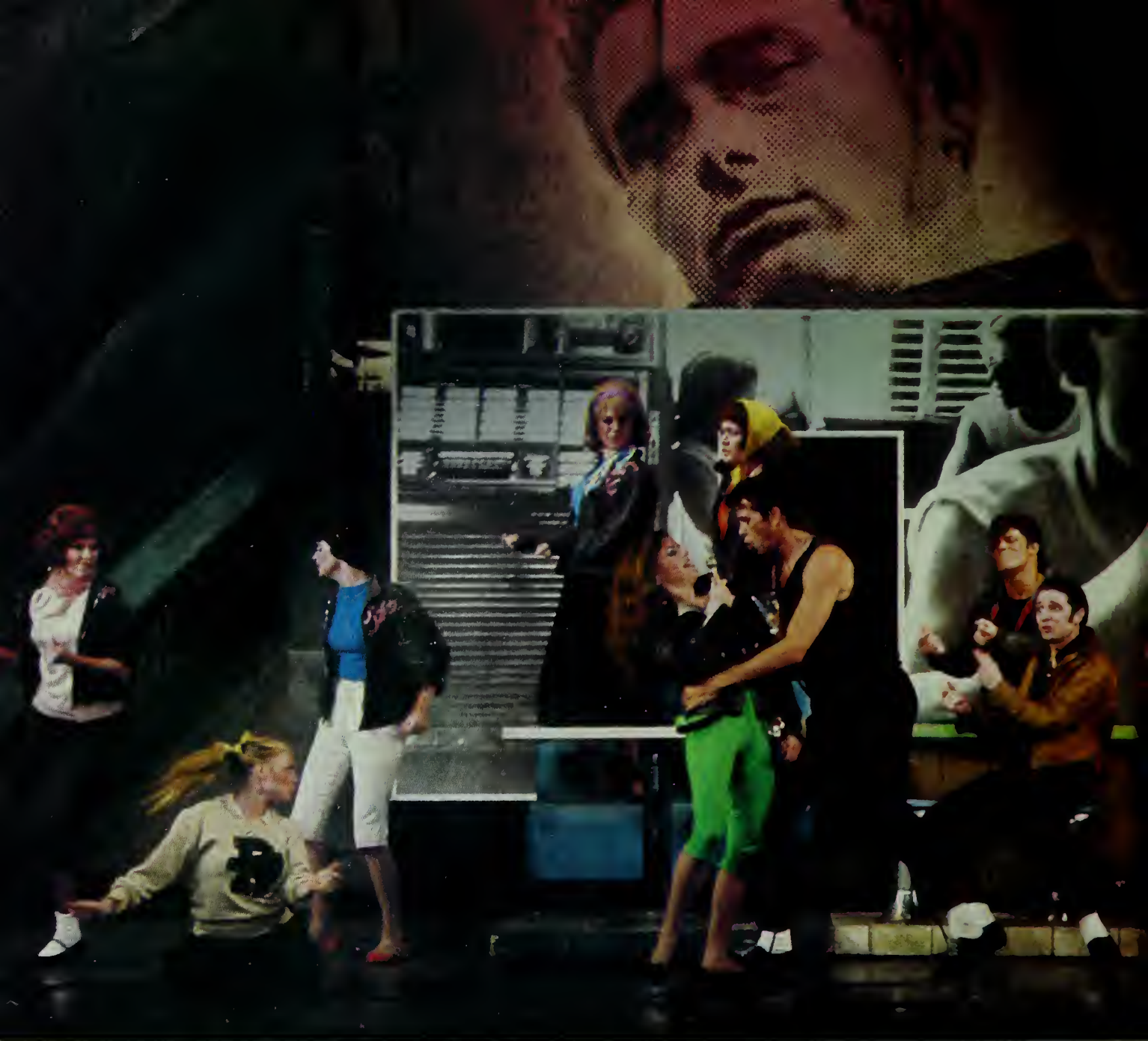
The Texas rocket was on his way as the Navy tried unsuccessfully to place a U.S. satellite in space. The Army succeeded with a Jupiter C in February. The rocket was a combination play—a Redstone perched atop a collection of Sergeants—but it worked.

In the hassle of military preparedness, a Navy blimp ran away, an atomic-powered B-52 was proposed and

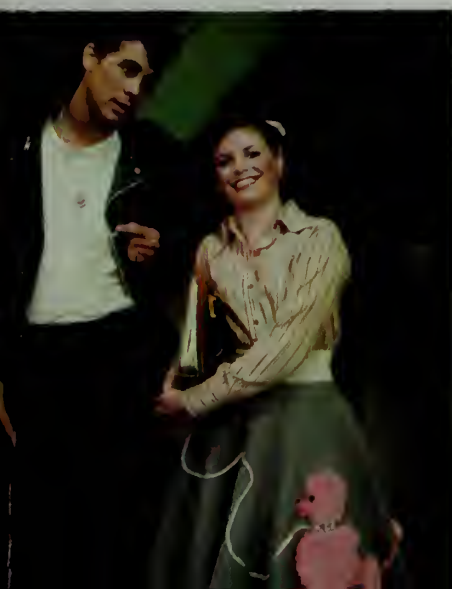
Fooled ya! This is not a 1950s dance party. It's a 1973 Fabulous 50s Party held, in of all places, Fort Campbell, KY. The service club sponsored a 2-hour multi-media blitz to drive the troops back to the 50s, crinolines, DAs, bobby sox and all.



The mushroom above is what led the Army in the 50s to come up with the rig being worn by our friend at left. That's what you were supposed to look like as a trooper on the atomic battlefield. Just picture yourself climbing out of a rice paddy in that outfit. You'd be attacked by a water buffalo.



In these scenes from the hit musical "Grease," it's back to adolescence, the joys of a pajama party and the horrors of "parking"—will these golden days ever return? Frankie Avalon recently said, "Fifties music? It was horrible. I hope it never comes back!"



Lieutenant General James "Slim Jim" Gavin, the Army's youngest general and director of research, resigned. He felt he could do more for the "deteriorating" condition of the Army from the outside and believed the Army budget was unrealistically small.

Yummie. The sack launched in '57 became an institution in '58 with a hemline "just below the knees." Sophia Loren was presented with an 85-pound likeness of herself, all edible except for the wig and eyelashes, and a jobless Cleveland steelworker hocked his wife.

The recession was on in '58; jobs were hard to come by and enlistments grew. The steelworker in question entered a hock shop with his wife and asked, "How much?" The pawn broker said, "I'll give you \$25." The steelworker took the money, paid the rent, picked up an overdue unemployment check, returned to the pawnshop and reclaimed his loyal mate.

The Dodgers moved to LA in '58, the wig craze started and "I dreamed I made an impression in my Maidenform bra" hooked the public imagination.

While two California toymakers started the hoola-hoop fad, the situation overseas grew grimmer. Vice President Nixon was stoned in South America; the Marines landed in Lebanon; the French faced a crisis in Algeria and China began shelling the Nationalist islands of Quemoy and Matsu.

From Lima and Caracas a correspondent reported, "I was an American and here before my eyes the Vice President of the United States was on the verge of possibly being beaten to death." President Eisenhower alerted the 82d Airborne and more Marines for a possible rescue mission. Things were indeed tense in '58.

Linda Go Home. Relief was supplied by a 22-year old Bad Axe, MI, lad arrested for imitating a space man in long underwear, by Jayne Mansfield's marrying Micky Hargitay, an ex-Hungarian muscleman, and the antics of playgirl Linda Christian. Linda met a Brazilian playboy in Hong Kong, flew home with him and was given the brush-off by 30 hired sign carriers who chanted "Linda go home" when love waned.

Fizzle. The kids were still doing the Lindy Hop, the Twist and the Cha-cha as the decade came to a close. In 1959 Charles Van Doren admitted he had been part of a fraud on "The \$64,000 Question," Dragnet signed off after a 7-year run, Fidel Castro came to power in Cuba, Alaska and Hawaii were admitted to the Union and the much hoped for summit meeting between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. fizzled.

On May 1st, Premier Khrushchev announced an American espionage plane—a U-2 flown by Francis Gary Powers—had been shot down while spying over Soviet territory. Even as the decade closed signs of change were already in the air. At Hyannis Port, on October 28, 1959, Senator John F. Kennedy huddled with 16 advisors to plan his campaign to the Presidency. As the decade ended, some statistics pointed ominously to the 60s. The networks were offering more than 400 specials in '59. The average U.S. family watched the box 6 hours a day, gin production was up 13 million gallons from 1950, vodka up 9 million and aspirin sales were up 6 million pounds. We twisted into the 60s.

IT ALL BEGAN at a stag dinner. President Eisenhower was there with Vice President Nixon, the cabinet and everyone else except John Foster Dulles who was deeply involved in the Berlin crisis. The evening's entertainment was being sponsored by all the networks and Phil Silvers was the MC.

For 8 seconds after being introduced Silvers was silent as he looked over the audience. The president of CBS squirmed until Silvers spoke:

"Who's minding the store?"

The tension broke and the audience cracked up. Minutes later a phone rang; three Secret Service men dove on it—a ringing bell could have set off a bomb. Silvers lost the audience in the excitement, then looking off stage announced: "It's long distance from a Mr. Dulles. He'll talk to anybody."

A combination of that night's performance, Silvers' hits on and off Broadway and in movies convinced CBS to team Silvers with director Nat Henkin to come up with a weekly comedy series—anything.

"The first idea Nat mentioned was the Army," said Silvers. "I hated it. All I could see was Abbott and Costello again. Nat was a great writer but a bad talker. He never told me the scope of his idea. We went through 50 or 60 ideas (I wish we had kept a list of those ideas) but he always kept coming back to the Army."

Silvers explained that because the Army drafted its men you could find every kind of individual in society on active duty. "We didn't know it at first but we had a ready-made show. 'Sergeant, we've got a nut out here,' and it could be anybody—the president of a bank, a kook, a spy or anybody.

"We would start a plot with one sentence like, 'Bilko gets a piece of a race horse' and that's the story. Very few plots had anything to do with the Army. We were just in Army clothes but we had a ready-made audience—guys in the Army, guys going in and those coming out.

"The network ran us opposite Milton Berle when we went on the



Phil Silvers on Set. Bilko

Barney Halloran

air and it was death for 6 weeks. But the kids loved it (I think they run TV anyway) and people liked the way Nat planned it. But if I had let Nat go wild we would have had just a spoof. A couple of times the scripts called for me to swing a rifle at the guys but I said to Nat, 'They'll hate me for this. Let me be a scamp!' "

For 5 years and 150 shows, writers like Aaron Ruben (*Sanford and Son*, *Gomer Pyle*), Neil Simon (*Last of the Red Hot Lovers*, *The Odd Couple*, *Sunshine Boys*, *Plaza Suite*), Coleman Jacoby and others cranked out scripts for the funniest

half hour on television. "(I'm gonna lose a lot of friends—I can't think of any more names.) And during that time Army enlistments tripled," said Silvers. "We had them convinced that's the way the Army was.

"Almost every show had a pinpoint of realism. A lot of writers had been in the Army and I drew information from my own USO work in and out of the country. There was a Bilko on every base I was ever on—a guy in business for himself, a guy who made the Army his business but not in any vicious way. . . ."

President Eisenhower loved the

show and had a copy of it sent to him every week.

"The Army couldn't stop us from doing anything we wanted," said Silvers, "but the Army did send us a technical advisor. He'd say, 'Please don't play cards with the officers' or 'put your tie in the second button' and little things like that—nothing serious. He'd get all the props we needed. If one week's plot called for tanks, he got us tanks.

"I asked him one time if he was a career soldier and he said, 'No, I've got only 8 months left.' I said, 'Look, we'll make you an extra and you'll make a little extra money.' I blinked my eyes, opened them and it was George Kennedy. When his hitch was up George became an actor. He tells every interviewer he learned everything from me. That's real nice.

"The Army was 100 percent behind us as long as we didn't break the rules and if uniforms were correct, except for Doberman, whose fly was always open."

In answer to the question, How much of the actor is the character and how much of the character is the actor? Silvers answered:

"I'm not the guy I play. But if nothing else Bilko had a good philosophy. He had high ideals and dreams. When he failed he went on to something else. Go back in my career to *Top Banana*—that was Bilko without a uniform. Here's my basic approach: I call a tall man shorty. I don't go the obvious way."

Bilko was a scamp but he never tried to take advantage of the little guy. "As Bilko," said Silvers, "I approached everything like it was the most serious thing in the world. When we had an Elvis Presley type join the platoon I tried to get in on the action. If I had played Bilko tongue-in-cheek we'd have had a piece of nothing. There were so many shows that tried to imitate us but they were kidding-kidding (they overdid it if you know what I mean). It doesn't work.

"A guy like Doberman never knew he was an oddball. He thought he was Cary Grant playing a fat man. He worshipped Bilko. You

see, Bilko's idea was the American dream.

"In one show they sent an efficiency expert to the camp. Well, a thousand pieces of paperwork had to be processed before you could get a tire so I used to run requisitions through by making deals. I gave them gas; they gave me a tire. Well, the efficiency expert almost put us away.

"Bilko never won. I never played cards with the rookies and I only won when it was somebody big like a phony captain or when some card sharks came to town. Bilko's schemes never materialized.

"In one of my favorite shows called 'The Empty Store,' I put a deposit on a store because I was mad at an SOB real estate man who was being bad to the soldiers. He'd put places off limits and treat them like they weren't welcome in his restaurant. But I couldn't unload the store. So the word went out—Bilko had bought a store. The other sergeants, my competition, said they wanted in.

"So I say 'In on what; what's the story; come on guys?'" Silvers' face transforms into the sly, come-on look of a born hustler. As the story progresses the rival sergeants bribe Bilko with a pleated uniform. His arch rival comes in like a dog, scratching at the door, carrying the money for his share in his teeth and laying it at Bilko's feet.

"So they're my partners; I gave the money to Rocco, my corporal, to hold. He's got four times what I put in so later I asked Rocco for the money and he said, 'I couldn't work for you without some of your genius rubbing off.' We bought three more empty stores!

"I created my own frankenstein."

The show was run on a tight schedule. "We'd meet on Monday, read the script and send the cast away. Next day we'd tape out the floor in the rehearsal hall and go through the show and send the cast home. The show was always over-written. Wednesday was rehearsal. Thursday we'd go to the studio for the camera men. On Friday mornings we'd rehearse, eat lunch, get into our uniforms and let the audience in. Then we'd do

a warm-up to get the audience loose. We had mikes above them so our laughs weren't canned. We filmed a live show. When the audience was loose I'd slap my hands and say, 'Let's go,' and that would be it.

"Sometimes we'd do the show in an hour and a half but we never stopped unless there was a big mistake like scenery falling. Once we filmed a night scene with the shades up and there was the glaring sun but we were selling stories not scenery.

"I remember once after a show I was giving Neil Simon a ride home and he said, 'Phil, this is not for me. Week-in-week-out writing. I want to quit and write a play.' I said, 'Doc (We called him Doc), good luck.'

"He quit and fulfilled his dream. How many people do that? We ran for 5 years and were cancelled at our height; we were too expensive. The average situation comedy has a cast of five people. We had a platoon and guests."

Silvers' real interests are sports and politics but nobody ever interviews him on those subjects.

"I've ruined more people at the track than anybody else I know. They see me bet and they'd bet on what I did. But I'm a born loser—I never win. I get along well with sports people and have been welcome in every club house in the major leagues. The only trouble is when I got to know the men personally it ruined me. I bet with my heart instead of my head."

The American dream creeps into Phil Silvers' conversation maybe more than he realizes but there's a simple answer for that. Silvers grew up in Brooklyn, worked hard to make a name for himself in vaudeville, burlesque, on the night club circuit, in legitimate theater, TV and movies. He made it by working hard and he still does.

Less than a year ago he suffered a stroke. But that hasn't kept him down. Phil Silvers must really believe in the American dream. He started at the bottom and made it to the top calling a tall man shorty.

Mamie Van Doren Talks About Life, Love and Sexy Men in Uniform

Barney Halloran



SHE'S BEEN DOING SHOWS for servicemen since the late 50s when she signed on in Hollywood as a sultry platinum blonde bombshell.

Mamie knows about guys in uniform. In '68 she hit the road for Saigon but it was Tet Offensive time and the planes were still burning at Tan Son Nhut. So it was about face and back to the Philippines, Japan and Okie for hospital visits. In '72 Mamie was back in Nam for the full scenic tour—Phu Bai, Kontum, Quang Tri, the whole bag. She got out just before the '72 Spring Offensive when things were starting to warm up.

In Vietnam and elsewhere Mamie has done some investigating of military men and their habits.

What is it you find sexy about military men? There's a physical attractiveness as far as their mannerisms go. They're more disciplined. When they say something they generally mean it whereas your plain old civilian just gives you a line and doesn't follow up on it. And I think it's exciting that the men live from day to day and put their lives on the line for something they believe in.

Does the uniform help? I think guys look good in their jungle fatigues, especially when they wear their boots up to their calves and they're all buckled up and all that material gathers. I think it's very sexy. Ahhh, I think they look the way men should look, especially in their camouflage outfits. Matter of fact, I tried to get an outfit from one little guy—because those Vietnamese are tiny; it would just fit me—but he wouldn't do it.

Other uniforms could be improved. Some of the cuts of the pants just don't make it; the style is like 20 years old. Guys want to feel like they're important and well-groomed when they walk down the

street representing their country. I think somebody ought to get on the ball.

Although uniformed men might look sexy, don't transfers cause a bit of problem? You mean meeting a guy and then he gets shipped out? Oh, I'd go along with him.

Wait a minute. Everybody can't do that. Oh, that's still no problem if you live at the POQ—Promiscuous Officers Quarters. Mmmm, transfers wouldn't deter me.

Yeah, but when a guy's shipped out . . . ? Well, meet him someplace, make it like a reunion. When you see him it's like all over again. You appreciate him more.

Appreciation, now that's something else. If you hadn't been to Nam would you have known what our guys have to live with? No, I wouldn't have known that much about what it's like but I lived it for 3 months—rocket attacks, living in hooches and using those outhouses. When somebody said "Be ready at 0200 or 0300" I was right there.

Hold on, what were you doing at that time of the morning? (Giggle) Oh, that's right. Now wait a minute. 1300, okay? Okay. I wouldn't have known that some of those guys, like the privates, really have it rough. I've seen the sergeants take advantage of the privates, the lieutenants take it out on the sergeants, the majors take advantage of the captains and on and on.

Like times when I was entertaining the enlisted men and some of the guys who were the heads of clubs wouldn't let kids with cameras in. Those guys had waited all day to see me and then couldn't get in.

After the shows I'd go outside and say, "Guys, if you want a picture taken with me, right on!" I'd do it for them.

But you know who I always went to to get things done? The sergeants.

The sergeants are the ones who always know how to get those little things you always need.

Didn't you find it a little uncomfortable being the only woman around? Sometimes I did. Like there's this big beach and huge ocean at Chu Lai but I was limited to one area about the size of a bath tub because of the undertow and everything. I wanted to go somewhere by myself but the honchos said "no."

So I told my sergeant—my escort—that I wanted to go somewhere to take a nude sunbath. He took me to this beach but right across the water were the VC. Well, at least there were no rocket attacks that day.

Actually the men handled themselves beautifully almost everywhere. They just loved it. But I remember one base where the general gave me his special barber shop as a dressing room and it had porno pics all over the wall—ugh!

Hadn't you heard about the colonels who made their troops take down their pinups? I ran into one of those guys. I got him up on stage with me. Everybody said, "You'll never get him." Well, I did and the troops went crazy. They said, "He's really straight and made everybody take down their *Playboy* pictures." It was really bad. Some guys were going out of their gourds.

Well, he french-kissed me. Yeah! On stage! I couldn't believe it. I thought, Oh my, repression! Oh dear!

Is that how military men come across sexy? Well, I used to get somebody up on stage during my act and sing to them and kiss them on stage. I met so many sexy men over there it was unbelievable—18-year-olds to generals. But couldn't they do something about their clothes? They all have the same socks. Believe it or not, I did some laundry over there and everybody had the same undershorts and socks and everything.

What they ought to do is get out of the PX and shop where the civilians shop and get some good things. How much do they make a month?

A private makes \$303 a month

now. Well, that's better than it used to be. It's not bad. Things are getting better. Let's hope in a few years they'll be a lot better. Just look at the signboards they have now. The women are looking sexy and the guys are looking sexy—"Let the Army Join You"—and they've got these really sexy looking guys. That unisexual look is horrible. I think a girl should look like a girl and a guy should look like a guy. But so many guys when they grow long hair don't keep it clean—they sweat and all that.

What kind of women can soldiers expect to find here in Las Vegas or New York or anywhere else to try their luck on? I've seen those guys wandering around. They're so cute. I wonder what's going through their minds . . .

Well, what kind of chick do they want to meet—a young chick or an older woman?

Let's try the younger chick first. What are they looking for, love or money? A lot of these guys are real hustlers, you know. They've got *the girls* buying *them* dinners! They've got the girls working for them and everything. Some of these guys really hustle.

Well, some of them are a little foxy. Foxy! Are you kidding? They're really sharp. You've got to get up pretty early in the morning to catch those studs or whatever you call them.

Well, how about the more bashful . . . ? Bashful! I have yet to meet a really bashful military man. I get a guy on stage to kiss me and he's ready to handle a woman right there on stage. It didn't take anything to get them up out of the audience.

But a guy who comes to Las Vegas knows what he's in for. He's not stupid. There's always a girl for a guy.

But where are they going to find them? Are you kidding? There are a lot of girls running around the casino and they're not little girls. Everybody in the casino is supposed to be at least 21. If the guys are under 21 they can go to the milk shop or the coffee shop and throw a pitch at the waitress.

I'm a girl, I'm a woman. I know

what I'd do if I wanted to meet a guy. I'd go to the casino and find somebody playing with the black chips or look for the guy with about four stars and 20 braids on his arm.

But he might be stodgy. You can't tell. Noooo, I can tell.

But let's say it's a guy from Stickney, South Dakota. I'm from South Dakota, I'll have you know.

Well, I have cousins in the military and they always find girls. It's their charm or something. Everybody has something going for them. It could be a hidden charm but they've got it going.

Well, what about the guy who's interested in the older chick? That's hard. A woman is pretty wise if she's older. She knows. When it comes to youth versus experience, experience always wins out.

A younger guy doesn't have much of a chance with an older woman? No, I don't think so, unless she wants to play the game. He ought to stick with his own age. Older people pick your brain. They take advantage of their age. Anything you do they think is dumb. But that's not it, you're just acting your age.

Then a 20-year old comes on best as a 20-year old? Yes, the minute you try to be something else it just doesn't come over. Just be yourself and if the person's going to like you, they're going to like you. If you try, it just gets worse. You know that old scene.

But there's also the dangerous woman . . . Well, a lot of women go around marrying guys in the hopes of collecting insurance. A guy should be able to use his instinct. I've seen it in Saigon at the clubs where the girls are after a guy only for his money. But American girls, well, that's been going on since World War I.

So the guy gets burned? I think it's a good lesson. Once or twice around wises a guy up. You don't go back for seconds. How are you going to learn unless you get burned once or twice? I've been burned a few times and I think it's made me wise up. But find a guy who hasn't and he's dull. But a guy can do a girl in too.

What's to watch for? Gee, I don't know. There are so many things. If I were to tell you all the things that have happened. . . .

I'll tell you I think if two people really want to get together and stick it out they ought to share their bank book. That's number one. If they can share the bank book they've got something going. It really seems like money *is* the root of all evil and destroys more young marriages than anything else.

I think if two people are going to get married, well, you don't know somebody until you've lived with him. They might have different sleeping habits and everything. Speaking for myself, I'd give it 6 months, then say goodbye. I go from day to day and I don't think life's that long to waste it on something because you think you're *supposed* to do it.

Speaking for myself, if I met somebody and thought about getting married I'd set up housekeeping for awhile to see how we got along. If he didn't want to marry me I'd say okay. You're taking a chance either way. Who wants to go through another divorce?

Communication is one of the most important things that happens in marriage; you've got to communicate.

How do you think you'd feel if you were a military wife? Well, it's a very exciting thing to know there's a man out there fighting for a cause; it's like his life is in danger every second.

It makes me feel like a woman; it makes me feel very feminine. It gives you something to wait for. You just hope he'll come back. But if I were a wife there wouldn't be any vicarious thrill.

But if you've been there entertaining the guys, there are a lot of thrilling things you run into. It was quite exciting and I wouldn't trade it for anything. I can look back at something not many people have experienced. I had some very scary moments. But I came through it fine; some people didn't.

50's Quiz

How far back do you remember and how much? Try SOLDIERS' quiz and find out. But stand warned, we're foxy.



1. The M38A1, the "new streamlined jeep," was introduced in 195_____ with _____ rooring horsepower.



2. This flick started o new trend in PJs. It was _____



3. The second john is putting the make on Gino Lollobrigida. True or False?



4. Master Sergeant Pat Boone song with the U.S. Army Band in 1958. True or False?



5. This piece is the famous _____mm. atomic cannon.



6. The chef helping prepreore S.O.S. for service club Howoiiian night is Buster Crobbe. True or False?



7. The most fomous French export of the 50s was _____.



8. This banono-shaped chopper is the H-_____.



9. Lucy's neighbors' names were _____ and _____.



10. This rugged deuce-ond-a-half in 1952 introduced _____ to military truck drivers.



11. He was o teenoge who?

ANSWERS

(1) 52, 72 hp, (2) Baby Doll, (3) F. He's an actor, (4) F. Codet S-1, VMI 1956, (5) 280mm, (6) F. Buster Keaton, (7) Perfume and it still is, (8) H-21, (9) Fred and Ethel Werz (10) Hydromotic, (11) Werewolf.

SCORING 0-5, you're kidding; 6-8, good show, dad; 9-perfect, you're o 50s freak.

Backgammon's Back

(Continued from inside front cover)

sidered blocked. You may jump that point however. If at any time you cannot move or jump you lose your turn at the dice.

Hitting a Blot. If you move a man to a point occupied by one opponent man, it's known as "hitting a blot." The man hit, or blotted, is taken off the board and placed on the bar. He must then be re-entered into your opponent's inner table on your next throw of the dice. You can't move any other man while you have a blotted man on the bar.

When the dice come up double, 2-2 for instance, you get a "doublet." The original 2-2 added up to four.

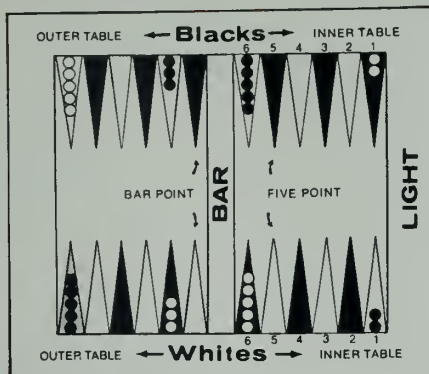
Doubling gives you eight, which allows two of your men four points, four men two points or one man eight points providing no two opponent men occupy those points.

When all your men are on your inner table you begin to bear them off (remove them from the board). Bearing, or "throwing off" as it is sometimes called, is done in the reverse manner of entering. Men may be removed from any points of your inner table but all of your men must be within your inner table. And you're not home safe yet: Your men can still be hit or blotted and when this happens such a man must go to the bar and re-enter in the normal fashion, traveling around the board to your inner table before more of your men can be borne off.

Bearing must be from points whose numbers correspond to the throws of the dice: For a 4, a man is borne from the 4th point, etc. When you have no men on the points thrown and the points of higher numbers contain men, you move the men up instead of bearing them off. You may however bear men from points whose numbers are smaller than the throws if all the points of the higher numbers and those corresponding to the throws contain no men.

The challenge of Backgammon is in the subtleties of the game. Mrs. Trevor Ford, 78, of Alexandria, VA,

FUNDAMENTALS OF BACKGAMMON



DESCRIPTION OF BOARD:

Each player has 15 men; two dice cups and a pair of dice are needed to start a game.

The diagram shows a Backgammon board set up for play. The first set-up is always the same except that the player who has the first move can reverse the checkers, in which case the names of the tables would be reversed.

TABLES:

The board is divided into four tables, each player having an "Inner" and "Outer Table." Each table has six points, those in the inner table are numbered from 1 to 6.

BAR:

The dividing space of the two tables (inner and outer) is called the "Bar."

FIVE POINT AND BAR POINT:

The most important points to try to "establish" (cover with two or more men) are the 5 point and Bar point, as shown in the diagram.

OBJECT OF THE GAME:

Each player moves his men (according to the throw of two dice) into his inner table, and when all are there throws or bears them off. The one who first removes them all wins.

LINE OF MARCH:

White moves from his opponent's inner table to the far side of the board, across to his own outer table into his inner table. Black moves in the opposite direction.

BLOCKED POINTS:

Any point on which two or more men rest. Opponent cannot stop on a Blocked Point.

BLOTS:

A single man on a point is a Blot. When hit by an opponent he goes to the Bar.

remembers playing the game as a child. On occasion she conducts classes on the game at nearby Fort Belvoir. "While the object of the game is to move all of your men around the board and bear them off before your opponent does the same, you can move them up too fast. Remember," she advises, "a single man on a point can always be hit or blotted. So if you have all your men stretched out in your inner table and your opponent has held some of his men back he just might ambush you. The captured men then go to the bar.

"There are certain key positions you should attempt to secure at the outset: Your 5 point is one of them. Since you start the game with five men on your 6 point, placing two men on your 5 point early in the game gives you the advantage of two secured points in your inner table. The advantage lies in the

fact that any opponent men on the bar must re-enter through your inner table and with your five and six points secured, the re-entering man has further to travel before reaching his inner table. It's also advantageous if you can occupy your 4 point early in the game but I place first priority on the 5 point. On the other hand, making the 3, 2 and 1 points too early could be a tactical error. You are limiting your maneuver options by expending manpower too soon," explains Mrs. Ford.

When more than two persons play the game (a total not exceeding five is recommended) it is called a "chouette." All players roll one of the dice to determine who sits "in the box." High die sits in the box, second high becomes his active opponent and the other players are partners of the active opponent. The chouette is used primarily when Backgammon is played as a game of chance so we'll leave the chouette to the high-rollers and jet-setters who play for high stakes.

With tables and boards ranging in price from less than \$2 for the ordinary checkerboard to around \$2,000 for custom made sets. Backgammon's popularity has caused a run on supply houses. It's a game which can be played by old and young alike. Judging by its rapid climb on the game charts, Backgammon's really back.

More questions
and answers on

Tax Breaks For Soldiers

SFC D. Mallicoat

Facts:

John D. Doe is a Sergeant (E-5) with 5 years service. His base pay for the year is \$445.50 per month. During 1971 SGT Doe was in the combat zone for 6 months, in the U.S. for 6 months. While he was in the combat zone SGT Doe accrued 30 days leave. He was paid for this leave upon his discharge.

II.—EXPLANATION OF CHANGES to Income, Deductions, and Credits. Show computations in detail. Attachable schedules.

Taxpayer accrued 30 days leave while in the combat zone. Taxpayer's W-2 included the accrued leave earned in the combat zone. Taxpayer is now excluding this income from his taxable income.

IF YOU GOT your hopes up after reading the item entitled "Tax Break" in *What's New*, March '73 SOLDIERS, p. 3 you may have good reason to rejoice—but don't count your tax-break nest eggs before they're hatched.

Various Internal Revenue Service (IRS) offices around the country have been interpreting Section 112 of the IRS Code differently. That section deals with the tax exclusion for leave pay when the leave was accrued in a combat zone.

Questions arose which the Armed Forces Individual Income Tax Council foresaw. The Army member of the council, Colonel John A. Zalonis Jr., requested and received a ruling clarification from the IRS Commissioner in Washington, DC.

The tax break in dispute is real and valid but is not going to mean "free money" for many people. Still, you can take advantage of the break if you know how to go about it. Here are a few "Qs and As" to show

what's up with you, IRS and combat zone compensation.

Q: What exactly does "excludable" mean?

A: An amount which can be *excluded* from your taxable income. In other words, it's never included as income as opposed to a deduction which is *subtracted* from your income.

Q: Just what items of combat zone pay does the IRS ruling define as excludable?

A: Excludable when certain conditions are met are: dislocation allowance (DLA); reenlistment bonuses; pay for working in clubs, messes, post and station theaters and other nonappropriated fund activities; awards for suggestions, inventions or scientific achievements; and accrued leave.

Q: What do you mean, "certain conditions"?

A: Specifics are spelled out in answers to individual questions which follow but an immediate example is the maximum excludable monthly income of \$500 for all commissioned officers (except for any period in which

(Rev. Oct. 1972) **Individual Income Tax Return** Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service

First name and initial (If joint return, use first names and middle initials of both) Last name
John D. Doe

Home address (Number and street or rural route) City, town or post office, State, and ZIP code
C.O. T. 3rd Bn. Ft. Your Town, Virginia

Your social security number (husband's, if joint return) 987 65 4321
Write number, if joint return

Please answer all questions, fill in applicable items, and explain changes on page 2.

a. This return is for calendar year 1971. If not for calendar year, insert ending date of fiscal year 1971. If changing from separate to joint return, enter names and addresses used on original returns. (Note: You cannot change from joint to separate returns after the due date has passed for filing separate returns.)
Same

b. Office where original return was filed? Memphis

c. Has the District Audit Division advised you that your original return is being audited? Yes No

d. Filing Status: On original return Single Married filing jointly Married filing separately Unmarried Head of Household Surviving Widow(er)
On this return Single Married filing jointly Married filing separately Unmarried Head of Household Surviving Widow(er)

Income and Deductions

	A. As originally reported or as adjusted (See Specific Instr.)	B. Net change (Increase or Decrease—explain on page 2)	C. Correct amount
1 Total income (adjusted gross income): Form 1040—line 15c for 1969, line 18 for 1970 and 1971, and line 17 for 1972; Form 1040A—line 14 for 1972.			
2 Deductions. See instructions and explain any change on page 2.	2,673.00	-445.50	2,227.50
3 Total tax (including surcharge, self-employment tax, tax from re-computing prior year investment credit, and minimum tax, etc.): Form 1040—line 18 for 1969, line 25 for 1970, line 23 for 1971 and line 22 for 1972; Form 1040A—line 21 for 1972. Attach Schedule C-3, F-1, or SE (Form 1040) if self-employment tax is changed.	-0-	-0-	-0-
Payments and Credits			
4 Federal income tax withheld and excess F.I.C.A. tax	136.00	-64.00	72.00
5 Credits for Federal special fuels, nonhighway gasoline and lubricating oil tax; also, regulated investment company credit.	150.00		150.00
6 Estimated tax payments: Form 1040—line 22 for 1969, line 27 for 1970, line 25 for 1971, and line 24 for 1972. (Include amount paid as balance due with Form 1040C)	0		0
7 Amount paid with Form 4868	0		0
			0
			0
			150.00
			14.00
			136.00
			64.00

made after it was filed

line 25 for 1969, line 31 for 1970, line 29 for

Please Pay In Full With This Return

Due. Please Pay In Full With This Return

Penalties of perjury. I declare that I have filed an original return and that I have examined this amended return, including accompanying schedules and statements, and to the best of my knowledge and belief this amended return is true, correct, and complete. Declaration of preparer (other than taxpayer) is based on all information of which he has any knowledge.

Sign here /s/ John D. Doe
Your signature

4-11-73 Date

Wife's signature (if filing jointly, BOTH must sign even if only one had income)

Preparer's signature (other than taxpayer's)

BE SURE TO COME Address and ZIP Code

they were MIA or POW).

Q: Does this \$500 maximum apply in all cases except the POW/MIA?

A: Yes.

Q: How does the dislocation allowance fit in?

A: A DLA is *excludable* if the move began or ended in a month when a member served in a combat zone.

Q: Regarding the variable reenlistment bonus, suppose I reenlist stateside but get paid a bonus in a combat zone? Does this mean the VRB is excludable income?

A: When reenlistment takes place in a combat zone where the member is serving, the first VRB installment and all subsequent yearly installments are excludable in the year paid. However, if reenlistment occurs in a month in which the member wasn't serving in a combat zone there is no exclusion authorized even though payment may occur while the member is serving in a combat zone.

Q: Is all pay received for working in a nonappropriated fund activity while in a combat zone excludable?

A: Yes. But in almost every case this exclusion was done for the member by personnel preparing the member's pay.

Q: What about cash awards?

A: Cash awards to members under the DOD Incentive Awards Program for suggestions submitted while serving in a combat zone are excludable even though awarded or paid after leaving the combat zone. An award paid in a combat zone for suggestions submitted prior to arrival in the zone are not excludable.

Q: What is this accrued leave thing all about? Did taking leave constitute being "paid" for it?

A: Not so, says IRS while clarifying IRS ruling 71-343, 1971-2, C.B. 92. The only time accrued leave becomes excludable for tax purposes is when a member is paid for it, such as at the time of discharge, and the payment is so designated. IRS states there is only one exception.

Q: What's that?

A: When leave accrued in a combat zone is used during a month or part of a month in which the member was serving in that combat zone, any pay for leave taken is excludable. Again, be careful. In most instances such pay has already been excluded from the earnings shown on your W2 form and the \$500 monthly limit still holds true for commissioned officers.

Q: Will I need a corrected W2 form in order to apply?

A: No. Simply a designated combat leave pay statement showing the amount paid for leave accrued while serving in a combat zone.

Q: Where can I get such a statement?

A: When you're discharged make sure the finance clerk knows you need one.

Q: Is there any way to keep leave accrued in a combat zone separate from the rest?

A: Looks doubtful. IRS threw that one back into DOD's lap and so far as can be determined there is no written policy. But: "I doubt very much if combat leave will be so categorized," said Lieutenant Colonel W. E. Dyson, chief, Compensation and Entitlements Branch, ODCSPER. "It has always been standard procedure to run leave on a first-in, first-out basis."

First-in, first-out means the oldest accrued leave is always used first. For example, a service member has 30 days accrued leave when he arrives in a combat zone, accrues 30 more while there and then takes 30 days upon his return stateside. The leave used would be the 30 days accrued prior to his combat tour so he would still have 30 days of combat leave to cash in upon his discharge. This pay would be excludable.

Or if a member has 10 days accrued upon arrival in a combat zone, earns 30 more while there and takes 30 when he arrives home, only 10 days could be held to cash in upon his discharge and receive the combat zone tax break. In both cases the leave must be cashed in upon discharge to receive any tax break.

Q: Then there's no way to hold these 30 days over when I reenlist and still get a tax break later?

A: No. The first-in, first-out policy keeps you from segregating the leave. You can't take the tax break until you've actually been paid for the leave.

Q: So the combat zone tax break is not necessarily a windfall for the career soldier?

A: You could say so. The only way he gets a tax break for accrued leave in a combat zone is if he reenlists before actually using the leave and takes the money instead of carrying the days forward into his new enlistment.

Q: But suppose an enlisted man takes leave in excess of the number of days accrued (advance leave) then makes it up with combat zone leave. What, if anything, is excludable?

A: Simply because the combat leave went to replace advance leave has no effect on its excludability. If it was earned in a combat zone all previous situations apply.

Q: Suppose the combat leave was accrued as an E4 but is paid at the E5 rate due to promotion?

A: An exclusion is not limited to the pay rate in effect at the time the leave was earned. The amount excludable is the amount paid.

Q: How do I apply for these exclusions?

A: No adjustment for any combat zone exclusion, other than accrued leave, should be made on individual tax returns because excludable pay should have been excluded from wages reported on your W2 form. If not, check with your legal assistance officer to be sure of your entitlement and he will instruct you from there.

If you missed these exclusions in years past you can amend your return up to 3 years after your first return was filed or due following a combat tour. (Don't forget the 180-day grace period.) Get IRS Form 1040X (*see sample*) from your local IRS office and take it and all the information to your tax officer in your local JAG or Legal Assistance shop.

Q: Is there any booklet which can help in preparing my tax return?

A: Yes. Each year the Department of the Navy publishes an "Armed Forces Federal Income Tax" pamphlet for all the services. It's available anytime after the first of the year. Write: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 20402. This year's edition carries stock number 0844-00016. Price: 45 cents.



Captain John Dawley, Jr. is perhaps the luckiest officer in the United States Army. He's tall (6'4"), dark, well under 30, single, popular, a master parachutist, Vietnam veteran and—oh yes—he's serving a 2-year tour in Australia.

"I think a married couple would enjoy this assignment a bit more than a single officer. I've enjoyed the social life but do miss American girls."

That, believe it or not, is exactly what he said.

CPT Dawley, whose home is Mohegan, NY, is the Senior Projects Officer, Air Movements Training and Development Unit at the Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) Base, Richmond, New South Wales. Richmond is a 1-hour drive from Sydney where, he says, "the night life is great" and Australian hospitality is "excellent."

In one year he's found time to travel to Malaysia, Indonesia, Vietnam, Cambodia and through much of Australia. He's also been busy completing the 4-week Australian jump school and serving as the only U.S. officer assigned to the RAAF. A Quartermaster officer his job is to study, learn, teach and coordinate air movement projects with the RAAF.

A day-in-the life of CPT John Dawley might include riding in an Australian Air Force jet fighter, planning an airdrop operation in a remote area or meeting natives in New Guinea or other Asian countries. A night-in-the-life of CPT John Dawley? Well, that's something else.

Assignment: Australia. CPT Dawley is only one of six officers and one NCO serving the Army's exchange program with military forces in the land down under.

The first NCO to serve on exchange duty in Australia, Sergeant First Class John Gentry is there with his wife and two children. An Infantryman and veteran of three voluntary tours in Vietnam, he was selected competitively to serve as an instructor at the Australian Army Infantry Center, Ingleburn, New South Wales. His job: teaching Australian soldiers about U.S. individual and small unit crew-served weapons.

He works for Major Ed Fisher, another Infantryman in the Senior Instructor Regimental Wing at the Australian Infantry Center. While MAJ Fisher, whose last assignment was Fort Benning, GA, supervises five Australian officer instructors and 42 senior Australian NCOs his wife Beverly teaches in an Australian high school. Like all of the exchange officers and their

**OUTY DOWN
UNDER**

families the Fishers and their five children say Australian hospitality is excellent.

SFC Gentry finds the near-mandatory morning and afternoon tea breaks "a bit frustrating" when he's busy preparing for a class or needs a driver or clerk. But tea breaks or not, he does find time for golf occasionally with MAJ Fisher, his OIC at Ingleburn. MAJ Fisher doesn't challenge the sergeant's knowledge of Army weapons but "he's not as good as I am on the golf course," he claims.

Unusual Angles. Exchange officers will tell you duty in Australia is exciting, frustrating at times, rewarding, excellent for golfers, socially demanding, similar to a CONUS assignment and expensive. First they have to learn that an American dollar isn't worth as much as an Australian dollar and that driving is done on the left side of the street with cars that have steering wheels on the right. Traffic signs, they learn, are on the left side of the street but drivers must yield to traffic on the right. Confusing? Yes, but Australian exchange officers are in the U.S. learning to drive on the right side with steering wheels on the left.

U.S. Army personnel on permanent duty in Australia receive—and need—a cost of living allowance. Chicken costs more than at home; meat costs less. Gasoline is about 55 cents a gallon there but restaurant dining is cheaper than in the U.S. Most exchange officers bring their cars because buying one in Australia is considerably more expensive.

On the plus side of duty in the land of kangaroos and koalas is the abundance of opportunities for travel, shopping, cultural activities, sightseeing, sports and living with people of similar but different customs.

Major George Lindroth, an instructor and OIC of the Bridging Wing at the Australian School of Military Engineering, Liverpool, New South Wales, says the "golf courses are excellent." He describes the Australians as "friendly, helpful and extremely hospitable." His 7-year-old daughter attends an Australian school where, according to MAJ Lindroth, "the discipline is still on a willow stick basis and it was quite a shock to my daughter."

Before coming to Australia, MAJ Lindroth was the XO and later CO of the 27th Engineer Combat Battalion in Vietnam. He, like several of the American

exchange officers in Australia, describes the Australian Army's mess system as "demanding in comparison to the U.S. Army's." It was difficult for his wife to accept initially because wives are rarely invited to take part in mess activities but mess members, single or married, are expected to participate regularly."

From Fort Eustis, VA, Major George R. Leonard is the Transportation Corps exchange officer with the Australian Army School of Military Transportation, Chowder Bay, Mosman, New South Wales. Pat, his wife, is a member of the Australian-American Association and both are active in scouting, volunteer school work and youth football. He's active in—you guessed it—golfing. As the only U.S. Army exchange officer in the greater Sydney area he admits his "social calendar could be full every evening of the week." He describes Australian Army benefits and retirement as not on a par with the U.S. Army's but says military transportation doctrine is basically the same. The Leonards are now finishing their 2-year tour in Australia.

Exchange Instructors. Queens Cliff, Victoria on the southern coast is home of the Australian Army Staff College. Two American officers, Lieutenant Colonel Don Wilkes, Infantry, and Major Jerry Hoopert, an Air Defense officer, are serving there as instructors at the Australian Army's equivalent of the Command and General Staff College. They may be joined by other U.S. Army officers soon. Colonel Joe Uttinger, Army attache at the American Embassy in Canberra and senior U.S. Army officer in Australia, is "hoping for 20 additional American exchange personnel (13 officers and seven NCOs) this year." Currently, only six Army branches are represented in Australia.

With its renowned hospitality, moderate climate, recreational opportunities and land expanse, Australia sounds like an ideal place but only two of the Army exchange officers said they would consider retiring there.

Is the Army's exchange program with Australia working? Exchange officers in Australia say the program is well worthwhile. According to MAJ Fisher, "We're making progress with the program. What we're doing now will pay off some day."

MAJ Leonard

MAJ Fisher

MAJ Lindroth

SFC Gentry

CPT Dawley





West Point, NY--Honoring the two black cavalry regiments which ranged the West for 20 years after the Civil War, an athletic field at the U.S. Military Academy formerly known as Cavalry Plain is being renamed Buffalo Soldier Field. The 9th and 10th Regiments campaigned against hostile Indians, outlaws and Mexican revolutionaries across the Great Plains, along the Rio Grande, and in New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado and the Dakotas. The name "Buffalo Soldiers" was applied to them by their respectful Indian adversaries. During the Spanish-American War the units fought in the Philippines and in Cuba under General "Black Jack" Pershing and won high praise from Colonel Teddy Roosevelt.

Fort Ord, CA--Three Fort Ord soldiers put the finger on the pusher man. When a carload of strangers pulled alongside Privates Clifford England, Michael Havner and David Friesen and offered to sell the soldiers cocaine and marijuana the troop trio took the car's license number, flagged down an off-duty MP and helped him spot the car. After a chase, the would-be sellers were apprehended and taken to MP headquarters. The soldiers received letters of appreciation from their commanding officer.

Fort Rucker, AL--Lieutenant Colonel (Dr.) Burton Kaplan of the U.S. Army Aeromedical Research Laboratory has invented an "emergency autotransfusion medical pneumatic trouser" which in effect gives shock patients transfusions of their own blood. When a patient goes into shock blood pressure drops and blood tends to pool in the lower extremities. The pneumatic trouser, which covers the patient's legs, groin and midriff, exerts enough pressure to squeeze blood back into the upper body, insuring circulation to heart and brain. The device also has a relief valve so pressure will not exceed the required level.

Fort Jackson, SC--First Lieutenant John Elmore of the Hearing Conservation Center and Major Robert Jenson, former chief of preventive medicine, MEDDAC, each received \$500 awards under the Army Suggestion Program for their proposal that behind-the-head ear muffs be provided for drill sergeants. The protective device used in lieu of ear plugs can be comfortably worn with the campaign hat. Although a particular style muff has not been singled out for procurement, the idea has been assigned a federal stock number.

Presidio of San Francisco, CA--When Sergeant First Class Robert Bolia returned from Vietnam he brought with him his dependents: his Vietnamese wife Nga, his mother-in-law and 14 children. SFC Bolia married Nga in 1966 and immediately became a family man because his bride had four children by a previous marriage. After having two children of their own the Bolias adopted eight of Nga's nephews and nieces when her brother was killed. Today most of the children (aged 1 to 20) are in school and having no trouble with English. SFC Bolia, meanwhile, calls his food bill "a budget buster." If you're interested in adopting, see "Yours By Adoption," page 42.

Frankfurt, Germany--Focusing poetic effort in the war against drug abuse, V Corps Headquarters has sponsored the "V Corps Drug-Free '73 Limerick Contest." Chief Warrant Officer Kenneth Johnson received first prize (a \$25 bond) from Lieutenant General Willard Pearson. Johnson's entry:

"There was a young troop name of Dean
Who joined in the local drug scene.
But he had to pay
On his DEROS day,
'Cause you can't go home 'til you're clean."

Fort Knox, KY--Arms were twisted and backs pinned to the floor as part of the fund raising drive for Army Community Services at Fort Knox. Those manhandled weren't the contributors, however, but professional wrestlers Kurt and Karl Von Brauner who grappled on a three-match card before 300 enthusiastic fans. The event was one of a series planned by Special Services with profits going to the ACS fund drive. Other fund-raising projects include walkathons, car washes, used book and record sales and rock festivals. The money aids scouting programs, sports teams, handicapped children's programs, Operation Santa Claus, summer camps and other youth activities.

Fort Carson, CO--Reservists from Fort Carson, Fort Douglas, UT, and Denver's 244th Engineer Battalion are joining forces in a summer training effort to construct and renovate the Big Horn Basin Children's Center and the Gottsche Rehabilitation Center in Thermopolis, WY. The project will include building an open-space classroom at the Children's Center and enlarging the rehabilitation center serving handicapped adults and children. The Army will provide equipment and manpower, the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare will furnish approximately \$42,000 and the community will supply additional money and materials.

Fort Amador, CZ--To publicize the U.S. Army Forces Southern Command's Army Emergency Relief fund raising campaign four Army runners competed in an ocean-to-ocean marathon across the Panama Canal Zone. The 52-mile footrace (approximately twice the distance of the famed Boston marathon) was run by Specialist 5 James Ebbert in 7 hours, 28 minutes. Ten minutes later Specialist 4 Richard Murray crossed the finish line and 32-year-old Major (Dr.) Richard Young finished in 8 hours, 23 minutes. Muscle spasms forced Specialist 4 Andrew Miller to drop out after 20 miles. Because of tropical heat and humidity the 52-mile marathon from France Field on the Atlantic to Fort Amador on the Pacific was equivalent to a 70-mile run in a temperate climate.

Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD--To house its collection of ordnance materiel described as the most complete and comprehensive in existence, the U.S. Army Ordnance Center and School has acquired a new museum building. At pre-Armed Forces Day ceremonies Colonel G. Burling Jarrett, USAR-Ret, president of the Ordnance Center of Technology Foundation, Inc. formally presented the structure which will be operated by the Center and School with Daniel E. O'Brien as curator. The Army Ordnance Museum began assembling its collection in 1919 and today displays more than 7000 items ranging from a 400-year-old muzzle-loader to latest weaponry. Its heritage room includes insignia and soldier models in period uniforms. The building also houses a diorama of the Battle of the Bulge and a theater where historical films are shown. The museum is open free to the public weekdays from noon to 5 p.m. and from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on weekends.

Fort Benning, GA--From those wonderful people who brought you snake steaks in jungle training, The Ranger Association is forming up. Soldiers who wear the Ranger tab as well as veterans of the six World War II Ranger Battalions, Merrill's Marauders and those who have been awarded the tab by special orders are eligible for membership in the new organization. Post and area chapters will be established and plans are being made for a Ranger reunion in 1974. For information write The Ranger Association, P.O. Box 9395, Panama City, FL 32401.

SNAKE OIL REMEDIES

Step right up, Ladies and
Gentlemen, See Swami Jim's wonderful elixirs and

John Michael Coleman
Photos by SP4 Ed Aber

*"Double, double toil and trouble;
Fire burn and cauldron bubble
Eye of newt and toe of frog,
Wool of bat and tongue of dog . . ."
Witches chant in
Shakespeare's "Macbeth."*

ARMY MAJOR Jim Vick could probably write an amended version of the witches' litany from "Macbeth." It might go:

*Bite of snake and sting of bee,
Help from pain and hurt be free.*

Is the 41-year-old career officer a sorcerer or witch doctor?

Neither, but his work is every bit as exotic. He's a research pharmacologist in the Biomedical Laboratory at the Army Material Command's Edgewood Arsenal, MD. His research with venoms of snakes, bees and other creatures which bite and sting has produced life-saving "potions" to reverse the potentially lethal damage venomous reptiles and insects can do.

MAJ Vick began studying venom more than 5 years ago when he was assigned to Walter Reed Army Medical Center. "Things were hot and heavy in Vietnam," he explains. "My assignment was to investigate poisonous snakes common to Southeast Asia and determine how effective and dependable then-existing antivenins were."

Cave Dweller. "The snake bothering soldiers the most in Viet-

name was the Bamboo viper. It would hang in the tops of caves and drop on unwary men.

"But there are other snakes common to that part of the world too—the krait (known as the "two-step snake" because a man bitten by a krait might be able to take two steps before he dropped), various cobras, Russell's viper and the Malayan pit viper, to name a few. Studies indicate these snakes are probably the most poisonous in the world. Bearing this out is the fact 20 to 30,000 Southeast Asians die of snakebite each year.

"But the Bamboo viper was the snake our guys ran into most often. We found its venom was relatively low in toxicity but produced massive tissue damage and disfigurement—leaving a lot of scar tissue at the site of the bite.

"Since most of the GIs were bitten on the face this had a profound psychological effect—both on fellows who had been bitten and those who hadn't. If a guy on point was leery about meeting up with one of these boys in a cave he was going to be very nervous. In any case it was bad for morale.

"That's why we purposely maintain a casual atmosphere around here. When you're working in contact with these animals there's a very definite stress reaction . . .

"To keep relaxed we hang loose. We joke around but that doesn't

mean we're all not deadly serious in the backs of our minds."

MAJ Vick's present helper, Private Alan Zulick, loves his work—it's what he did before he even thought of coming in the Army. He's a herpetologist—a student of snakes. Zulick likes to study reptiles and doesn't mind handling them. He even brought several snakes to Edgewood when he reported for duty—they're his pets.

Officially Al's degree is in zoology from Ohio State so he was a natural for the Scientific and Engineering enlisted program when he joined the Army last year. He feels his work with MAJ Vick is a definite plus.

"One of these days I'll be getting out of the Army and I hope I can find some place doing work like the stuff we're doing here. And of course I intend to do graduate work.

"It's really a change. I went through college saying I'd never do research but now that I'm into it I thoroughly enjoy it. I don't think I'll want to teach—I think I'd rather work with the stuff a little more physically."

Tight Rope. To understand how "physical" this sort of research can be, picture MAJ Vick at the end of a rope 400 feet in the air. He has a paraglider on his back and he's being towed by a boat at 40 miles an hour. Swimming below him in the blue Pacific Ocean are thousands



MAJ Vick manipulates a cobra with special handling tool. Other reptiles at the Biomedical Lab include the Sidewinder, below, and the beautiful but deadly Coral snake, bottom.



of highly poisonous sea snakes.

The major is out to catch specimens and bring them back alive.

"That started on my first study-visit with the Navy in the Pacific about 3 years ago," says MAJ Vick. (He's one of only a few Army officer graduates of the Navy's Underwater

Training Course at the Naval Underseas R&D Center, San Diego, CA.) "The trip was to find out if there is such a thing as a sea snake. There is—we caught 500 of them.

"Sea snakes are strictly ocean-going creatures which swim in schools (called "rafts") of six or seven thousand. They're true rep-

tiles and air-breathers but they feed from 20 to 200 feet down—mostly on small fish.

"We think they're really nothing more than cobras which for some reason long ago took to the water. They're very much like the cobra except through evolution they've developed a big flat, oar-shaped tail to help them through the water.

"The other main difference is their venom is about ten times more potent than the cobra's. From talking to natives who've had contact with sea snakes we figure their venom can kill a man in 12 to 15 minutes.

"But basically they're very friend-



Baring its fangs a copperhead is milked through a membrane to provide venom used in research.



ly docile animals. When we were in the water they'd follow our air bubbles. We'd stop and they'd stop to watch us—like they were curious more than anything.

"The only times they got nasty were when we were the aggressors. When we snared them or took them on board ship to milk them they'd get pretty upset. The only other time they seem to get aggressive—and then only the males—is during mating season.

"We were working from an 18-foot inflatable boat with a 25-horse outboard on its tail-end. We tried to snare the snakes in nets when they came up for air but this method didn't work very well. We started losing the rafts of snakes. They'd keep moving in random directions through the night, traveling up to 60 or 70 miles while we were sleeping. We'd wake up in the morning and have no way of knowing where our snakes had gone.

"Well, I've always been fascinated with sport-parachuting so I got a paraglider, modified it and hooked it to the boat which towed us about 400 feet off the water. You can't imagine how much you see when you get up that far.

SOLDIERS

"I had a walkie-talkie so I could give directions to the guys who were pulling me. I'd see a raft of snakes and the boat would get right over them."

Serpent Study. Valuable snake research is going on all over the world. Doctors and scientists have found that once venoms of different snakes have been broken down into components those elements can be used to treat disease.

"Some researchers have been studying the venom of a snake known as Russell's viper for about 10 years," says MAJ Vick, "and now they're using it to promote clotting when the blood won't clot naturally—as in hemophilia (free-bleeding) or after open-heart surgery.

"There's a Doctor Reid in England who's spent a great deal of his life in the Mid- and Far East studying venoms and toxins. He's extracted a substance called 'arvin' from Malayan pit viper venom which will dissolve a blood clot already formed. No other known substance will do this.

"For this reason it can be used to treat the whole category of cardiovascular strokes—caused by clots in the bloodstream clogging the heart or getting to the brain. Reid has now successfully treated about 800 patients with arvin—the non-toxic component of Malayan pit viper venom."

Arthritis, Where Is Thy Sting?

"But we've done some equally promising work in quite another area—research on bee venoms. A young researcher named Bob Brooks assigned to Walter Reed when he was a GI was a beekeeper also. He suggested that as long as we were studying snake venom we might as well look at bee venom too.

"Folklore holds that bee venom is beneficial to arthritic conditions in humans. We found that Russian and Central European peasants have treated arthritis and rheumatism with bee venom for several hundred

years.

"We checked it out scientifically and found there's a chemical basis for the potential use of bee stings in the treatment of some arthritic conditions. It may not be a cure but at least can provide some remission of symptoms. Some patients have responded dramatically to this therapy.

"We found that if bee venom is given in non-toxic dosages it will cause an increase in the circulating level of cortisone—the same hormone which clinicians administer in direct dosages to treat arthritic conditions. Putting two and two together adds up that bee venom stimulates the body to elevate cortisone levels and cause the remission of arthritis.

"We also came upon a component of bee venom called 'apimin.' It has a cardiovascular effect which stimulates the heart to do more work under less work load—very beneficial. In addition it can cause the heart to regain a regular beat if it is irregular.

"These two things could be very beneficial to people who suffer from cardiovascular disorders. That's what we're working on hot and heavy right now.

"And we'd like to extend our venom studies to other animals—reptiles, ants, scorpions, spiders, poisonous toads, bees, wasps or hornets—but there's only so much time and so much help. We could concentrate on snakes alone for the rest of this lifetime and some of the next."

Copperhead Consultation.

MAJ Vick's exciting work with exotic creatures in faraway places has paid off at home. On two occasions he's played a role in treating Maryland children bitten by copperheads.

"A copperhead has relatively weak venom. A bite won't usually kill an adult in good health—it'll make him extremely sick—but it

can easily kill a child," says MAJ Vick.

"Marylanders see so few snake-bites they don't really know what to do first. When a doctor gets a call from some farmer saying he or his youngster has been bitten, the doctor calls the Maryland Poison Control Center and the folks there call me.

"I tell them to keep the patient quiet, cut the wounds open and suck out the poison—just like you learned in the Boy Scouts—then get him to the hospital.

"A lot of people say, 'If I suck it out I'm going to die,' but that's not true. The enzymes in human saliva immediately inactivate the poison. These venoms are very delicate in nature.

"Once we get the patient into the hospital though, we get him in bed because he's weak by then. Then we start him on intravenous fluids and recommend the specific antivenin if he's not sensitive to it—something we also have to determine. From there on we simply treat the symptoms. If the patient has respiratory difficulties we give him respiratory support.

"The two cases I was involved in occurred over a 4- or 5-day period. I took the antivenin to the hospital in Baltimore and spent several nights with the patients.

"Both kids survived though one of them did lose part of his forefinger and thumb because of the tremendous destructive action of the venom. It eats away tissues and muscle. That youngster is probably now undergoing reparative plastic surgery where he might have lost his arm or his life.

"It's the end result that's gratifying. This work is interesting and all very fine but if it has no practical application, what's it all for? The strain and trauma of handling these creatures become worthwhile if they end up in a product useful to mankind."

A boat and a breeze on the briny blue.
It takes only you to complete this

FISH TALE

SP4 John Englehart

Photos by SP5 Craig Steen

A LAZY SUMMER AFTERNOON at the old fishin' hole is a great way to spend a day. You can drop your kite string line and cork float in the creek and just relax till you get a bite. If you'd like something a little more exciting try sportfishing in the Florida Keys. Once you do, the old fishin' hole will never look the same.

Not everyone can pull duty in the Florida sun but the men of the 65th Air Defense Artillery Battalion in Key West, FL, have a deal that's hard to beat—deep sea fishing in the Gulf of Mexico complete with boat, fishing gear, Florida sun and maybe a few beers. And it doesn't cost an arm and a leg.

The Special Services unit in Key West sponsors a charter fishing service for all military personnel in the area. Twenty-five dollars gets you and your buddies exclusive use of the U.S. Army boat *Ocelot* and its crew for a day. Split that 25 bucks between two, three or four guys and you've got yourself a heckuva deal.

You get the boat and its crew which consists of Sergeant First Class Wayne Hunt plus all the following goodies: bait, gear, a guarantee that you'll catch a fish or get your money back, a cooler for your food and drink, and all the seasickness pills you might need. All you have to do is call Special Services a couple days before you want to go and reserve the boat. Then show up at the dock around 7:30 a.m. on your day for fishing. That's all there is to it.

"Most of the guys stationed in the area have been out on the boat at least once," says SFC Hunt. "I can't remember anyone saying they didn't enjoy the trip. The only problem we might have is with some guy who thinks he won't need the pills. About an hour after we go out he finds out he's wrong.

"A lot of guys go to get away for a while," says SFC Hunt. "Some of them don't care if they catch fish or not. Being out on the ocean is a great place to get a tan."

Specialist 4 Mike Howl says, "I'd never been fishing in my life—I just went to be on the boat. It's a great way to spend a day."

But fishing is the *Ocelot's* main purpose. "Fishing on a calm lake is nothing compared to fishing on the ocean," says Staff Sergeant Jerry Burns. "When you have to fight the ocean, the sun and a big barracuda on light tackle all at one time you'd better be ready for

a battle."

The Battle. When it comes to deep sea fishing that's what it's all about. "Some of the guys might land a big marlin or sailfish and have to fight him for hours. When they've finished their arms are like mush. But that's the fun of the whole thing, the fight," says Skipper Hunt.

But don't get into a fight with the big ones until you've had some training. For instance, don't try to land a marlin while you're standing up. "As soon as the guys come on board I give them a few lessons on what to do when they get a bite. The first thing is to keep your gear plugged into the fighting chair," says SFC Hunt.

"Next, don't try to reel him in too fast. If you do he'll break the line. Be patient. It's the only way you'll catch the big ones. It doesn't do much good to say you had a big one on the line if you can't bring him in."

How often can you expect to land a marlin or a sailfish?

"It's not as rare as you might think," says Wayne. "If you go to the right places, use the right kind of bait at the right time of the year you can usually count on having a big one bite. Once you've had a big one bite you get spoiled for anything else. You just keep dreaming . . ."

But there's more to fishing the Keys than going after the big ones. There are a lot of good-sized mackerel in the area and going after barracuda along the reef is popular with the troops too. "A good-sized barracuda can give you as good a battle as some of the bigger fish. If you're looking for a fight, the barracuda is what you want to go after," says the *Ocelot's* captain.

"I've caught marlin, sailfish and just about everything else but nothing will fight you like a barracuda," says Private First Class Steve Brown. "I think barracuda fishing is the most fun of all."

Take It Or Leave It. A 250-pound sailfish is not the kind of wall decoration you find hanging in the barracks. Keeping the big ones is not as simple as throwing it in the trunk of your VW and driving away.

"Most of the guys throw back whatever they catch. They don't have any place to store the fish. If they don't want the mackerel or small fish I use them as bait when we go out for bigger ones," says SFC Hunt.

"If a guy decides to keep a marlin it's going to cost



Dependents sometimes accompany GIs on the "Ocelot." Bottom: Excitement peaks when the line goes taut.



him a couple of hundred dollars to have it mounted. Besides the cost he'll have to wait about 3 months for local companies to complete the job."

When To Go. One great advantage to Key West duty is the liberal headquarters policy on taking a day off to avoid the jam on weekends. When a soldier requests a day to try his luck they usually let him go.

Another reason for letting the troops go fishing during the week is the high cost of commercial charter services in the area. The better charter boats charge about \$90 *per person* for a day's fishing. As one sergeant puts it, "There aren't many GIs who can afford that kind of bread."

You Can Go. The *Ocelot* is available to all military personnel but Army guys and gals have preference. So one of these days hop a space available flight to Homestead AFB in Florida; catch a commercial flight to Key West for about \$20 and spend a few days fishing the Keys. For less than a hundred bucks a guy can have a pretty nice week's leave. As Staff Sergeant Phil Bowden from Redstone Arsenal, AL, said, "I come down just to go fishing. I can stay at the guest house, eat in the mess hall and have a great time for just a few dollars. It beats going to the local bar every night."

But before you go running off to Key West, get in touch with Special Services there and find out if the *Ocelot* is available. After that you're on your way. Even if you don't catch the world's biggest fish it's tough to find a better way to spend a few days.



Scuba Scuba Doooo

SP4 John Englehart



Down around Key West, FL, old man Neptune sits in his watery domain and plays host to students of the Special Forces Underwater Operations Course. When Neptune invites them down, it's strictly a "Bring-your-own-Everything" affair.

You'll need things like air, face mask, fins and a compass. One more thing. Don't come alone; bring a buddy.

"To become qualified in the skills and techniques necessary to perform underwater operations for the U.S. Army" is what the training manual requires of the students—and that pretty well sums up what the course is all about.

"We're teaching the men how to perform underwater operations whenever and wherever required," says Captain Thomas Purvis, commanding officer of the school. "It's probably the most difficult and dangerous course the Army offers—difficult in that the physical and mental pressures leave no room for less than a 100 percent effort, and dangerous because of all the variables.



SCUBA LIFESTYLE. Opposite page: instructors patrol diving area; trainees dry out themselves and their gear. Above: "Buddy system" trainees plot an azimuth. Left: Going in the right way—on your back. After exercise, trainee turns off his buddy's air.

"Whatever happens underwater the students have to be able to deal with the situation instantly. Whether they run out of air, lose a face mask or find a shark swimming alongside they have to react immediately . . . and in the proper way. If they don't they could be dead in a few seconds."

Since the course is so difficult and dangerous only a few men enroll each year—and even fewer graduate. As CPT Purvis says, "We have about a 30 percent failure rate in each class. Most of these failures occur during the first week when all our work is done on land or in the pool. Most of the 'drops' can't handle the PT or they fail the harassment swim."

The PT is tough—a minimum of one hour a day and up to a 9-mile run following the exercises. But the harassment swim is where the instructors separate the men from the boys.

At the end of the first week of the 5-week course, after they've been taught the mechanics of how to work underwater, students don tanks, masks and fins, find themselves a buddy, swim down and sit on the bottom of the 12-foot pool. Periodically during the next 20 minutes an instructor will dive down and play havoc with their equipment. He might rip off a mask, turn off the air, pull the air hose—anything that might make a man panic. In such situations a student must rely on his "buddy." He has to buddy-breathe from his partner's air tanks and that's not as easy as it sounds.

As CPT Purvis says, "The students have to keep their cool. If they panic and come to the top they're out of the course—no exceptions. If a man panics once he'll do it again."

As one of the students puts it, "Don't send me down with a guy who couldn't handle the harassment swim. If he panicked in 12 feet of water what's he going to do in the ocean?"

Out of the Water. Students spend about two-thirds of their time in the classroom. Besides learning how their equipment works and what to do in case it doesn't they get detailed instruction on everything from jellyfish to underwater medicine.

"Some of the subjects covered are diving physics, marine life hazards, underwater demolition training, use of the decompression chamber, resuscitator and buoyant ascents and submarine training," says CPT Purvis.

The training manual introduces the men to diving physics. "The student will be able to explain word for word the gas laws of Boyle, Charles, Dalton and Henry . . . ; state pressure formulas; state the Archimedes buoyancy principle; and explain why energy and its effects are different underwater."

So you combine all the classroom work with the PT and you're ready to jump in your local ocean. Not quite. The students spend most of an entire morning

checking equipment before they hit the H₂O.

"I don't want anybody to check my equipment except me," says Private First Class Mike Brown. "You can't imagine how dangerous it can be out there. One mistake and it's all over."

"The students are responsible for their own equipment. They know what needs to be done. The instructors are always around to help but we want the men to be able to do the work," says CPT Purvis.

Now that the equipment check is finished it's time to hop in the boat and go for a little swim . . . like maybe 1500 meters. You and your buddy go over the side and let your buoy bob to the surface so the instructors will know where you are. You've been given an azimuth and once you're underwater you plot your course and off you go.

While students are making the swim to shore the instructors are cruising topside and accounting for everyone's whereabouts. They keep in touch with CPT Purvis by field radio and let him know if there are any problems. Any student who surfaces during the swim is immediately picked up by an instructor and brought ashore. Once on land he has to explain to CPT Purvis why he came up and the reasons better be good. If he can't explain it's noted on his record and if it happens more than once he's dropped from the course.

After the students have reached the landing point they hoof it back to the company area and check in their gear—after running another safety check. As one student says, "We perform more safety checks than a lot of guys think we need too. But at least we're all still here to do them."

Is That All There Is? There's more to the course than just making 1500-meter swims. During the last week-and-a-half the students begin night swims.

The last week also involves submarine and demolition training. Students are required to enter and escape from a submarine at night. It's a tough assignment but one of the students, Specialist 4 Gary Knight, says, "It's probably the most fun of the whole course because of the realism."

The demolition assignment requires students to swim about 2000 meters at night and set simulated demolition charges on a submarine, then return to base.

Graduation. Students graduating from the Underwater Operations Course have a sense of accomplishment. "Not too many guys have completed this course so you know you've done what a lot of guys couldn't or wouldn't do," says one graduate.

In addition to diplomas graduates receive an additional skill identifier which becomes a prefix to their MOS. And as CPT Purvis points out, "Besides these things the students know they've graduated from what the Professional Association of Diving Instructors calls 'The best course of its kind in the world.' "

U.S.
ARMY
CRUISING

LEARN
A
SKILL

The Glut's Ahead

And There Just Won't Be
Room For Them All

Bill Brady

THE ARMY COULD CREATE a national crisis the way it's recklessly giving away education.

Dr. Diller Doomcough, chairman of the Master Disaster Commission, was first to spot the looming danger.

"It's academic," admitted Doomcough. "But terrifying."

Doomcough charged that the Pentagon is making it "ridiculously easy for soldiers to be scholars."

He warned that "soon soldiers will be so much smarter than civilians it won't be fair."

Students for Lowering the Learning Level (SLLL) also reacted.

"It's dekrimitorry," said a spokesman.

A Pentagon official denied that the troops were getting over-educated.

"But it's hard to control," he said. "They just won't drop out."

In a statement butting the Army rebuttal, one of Doomcough's aides elaborated on the threat to academic balance.

BILL BRADY contributes "Column Half-Write" to the Fort Lewis, WA, "Ranger."

"Look at the young man who comes out of high school a perfect donkey," he said. "For 3 years his life has been a glee club—girls, games, rent-free pad, gas money from the old man."

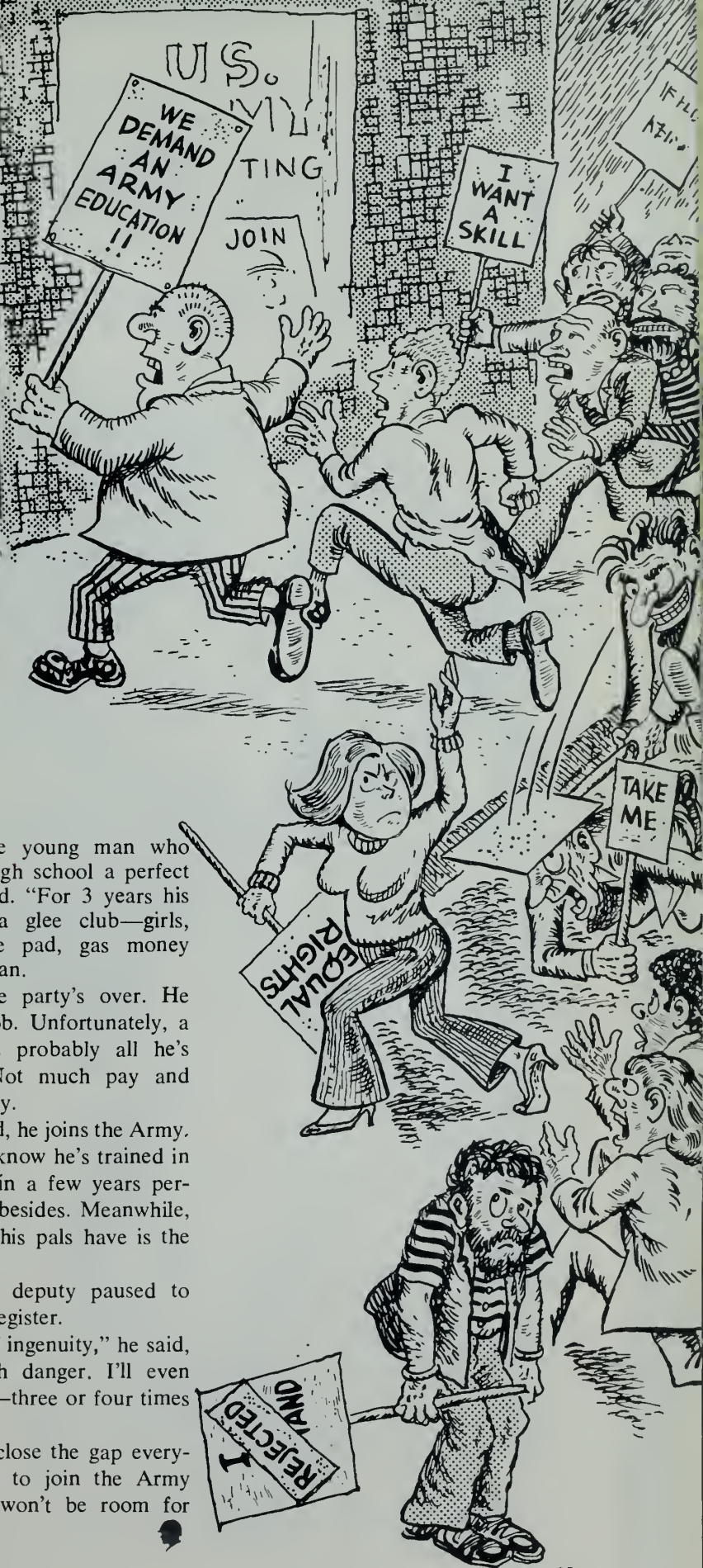
"Suddenly the party's over. He has to find a job. Unfortunately, a donkey's job is probably all he's qualified for. Not much pay and the rest ain't hay."

"Disappointed, he joins the Army. Next thing you know he's trained in some skill and in a few years perhaps has a BA besides. Meanwhile, back home, all his pals have is the same old BS."

Doomcough's deputy paused to let the impact register.

"That kind of ingenuity," he said, "is fraught with danger. I'll even go beyond that—three or four times fraught."

"If we can't close the gap everybody will want to join the Army and there just won't be room for them all."



The Wanted Child—

Yours By Adoption

SFC D. Mallicoat



BABIES DON'T CRY when their mother is a cold, black box and their crib a prison.

Yet that is the world of many infants who wait for adoption and a new lease on life.

In one child center, babies lie silent in their cribs listening to the steady rhythm of a small, black box which simulates a mother's heartbeat. Children there live the life of the unborn though separated from the womb and no longer sheltered or secure.

In another center slightly older children comfort themselves by rocking back and forth, their cribs tiny prisons. They play with their hands, caressing them as though they belonged to someone else. They have no other hand to hold. Most never smile but they don't cry or protest either. They wait—for a home and love.

What is the difference between those children and children born in a normal environment? One mother

who adopted a 6-month-old girl recalled how, although the child had excellent care, "she couldn't do the normal things a 6-month-old would because she didn't have the love parents can give."

At first the child was afraid to be picked up. She had to be taught. When her mother walked into the room she would say, "I'm coming," and play with her, rub her hands, touch her until she finally responded. "She had to be taught affection . . . Home life makes a big difference."

Myths and Misconceptions. But hasn't the adoption picture changed? Aren't there more than enough approved adoptive parents? Don't you have to own your own home and have a private room for the child you adopt? They won't let you adopt if you move around a lot, will they?

Not true for the most part. And neither are the ideas about having a big bank account; nor those things you've heard about being extremely religious, sterile, having a wife who doesn't work and being under 40.

The adoption picture is changing. There are fewer babies now. "Today an increasing number of white, middle-class unmarried mothers as well as black mothers are deciding to keep their babies or turn them over for temporary foster care. The use of contraceptives and the trend toward liberalized abortion laws may also be factors," said Ursula Gallagher, specialist on adoptions and services to unmarried parents, Children's Bureau, Office of Child Development, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

"As a result there has been a dramatic drop in infant placement for adoption to maternity homes throughout the country, homes which not long ago had waiting lists. Indeed some homes have closed . . .," she said.

Fewer babies doesn't mean the search for parents is ending, particularly for those willing to adopt minority or other children considered "hard to adopt." The Children's Bureau estimates 40,000 black and at least another 60,000 white children are in need of adoption. The Child Welfare League recently estimated while there are 116 approved homes waiting for every 100 white children available; there are only 39 approved homes waiting for every 100 non-white children of all ages.

The Adoption Resource Exchange of North America (ARENA) has 456 children waiting to be adopted but only two of them are less than a year old, one white and one black.

In one state there are 555 approved couples waiting for infants. Some have waited nearly 2 years, yet other children wait for parents.

These are the "hard to adopt" children—school-age children, handicapped children, certain minority race children and sibling groups. Siblings are brothers

and sisters agencies don't like to separate or those who grow up together in the same foster home but are not related by birth. Some 175,000 children were adopted in 1970 but homes are still needed.

Why Adopt? "Before anything else, if you're considering adoption," says Leonora Talley, a caseworker with the Alexandria, VA, city adoption unit, "seriously ask yourself: Why do I want to adopt? Are you ready to accept the changes it will bring? Do you and your marriage partner agree?"

"Reasons not good enough are: someone to carry on your name or your business; a way to save a crumbling marriage; someone to replace a dead child or loved one; the need for companionship; or the feeling it's the thing to do," says Robert Farmer, author of *How to Adopt A Child*.

"Adoption should never take place if you only want someone to fill your own needs," Ms. Talley adds. "A child is someone with rights and needs. He is our first client always."

Setting out to adopt a child these days is an undertaking only for the completely sincere, determined and persistent.

Who May Adopt? Some barriers which existed in the past are down. Age is no problem nor is income in most instances. Single women and men have been given the OK for one-parent adoptions, even in the military. Interracial adoptions are increasing and proof of sterility is no longer required in most states to qualify as adoptive parents.

For the most part, military families are considered acceptable as adoptive parents although their length of stay in a specific area can make the difference between successful adoption or not.

Both parents must be on hand at least until the home study and child placement is completed. That varies from a few months to 3 years, depending on the state.

Some states will transfer and accept completed home studies and workups to and from other states. Others will not and insist the family be in the state until the final adoption decree is issued. That can mean 6 months to a year. A few states even ask the military's assurance that a family will not be transferred before paper work is complete or they will not begin the process. So for the service family wanting to adopt, the sooner they apply after a PCS the better.

The adoption procedure is the same for the service family and the civilian family. Find out the names of the licensed child-placing agencies in your community and you're on your way.

Where To Go. The person deciding to adopt a child must proceed carefully. There are three sources of children: the notorious black market, the semi-legal gray market or a licensed agency.

The black market is simply that. Someone comes

to you with a child for sale. But beware. Besides being illegal this can also be a trap. On several occasions the money is paid and a few weeks later the "real" mother shows up and "just wants to take a look at the child." As soon as she gets her hands on the child she runs to a waiting car and is gone. You have no recourse even if you find out where she is.

The gray market is not so cut-and-dried. In some states it's as legal as going to church. People turn to the gray market for several reasons including the short supply of infants requiring long waits, the lack of an agency in some localities (some states have only one, two or three authorized child-placing sources), an unpleasant experience with an agency or prejudice against agencies by the misinformed.

A "friendly" doctor or lawyer is typically the perpetrator of the growing gray market. They have a "friend" who will pay well, as much as \$25,000 for a newborn infant. The problem is the "friend" may well wind up paying for a child who is not legally adoptable.

If, however, the absence of an authorized agency forces you to use the gray market, be sure you are represented by a reputable attorney.

Adoption through a licensed agency has many advantages: you will know the child is legally free for adoption before he comes into your home; you will know a careful study has been made of the child's physical condition, his background and personality and you will be provided this information; identities will be protected by the agency; and you will have the agency standing by to help while you get used to being parents of an adopted child.

To locate authorized licensed agencies, write or call your state's department of welfare for referral to a local agency or write for information to the Child Welfare League of America, 57 Irving Place, New York, NY 10010.

What Kind of Child? You've now decided why you want to adopt and where you are going to adopt. The next step is who? If you wish to adopt an infant be prepared for a long wait.

"We have more than enough applications for the healthy white toddler or infant," a Nebraska agency says. "Too many people are literally afraid of the hard-to-place child. For such a child we need a family that can bend with the wind. Someone who can really cope. There's nothing scientific, no yardstick for selecting these parents. But we've found if a couple has had to overcome other obstacles in their marriage, surmounted difficulties and come through, they're ready to handle these children."

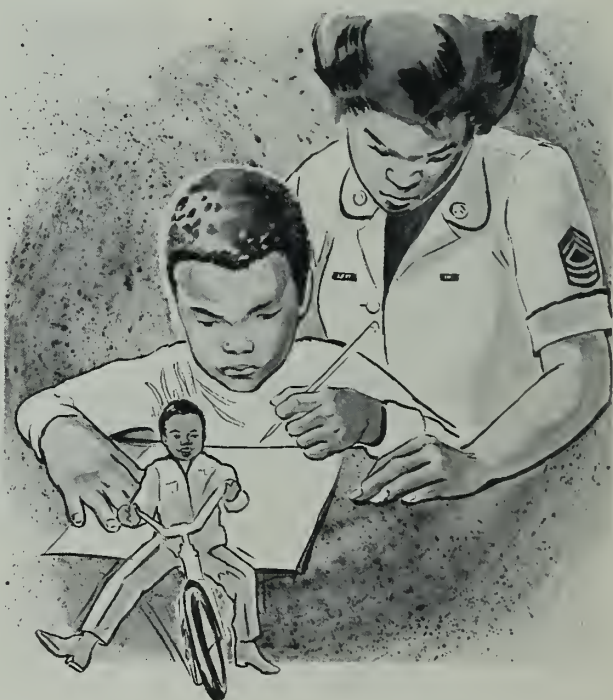
Let's take a longer look at the hard-to-place children.

OLDER CHILDREN—Pros and Cons. "The older child's character has begun to jell, though many

adoptive parents attest even the most stubborn traits can be . . . channeled in a desired direction," says Mr. Farmer. "One of the major problems is that many times the key to a behavior puzzle is missing. You don't have the background information you need."

Discipline, too, can be a problem. There's nothing to show which disciplinary method will get the best results—spanking, restricting or simple discussion. The child's past can also be a hindrance.

"The older child may have experienced inconsistency in punishment—what was acceptable at his foster home may not be acceptable now. It becomes easy for him to say, 'You haven't the right to punish me. You're not my parents.' And don't be fooled,



girls are just as difficult as boys, if not more so," writes Alfred Kadushin in *Adopting Older Children*.

"There will be periods of tantrums, withdrawal, defiance and other signs of rebellion. The only answer is to meet each situation with calm understanding, good humor and patience. This will build the positive relationship between child and parent needed to make punishment acceptable. Many times the child is only seeking positive evidence of love," advises Mr. Farmer.

In addition the older child may have to adapt to social changes. One child took showers a long time without soap while another young girl couldn't understand why she couldn't go into the bathroom when daddy was there. Changing underwear, brush-

ing teeth, hanging up clothes and eating properly are all habits which may have to be formed.

Finally the child has memories to overcome. It may take a long time for him or her to call you mom or dad. Don't force a child to reveal painful memories. Just be open and receptive when they do come around.

But there are advantages to adopting an older child. There's no baby-walking in the middle of the night, no diaper changing and other things an infant requires. The older child has the ability to communicate and reason.

"The toddler has the hardest time adjusting since he can't understand all the shuffling and can't communicate his feelings. He becomes frustrated," one caseworker said.

The older child can also take an active part in the adoption process and success. In fact, in most states, after the age of 11 the child must also give his or her consent to the adoption proceedings.

"There will be times when the older child and the younger one too will try your patience. He will test your love. He will revert back to a stage you thought he'd passed. Don't be afraid to call the social worker or the foster parents for help or advice. It is not a sign of failure," said Anne Leatherman, supervisor of licensing, Texas State Department of Public Welfare.

HANDICAPPED CHILDREN. Most agencies agree while these are the hardest children to place they can be the most rewarding for the adoptive parents to rear. There are children with cerebral palsy, blindness, deafness, missing limbs, heart conditions, children with short life spans, epilepsy, slow learners and mentally retarded children. Parents who adopt handicapped children must be prepared for the emotional and financial hardships which may lie ahead.

Medical assistance is one area in which the military family does have an advantage. The medical treatment available to the military family many times cannot be afforded by others, even with a subsidy. One child, for instance, had malformed hip sockets and it took eight hospitalizations and thousands of the adoptive parents' dollars to correct.

Some people will not adopt a child because it seems his handicap is too great to overcome. This may not be entirely true. In Tennessee a boy born without arms or legs was adopted and his progress after adoption was remarkable. Through the aid of prosthetic devices the boy learned to feed himself, tie his shoes, play running games and even roller skate—all at the age of four.

But not everyone can or even should consider such an adoption. Handling the financial responsibilities is just the beginning. "These parents must certainly be able to give instead of receive from the

child," explains Ms. Gallagher. "They must feel secure in accepting a child with limitations and cope with relatives and friends.

"They must be able and willing to accept a child who is more than normally dependent on them but still be able to encourage the child to develop his own abilities. They must have patience beyond that of most parents; be satisfied with small, slow gains and rejoice at gradual improvements. And they must have a high tolerance of frustration.

"Such parents must be flexible, able to change short- and long-term plans for the child. If the child is mentally retarded there must be a healthy attitude based on sound information. They must not be afraid of the problems it may bring," she concluded.

SIBLING GROUPS. "The ready-made family has problems multiplied by two, three or more," Ms. Talley explains. "If there are natural children there may be a great deal of rivalry which will require great tact. And some siblings find it extremely difficult to give up parental roles they have assumed. The oldest child has been 'mother' or 'father' to the younger children for so long he is still protective of their needs and cares."

INTERRACIAL ADOPTION. "Interracial adoption is first an adoption and then interracial," said David Anderson, author of *Children of Special Value*, a study of interracial adoption in America. "The parent planning to cross racial lines in adoption must accept two premises. First he must come to terms with personal prejudice and second accept the fact there may be an alienation with the larger community.

"Negative reaction from relatives should not be taken lightly," Mr. Anderson went on. "Be realistic about such reactions and then go ahead and do your own thing."

A psychiatrist observed that parents considering interracial adoption must be able to cope with such questions as: How will I feel when stared at while walking down the street with a minority race child? Will I be embarrassed when we register the child in school? If the child is taunted by playmates will I be able to help him in a calm way? When the child becomes old enough to understand will we be able to talk to him comfortably about being adopted in spite of racial difference?

"The need to belong is a basic human requirement. The white family which adopts a minority child has a grave responsibility to prepare the child to live in a social environment in which he may not always feel accepted. His anchor will be his feeling of trust, security and self-worth. On his road to maturity the parents must provide opportunities for him to establish his identity through learning about and meeting other people of his race he can admire. They must help him face reality," Ms. Gallagher adds.

However, always keep in mind no matter what kind of child you decide to adopt the fewer specifications you make the less time it will probably take before you receive a child.

How Do You Make Application? Apply at the child welfare division of your local Department of Social Services or a private child-caring agency. But usually before formally applying you are asked to attend a meeting where caseworkers will talk to six to ten couples who have also expressed the desire to adopt.

The application form normally will call for three to four personal references; a letter from the husband's employer certifying he is an employee in good standing; a letter from a physician stating the health of the entire family; certain background and financial information; and in some cases letters from clergymen, the previous year's W2 form, a copy of the marriage license and photos of the family.

What Will the Agency Want to Know About Us? There's no way to really prepare for such an interview. No list of questions could be compiled and no correct answers are available. The caseworker just wants to understand you as a person and why you've decided to adopt.

"I'm looking for someone . . . who will be willing to fight for a child. Someone ready to accept change, mature and satisfied with life now and acknowledging the fact it may not get much better. And, oh yes, a sense of humor," one caseworker said.

The caseworker tries to bring realism into consideration. There's no digging into sex life or attempts to intimidate. They want to know motivation, depth of desire, exactly what kind of child you want, the most important aspect of marriage as you see it and about your future. She might ask each of you separately such things as how you feel about marriage and one another and then compare notes.

"The essence of what we look for in any choice," an Alabama agency reported, "is their love and mutual respect for one another as well as stability of their marriage. Each partner must be aware of what adoption means and how it will affect their present life style."

"We like to have health sufficient to raise a child to maturity," a New Hampshire caseworker said. "But that is quite a variable. We have one couple where the husband is legally blind and the wife confined to a wheelchair for life. Still the wife drives a car, bowls, goes on picnics and the husband has a steady job. They adopted one of our children."

But it should be noted that the tactic of popping in on a couple unexpectedly at home is gone. The home study involves little more than seeing where the child will sleep and talking casually about many subjects not related to adoption.

The Home Setup. A separate room is not a must for the adopted child unless he is of the opposite

sex of your own children. Religion is the biggest barrier left in adoption and even that is being broken down. One Catholic child-placing agency had a part-black child and went through the voluminous paperwork required to change his religion from Catholic to Protestant so he could be adopted.

Age and marriage requirements can also be waived. Sergeant First Class Edith Efferson, 54 and single, has adopted two black girls who have been growing up as "sisters" in a foster home. It was quite a shock when the agency called with their decision.

"I went in for a boy," SFC Efferson says. "I ended up with two girls, one 7 and the other 8. Up to a year ago women couldn't have children and stay in the service but when they opened the door I felt I was ready. I'd been a first sergeant to 200 girls and most of them at one time or another acted no older than my two.

"As to raising them without a father, women have children out of wedlock every day. I don't worry about it. In the foster home, the husband was sickly and couldn't do much for the girls so this isn't much different. I've explained it to them and they understand. After all, my father is crazy about them and all they can think of is granddad."

SFC Efferson dealt with a caseworker who comes weekly to Fort Meade, MD, to prepare the "mother-to-be" for the change. "You don't really need a fortune but you should consider all the angles," the sergeant says now.

"There's really no woman in the service today—if she's mature and ready to sacrifice—who couldn't adopt a child," said Sergeant First Class Grendel Howard, a single Wac who adopted a 3-year-old boy. It's the same as a divorced woman in civilian life. There are schools on post, nurseries, post housing, medical care. It's all there."

For the single woman—especially the one over 40—she has to convince the agency she is the exception, wants an older child and can provide a good, comfortable home.

What Does the Child Want? "Separation hits a child hard," Ms. Leatherman explained "The child freed for adoption many times feels unworthy of love and has secret fears that something is wrong with him. In order to be able to trust again, the child who has suffered disappointment at the hands of many adults (natural parents, agency, foster parents) needs to find someone with whom he feels free to be himself, who accepts him whether good or bad. A new house, new parents, new school and a new community and the prospect of making new friends is frightening. The new parents must be able to communicate love."

How Much Will We Know About the Child's Background and the Natural Parents? A curious attitude is sometimes observed in adoptive parents.

They don't want to know anything about the child's past. This idea is wrong. The more you know, the better off you'll be. On the other hand, if the data is scanty don't let it discourage you unduly.

On the whole most agencies will tell you as much as you want to know except names and addresses. Information about the child's health, racial, national and intellectual background will be available to you. Adoptive parents will also be told of the child's special talents and potential, if any. Information about the child's natural parents will be shared if it's available.

This background information could provide the key to unlock behavior patterns established early in life. The foster parents will also pass on information they may have.

"Studies prove emotional stability in adoptees rarely differs from that of any other group," Mr. Kadushin reports. "Where differences occur it is usually at the other end of the scale. Past trauma sharpens the child to a finer excellence than those without it."

What Happens Next? Once a child is placed, the legal machinery goes to work. In some states an agreement is signed with the agency for temporary custody for a period of 6 months to a year before the final adoption decree is issued. In other states the court issues an interlocutory decree for a similar period upon request of an agency.

Adoption in most states is quite properly surrounded by a thick maze of legal provisions all designed to make certain the child placed for adoption will go into a suitable home. Your local legal assistance officer stands ready to help.

In certain states a pilot legal assistance program exists where the serviceman who can't afford a private attorney without substantial hardship on his family or himself can have the legal assistance officer handle the paperwork. In other states the services of a civilian attorney may be required. So check with your legal assistance officer.

The adoption petition is usually filed in either probate court, district court, juvenile court, superior court or surrogate's court, depending upon the state. Adopting parents do not have to be U.S. citizens, except in Tennessee and New Jersey.

In all states the proceedings before the judge are either in the judge's chambers or in closed court. Absolute privacy is maintained. When the final decree is issued a new birth certificate is also issued.

One delaying factor recently added to the legal picture is the Supreme Court's ruling that an unwed father is entitled to a hearing on his fitness as a parent before his children can be released for adoption. And although the Child Welfare League has advised member agencies to involve "only those fathers who have either acknowledged paternity or have been so adjudicated," some states are taking

a much narrower view of the law.

Cost. The family's income is not a decisive factor in an adoptive home study but rather the family's ability to manage money and the breadwinner's steadiness in employment.

An average cost for agency services ranges from no fee to \$1,000 or more, the private agency being the highest. Most agencies use a sliding income scale. This is in addition to court costs (\$50) and lawyer's fee (\$200 to \$300).

As of May 1971, nine states had passed legislation permitting subsidy payments to help families who have love and security to offer a child but can't afford to take on the full financial responsibility. These states are: California, Illinois, Maryland, Oregon, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, North and South Dakota.

And Then? When the adoption is final, the agency steps out of the picture. However, the social worker will come to your aid any time, if you ask, as will the former foster mother.

With adopted children as with any children there will be good times and bad times. The simple fact the child has been adopted makes little difference. "A key to success is the sense of belonging that evolves, the value a child feels within the total family group. Studies show that on the average 80 percent of adoptive placements succeed to the extent that those adopted turn out to be relatively stable functioning members of society. As with any child, one grows in love as one shares," Mr. Kadushin concluded.



Inter-Country Adoption



"ADOPT A FOREIGN KID. It's easier—and besides, they need it."

This is a popular misconception which only hinders the couple looking to intercountry adoption as waiting lists lengthen at agencies across the U.S. In some countries a child cannot be removed from his homeland unless there is no possibility for a suitable home for him there.

But with poverty, overcrowding, disease, one would think the parents would want a "better life" for their children. Not necessarily so.

"They (the children) are our treasure, our hope for survival as a people," a young Buddhist told the late Pearl S. Buck who was visiting India.

"Wouldn't you like me to find some adoptive families for them in the U.S.?" she asked "It wouldn't be hard—they are handsome and very intelligent."

The lama shook his head. "We cannot spare one—not one. The Communists have taken thousands of our children to China and those we have lost. These are the ones we have saved. We will do our best for them."

Cutting Red Tape. Anxious to obtain a child with as little red tape as possible, many couples don't even go to their local agencies first.

"The couple adopting a child abroad may feel the surest protection against a change of heart by the natural mother is distance," explained Sharon Kay Liebllich, a New York attorney. "But the greatest security is the assistance of qualified specialists."

Adopters must make sure the child is not only legally free for adoption but the mother or res-

ponsible relative understands fully the meaning of adoption as it is accepted in the U.S. and is psychologically ready to release the child. All this, in addition to walking a thin tightrope of laws and culture of two countries, requires experts.

Public welfare agencies in most foreign countries are eager to assist in approved adoptions by Americans and can expedite the inevitable red tape. As far as proxy adoptions are concerned, they require much money and contact with the foreign agency. They are not advisable.

Foreign Children Needing American Homes. As in the U.S., children most available for adoption are school age or older, of mixed racial background or those with physical handicaps. Infants are hard to find.

FAR EAST: Most children available for adoption are in Korea. They range from 1 to 14 years of age. The few children available in Hong Kong are, when possible, adopted by families of Chinese descent. Very few children are available in Japan and authorities there prefer families of Japanese descent.

Only a limited number of children from Vietnam are available on a case-by-case basis and adoption is slow. Vietnamese law must be followed and requires the adopting couple to be married 10 years, be childless and one partner be over 30 years of age. Waivers can be obtained but must be signed by the President of the Republic of Vietnam. Present requirements also state that children be legally adopted within Vietnam prior to departure.

Other countries with children available in small numbers are:

China and Taiwan, India, Iran, Lebanon, Philippines, Thailand and Okinawa.

EUROPE: Germany is the best bet but child welfare authorities there prefer to place children with German or American families living in Germany.

Other countries are: Greece, England, Spain, Portugal, Poland, Malta, Italy and Austria.

NORTH AMERICA: Strange as it may seem, the second largest number of children adopted last year were from Canada. Other countries include: Costa Rica, Jamaica, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama.

OTHER COUNTRIES: Ethiopia offers a good opportunity for those willing to accept bi-racial children. And then there's Colombia, Syria, Brazil, Ecuador, Peru, Australia and New Zealand.

Procedures and requirements for an intercountry adoption are basically the same as for adoption of a child born in the U.S. However, there are variations in law and cultural concepts between countries.

The First Step. The first step is to get in touch with an adoption agency in your area or the child welfare division of your state department of social welfare. An agency social worker will then be assigned and the interviews and home study will be done the same as for an adoption in the U.S. The only difference will be that your home community will be evaluated.

Since foreign agencies, like American ones, investigate the home life of couples applying for adoptive parenthood, the local agency serves as assurance that the child is indeed wanted

and will be given proper care in the U.S.

If a military couple know they want to adopt and know an overseas tour is coming up they can speed up the overseas adoption process by notifying a local agency to initiate a home study before they leave for the overseas tour. The results can then be forwarded to an overseas agency or the Children's Division of the American Branch of International Social Service (WAIF). Simply alert the agency you are planning to adopt overseas.

If the couple is already overseas when they decide to adopt, the appropriate foreign agency will contact an American agency for a background investigation. In either case discuss all your adoption plans with your legal assistance officer or other legal adviser.

The child's picture, physical description, social history and medical report will be sent to the agency handling your case for consideration.

The Next Step. The next step is to apply to the U.S. immigration authorities for the child's entry into the United States. Your local agency will advise you on the proper steps and will assist you in completing about 25 documents required by the government of the country from which the child is emigrating. The U.S. Public Health Service will also be involved.

"Most states in the United States will recognize as valid . . . an adoption which was completed and is valid in the country where originated," Ms. Lieblich says. "Some countries such as Japan, however, look to the law of the home state in America to determine general eligibility and the methods prescribed for adoption . . . Adoption of a child abroad by an American couple does not mean automatic American citizenship for the child. That comes after 2 years continuous residence with the adoptive parents in the U.S."

A petition for a non-quota visa

authorized under the Eligible Orphans Act must be filed. The visa is necessary in addition to the child's passport when returning to the states.

The immigration law requires that one of the prospective parents filing the petition be a U.S. citizen and no more than two petitions can be filed by one family except to prevent separation of brothers and sisters. *The petition must be accompanied by a birth certificate or naturalization certificate number of the U.S. citizen spouse; marriage certificate and proof of termination of any prior marriage; employment statement or, if self-employed, Federal income tax returns; and bank statements or other evidence of financial stability.*

Travel. International Social Services offices abroad take responsibility for travel plans, arranging for your child to be properly escorted and cared for on the way to the U.S. and assisted through immigration procedures upon arrival. Full instructions are sent to your local agency including travel schedule and time and place of arrival. You may meet your child at a port of entry on the West Coast, in New York or Chicago, whichever is nearest your home.

You will be expected to pay the cost of your child's transportation, which normally ranges from \$300 to \$450 for a child under 12. From countries in the Western Hemisphere the cost is lower. These fees are usually required in advance and include escort service, airport and meeting service en route and other out-of-pocket expenses directly connected with the child's travel.

Special Problems. If the service couple is already overseas when they decide to adopt a child they may bring the child back with them and proceed under the adoption law of one of the states in the U.S. rather than under the foreign law. However, service benefits and allowances will not be available until adoption is completed.

The Cost. In addition to the travel costs adoptive parents are usually charged an additional \$350 to \$550 agency fee based on a sliding scale depending upon income and the cost of the child's care while awaiting immigration. A private adoption could run more than \$1,500. Some states also require a cash bond or surety bond guaranteeing the child will not become a public charge altogether in the event something happens to you.

Additional costs after placement will be a \$10 fee for naturalization application and local adoption fees.

How Long. The time needed for a child to come to your home varies. From the day of your application to your local agency it may take 6 months to 2 years. Families wanting specific types of children have longer waits. Approach intercountry adoption processes with realistic expectations and patience.

After Arrival. After your child arrives you and your local agency will proceed with local adoption requirements. It usually takes about a year to complete the legal adoption. Information about the naturalization of your child will be provided by your agency as well as information about obtaining a birth certificate with the child's new name.

Other information on intercountry adoptions is available in: DA Pamphlet 355-119, Manual on Intercountry Adoption; WAIF/International Social Service, American Branch, Inc., 345 East 46th Street; New York, NY 10017; Holt Adoption Program, Inc., Post Office Box 95, Creswell, OR 97426 (Korean adoptions only); and the Pearl S. Buck Foundation, 2019 Delancey Place, Philadelphia, PA 19103. ■

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Cindy Slyboots helps you put the lid on
the energy crisis
and comes up with ideas for

KEEPING COOL

Barney Halloran

"Summertime, it's frightening," said Ms. Cindy Slyboots, Consumerperson and lovely wife of Specialist 4 Clive Slyboots, at a recent meeting of Consumers Left on Bare Budgets by Economic Ripoffs and Ecological Disaffection—also

known as CLOBBERED.

Ms. Slyboots outlined ways to ward off the energy crisis, avoid brownouts, save on electric bills, reduce waste of natural resources and stay cool this summer.

"If you live where it's hot and dread the costs of air conditioning in terms of your electric bill and national resources you might be interested in a few facts I've learned from the National Bureau of Standards—of all people—and my cousin Fletcher," said Cindy. ("Fletcher used to be a Nader's Raider and the family is very proud.")

"As you probably know," continued Ms. Slyboots, "the cost of air conditioning depends on a bunch of things like the climate, the type of building you live in, insulation, the length of your hot season and how your cooling system operates."

"Some very simple steps can save you a lot of money. Just for an example, let's say you can save 10 percent on your energy consumption this summer. How much is that? Conservatively we can figure it this way: At 1 cent an hour, or 24 cents a day, at the end of a 100-day summer, you've saved \$24. That's what you've saved; imagine what 10 percent means to the country!"

Knock, Knock. "Even in the summertime you need to let in outside air—actually about 5 cubic feet of air a minute for each member of your family but when more comes in you're wasting money," said Cindy. "Your first step is to keep the outside out."

In 90 degree heat with 50 percent humidity

it costs about 1/4 cent an hour to keep everybody comfortable inside (about 75°). A house with poorly sealed windows, doors and other leaks lets in about five times the air you need and costs increase to about 1.2 cents per hour per person for cooling.

"That's 30 cents a day down the drain," said Cindy. "Here's how to stop it:

- Keep storm windows in place; they reduce leaks by 50 percent.

- Weatherstrip windows and doors.

- If you have a fireplace, close the damper tightly.

- Seal up all cracks: attic, air conditioner—everything.

- Eliminate excess water vapor from showers and cooking. Keep exhaust fans on and boil water over lower heat with lids on your pots.

"Windows shouldn't be neglected," said Cindy, "because they usually make up 15 to 30 percent of your exterior walls. Here's how to keep the cool in even if you live in a glass house:

- Use window shades, drapes or blinds that are white and opaque; they'll reflect back 50 percent of the solar energy hitting the glass.

- Storm windows guard against 50 percent of the hot air outside by forming a "DMZ" with your regular windows.

- Awnings and shade trees or side fins and other things like that can reduce the heat of the sun by as much as 80 percent.

Last One Out. Even people give off heat to the tune of 400 BTUs (British Thermal Units) per hour and there's nothing much we can do about it. But we can reduce other sources of heat—saving money and energy.

"In a moderate size house or apartment," said Cindy, "the heat given off by people, showers, cook-

ing and whatnot generates over 60,000 BTUs during a 100 day summer. Eliminating the extra heat will cost another \$15 in that time. Here's what we can do about it:

- Turn off high power lights, tvs, radios and stereos when you're in another room.

- Make minimum use of hair dryers, irons, griddles, toasters and other heat generating appliances.

- Keep refrigerator coils clean, open the fridge door less and make sure its seals are airtight.

- Do your ironing and washing early in the morning or late at night when it's cooler.

- Follow the same early-late guide for heavy cooking and showering. It's cooler and causes less strain on power supplies.

Brown All Over. If you have an air-conditioned house or apartment, the way you use your cooling system affects you and a lot of other people. That's especially true if you live in an area that might be affected by a brownout. These are some of Cindy's suggestions:

- Start your air conditioner early in the day with the thermostat set at the upper limits of the comfort range, say 80 degrees. Setting the thermostat on 80 as opposed to 75 will reduce your air conditioning load by as much as 15 percent.

- Leave the air conditioning running even when you leave the house for several hours rather than try and cool it all at once when you return. Leaving it on prevents heavy demands on local power at peak periods.

- Keep the filters on your unit clean. They usually need to be checked only every 30 to 60 days.

- If you have window units, keep them frost free. To prevent frost don't run the air conditioner in mild weather and keep your filters

clean.

If You Own It. If you live in your own house you might check into how it's insulated. "If your home is air conditioned," said Cindy, "you'd better have a good 6 inches of insulation over the top floor's ceiling. You'll more than cover the cost of added insulation in 3 or 4 years of decreased fuel bills. You're saving both in winter and in summer. Besides, installing insulation is easy; you can do it yourself with a staple gun."

And while you're crawling around in the attic check to see that your air conditioning ducts are properly covered with 1½-inch thick fibrous insulation. It doesn't pay to try to cool an empty attic where temperatures can rise to 40 degrees hotter than the outside.

You might also consider this next time you have roof troubles. A dark roof can get as much as 60 degrees hotter than the outside air tempera-

ture while a white one gets only 20 degrees hotter.

Or Rent it. "When Clive and I were stationed in North Carolina we rented a little house. Utilities were included in the rent. Well, one weekend Fletcher came to visit and while he was there explained to the landlord that installing an attic fan would save him money in the long run because we'd use less electricity.

"Just a little old electric exhaust fan and insulation can reduce attic heat by half," said Cindy. "Fletcher actually convinced the landlord to add the insulation and fan. We got a snuggler house and he got lower fuel bills.

"Another little trick is to open the attic door at night and turn on the fan. It pulls all the hot air out and if you open the windows pulls in fresh cool air."

Life Without. If you live in a house that's not air conditioned

you can do a lot of the things Cindy has suggested besides making use of window fans and quiet smaller fans to circulate air in living areas.

If you install window fans put one on the shady side of the house to pull in cooler air and use another on the hot side to exhaust air.

Keep in mind all the tricks about reducing the invasion of solar energy (sunlight) by drawing blinds, shades and drapes. Keep doors and windows closed and do your best to eliminate air leaks. Remember, all the things that keep an air conditioned house cooler in summer are even more important if your house isn't air conditioned.

"One last thing I almost forgot," said Cindy. "If your area is hit by a brownout or has a thermal inversion, follow instructions issued over the radio and by your local newspapers. Try and keep cool."

Every man an ecologist— The Earth Is Yours To Save Do Your Own Thing At Home

1. Plant a blade of grass . . . the grassroots will spread and hold the earth together.
2. Start a window box, a garden . . . plants give off oxygen and our air needs more of it.
3. Join a car pool . . . it is economically and ecologically sound. Car fumes make the air unhealthy to breathe . . . contribute to asthma, emphysema and other diseases.
4. Get behind your own car sometime . . . it may be exhausting.
5. Better yet, ride a bicycle . . . it doesn't dirty the air or clog the roadways . . . and it's good for you.
6. Kick the cigarette habit . . . it's bad for our air and yours.
7. Conserve water . . . don't run it unnecessarily. Use vegetable water in making soups and sauces.
8. Catch rain water for your plants . . . it saves drinking water for you.
9. Showers use less water than baths . . . and they're cleaner.
10. More suds does not a cleaner wash make. Most detergents are up to 70 percent phosphate . . . which promotes the growth of algae in our water, which absorbs the oxygen, suffocating the fish and eventually killing the lake or stream.
11. Use the litter bag in your car,

in your boats; picking up after you costs you . . . money.

12. Compact your own garbage . . . crush milk cartons or fill them. Stack cans inside each other.

13. Avoid buying foods and household items in plastic containers that cannot be reused. When burned these give off corrosive gases.

14. Wash and reuse plastic plates and cups, for your picnics and barbecues. It's a matter of family economy and improves the environment.

15. The returnable bottle is still the best buy. It's cheaper. Glass can be sterilized and refilled or crushed and reformed and that can keep the earth from looking too glassed over.

16. Consider that wooden toys last longer than plastic ones and are more apt to become heirlooms.

17. Share your bones with the neighbor's dog. Coffee grounds and egg shells are excellent fertilizer in your garden.

18. Utilize scrap paper. It does have two sides, you know.

19. Donate magazines, paperback books and old clothing . . . somebody needs them.

20. Reuse gift wraps, ribbons and cards . . . it will save you money and it's more creative.

21. Make fireplace logs by rolling up old newspapers . . . and save a

small forest of trees each winter.

22. Buy an artificial Christmas tree. It will become a family fixture, save our evergreens and won't go up in smoke after the holidays.

23. Cloth napkins aren't just for royalty . . . revive the napkin ring and use cloth hand towels.

24. Revive the metal lunch box. You'll know what you're having for lunch and cut down on unnecessary paper and plastic.

25. Keep phone calls to a minimum in quantity and length . . . They tie up the lines.

26. In summer . . . turn off your air conditioning while gone for extended periods. This conserves power and saves money.

27. Likewise, in winter . . . turn house heat down at night. It too takes power which has a limit . . . and you'll sleep better.

28. Choose fresh vegetables over frozen ones . . . They're better for you. The frozen variety need multiple wrappings and use a lot of electrical power in preparation.

29. Don't abandon that old car . . . it will wreck the countryside's beauty. Besides, you can sell it for scrap metal.

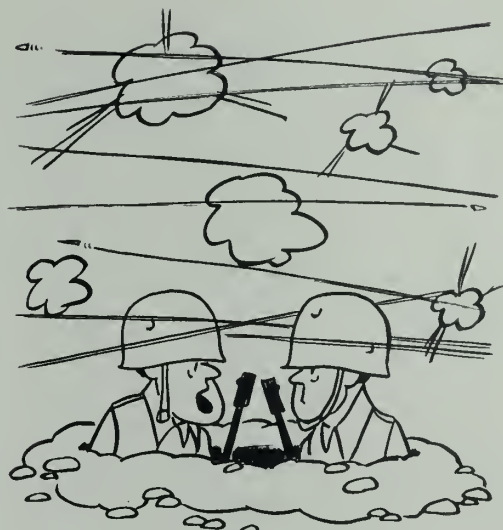
From "Army In Europe," a publication of Headquarters, United States Army Europe.



UNOFFICIALLY SPEAKING



"You fellows act like you never saw anybody take a bath before."



JAMES
ESTES

"We're really fortunate to be here, you know—this is where the action is."



"Sure it ruins the taste of the whiskey but it improves the taste of the C-rations."



"It's been three weeks since I installed that box and I haven't received one suggestion!"



GAS REG

Buying gasoline at Army and Air Force PX service stations will soon be a "no-no" if your POV has signs advertising a commercial business. AR 60-20 and AF Reg. 147-14 dated 14 April 1972 are being revised to prohibit sale of gasoline to authorized customers whose POVs have signs advertising commercial business. Reason: sale of gasoline at military exchange facilities may not be made for the purpose of conducting any activity for production of income.

PROMO POLICY

There's a 1-month change in the promotion policy for E-3s being promoted to E-4 this month. For every person promoted to E-4 this month with at least 21 months of service, four others can be promoted to that rank with at least 12 but less than 21 months in service. At the end of June, the earlier policy granting only one person of four the chance to waiver part of the TIS requirement will be back in effect.

WOMEN AVIATORS

If you hop a 'Huey' in the future and think you see a lady in the pilot's seat don't think you're dreaming. Women will soon be entering the Army Aviation Flight Program. Female applicants selected for the program will attend the same Initial Entry Rotary Wing courses as men. Upon graduation they'll be qualified in the Army's standard utility chopper, the UH-1.

NAM BONUS

The following states have authorized payment of a bonus for service in the Vietnam Conflict. Qualifying requirements:

CONNECTICUT--Individuals must have had at least 90 days of active duty between January 1, 1964 and end of the Vietnam Conflict and must have resided in Connecticut for at least 1 year prior to entry on active duty. Applicant must have been a legal resident of the state on October 1, 1967. Bonus payment: \$10 for each month of active duty between the specified dates, up to a maximum of \$300. Write: Veterans Bonus Division, State Treasurer's Office, 15 Lewis Street, Hartford, CT 06115.

DELAWARE--Individuals must have had at least 90 days of active duty between August 5, 1964 and January 27, 1973. Applicant must have resided in Delaware at time of entry into the Armed Forces if native-born, or have resided in the State for at least 12 months immediately before entry. Bonus payment: \$15 for each month of Stateside service to a maximum of \$225; \$20 for each month of foreign service to a maximum of \$300. Payment to a veteran or beneficiary may not exceed \$300 except in event a veteran dies during service, the beneficiary will be paid the added sum of \$300, or if a veteran has a 60 percent or greater service-connected disability he will be entitled to a payment of \$300 regardless of length of service.

ILLINOIS--Individuals must have served on active duty on or after January 1, 1961 and must have been awarded the Vietnam Service Medal. All applicants must have resided in the

state for at least 12 months immediately prior to entering military service. Bonus payment is \$100, with \$1,000 payable to beneficiary if the serviceman was killed in Vietnam or dies from Vietnam service-connected causes. Write: Illinois Veterans Commission, Vietnam Compensation Fund, 221 W. Jefferson Street, Springfield, IL 62705.

LOUISIANA--Individuals must have served in the Vietnam combat area between July 1, 1958 and the official termination date of service for eligibility for award of the Vietnam Service Medal and must have been a citizen of the state at time of entry into military service. Bonus payment is \$250 regardless of the length of service. Application deadline is 5 years from official termination date for eligibility for Vietnam Service Medal. Write: Louisiana Department of Veterans Affairs, Vietnam Bonus Division, 3d Floor, Old State Capitol, Baton Rouge, LA 70801.

MASSACHUSETTS--Individuals must have had 6 months active duty between July 1, 1958 and prior to the end of the Vietnam Conflict and must have at least 6 months legal residence in the state immediately prior to entry into military service. Career military personnel must have had 6 months residence prior to July 1, 1958. Bonus is \$300 if duty included the Vietnam theater, \$200 to all others. Write: Commonwealth of Massachusetts, State Treasurer, Bonus Division, Room 227, State House, Boston, MA 02133.

NORTH DAKOTA--Individuals must have had at least 60 days of active duty between August 5, 1964 and January 28, 1973, and must have been a legal resident of the state for at least 6 months prior to entry into the military service. Bonus payments: \$12.50 per month for Stateside service, \$17.50 per month for foreign service up to a maximum of \$1,600. Write: Adjusted Compensation Division, Box 1817, Bismarck, ND 58501.

PENNSYLVANIA--Individuals must have served on active duty in the Vietnam Theater, be eligible for the Vietnam Service Medal and must have been a legal resident of Pennsylvania upon entry into the Armed Forces. Eligibility period - July 1, 1958 to March 28, 1973. Deadline for applications is March 28, 1975. Payment is computed at the rate of \$25 per month or major fraction (15 days or more) for each month spent in the Vietnam Theater. Payment is not based on or computed like hostile fire or combat pay. Time spent in military hospitals as a result of wounds, injury or diseases contracted in the Vietnam Theater is also compensable. Maximum payment is \$750 to living veterans and \$1000 to eligible beneficiaries of deceased veterans who died of wounds or a disease contracted in Vietnam as the result of Vietnam service. Write: Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Vietnam Conflict Compensation Bureau, Harrisburg, PA 17120.

SOUTH DAKOTA--Individuals must have had service in Vietnam between July 1, 1958 and August 4, 1964 or must have had at least 90 days of active duty in the Armed Forces after August



DATELINE

5, 1964 to April 1, 1973 (the latter date determined by the Governor of South Dakota as the termination date for veterans bonus benefits in this state.)

Bonus payment: \$20 per month for actual time spent in Vietnam, \$10 per month for service elsewhere in the world. Maximum payment is \$360 for individuals with no Vietnam service, \$500 for individuals with a combination of service in Vietnam and elsewhere.

New provisions: As of July 1, 1972 certain disabled Vietnam-era veterans of South Dakota may collect the maximum bonus of \$500 without regard to a time period if the veteran is 10 percent or more disabled on July 1, 1972 or later for service-incurred disability while on active duty in the Vietnam area anytime from June 1, 1958 to April 1, 1973. Such individuals must have received or been eligible to receive the Vietnam Service Medal. Write: Director of South Dakota Veterans Department, Old Post Office Building, Pierre, SD 57501.

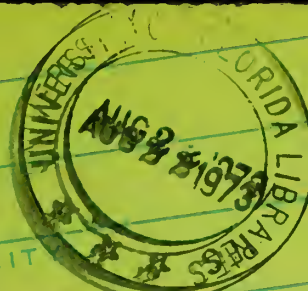
VERMONT--Individuals must have served on active duty in an enlisted grade after August 5, 1964 and a date to be announced and have resided in the state prior to entering active duty. Bonus payment will be figured at the rate of \$10 for each month of service, not to exceed a total of 12 months. Payment will be made upon honorable discharge or separation or upon death in service. Write: Military Department of Veterans Affairs, City Hall, Montpelier, VT 05601.

WASHINGTON--Individuals must have been on active duty between August 5, 1964 and a date to be announced, must have received the Vietnam Service Medal and must have been a resident of the State for a 1-year period immediately prior to entry into the Armed Forces. In addition, individuals must not have received a bonus from any other state and must not have served continuously in the Armed Forces for a period of 5 years or more before August 5, 1964. Bonus payment is \$250 which may be received as cash after January 2, 1973, or which may be credited toward tuition payment at institutions of higher learning in the state of Washington. Write: Vietnam Veterans Bonus Division, P.O. Box 586, Olympia, WA 98504.

NOTE: The above state bonus payments are wholly exempt from federal and state taxes and need not be reported on either income tax form.

VRB ALERT

Did you draw a Variable Reenlistment Bonus (VRB) before your PCS or reassignment? If so, be sure your VRB designator code is on your special orders. If it's not and you're reassigned out of your PMOS you're no longer entitled to the VRB. Any VRB money paid while you were reassigned out of your PMOS will be recouped. This can be especially painful if you received a lump-sum payment.



SOLDIERS

JULY 1973



**Auto
Repairs:
Feeling
the
Bite?**

be done along with necessary
above vehicle for purposes of
An express mechanic's lien is
amount of repairs thereto. You
age to vehicle or articles left in
other cause beyond your control.

- MADE
- ☐ CASH
 - ☐ CHARGE
 - ☐ INTERNAL

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EDITOR'S CHOICE

New Maps For Old

SP4 John Englehart

MORE THAN ONCE you've probably had someone come up to you and ask: "Can you tell me how to get to downtown Bumtuck?" If the guy has to make more than one left turn, you may sit down and draw him a map. Hopefully, what you've sketched on the back of a paper bag is correct. If it's not, so what?

Now relate the same situation to a unit in combat. You're calling in an artillery strike near your position. The information you convey better be precise. If not, you and everybody else in your unit may not have to worry about giving directions—ever.

Without the people who make maps for the Army you could literally be lost. The major role in the mapping effort falls to the U.S. Topographic Center, formerly the Army Map Service, Washington, DC.

Dominick Bucci, Chief, Department of Cartography for the Defense Mapping Agency Topographic Center, sums up the mapping business this way: "When somebody picks up a map they expect it to be correct. They expect to see everything shown on the map just as it appears on the ground. When making a map there's no room for mistakes."

What does it take to make a map? Certainly more than a black crayon and a paper bag. As Mr. Bucci says, "Starting from scratch it takes hundreds of people, thousands of man-hours, coordination with other agencies, thousands of
(Continued on page 34.)



How high the moon—earthside stereoscopic compilation of moon photographs made lunar landing maps for Apollo missions "perfect replicas" of landing areas, according to astronauts.

SOLDIERS

OFFICIAL U.S. ARMY MAGAZINE

JULY 1973
VOLUME 28, NO. 7

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SOLDIERS, the Army's official magazine, is published under supervision of the Army Chief of Information to provide timely, factual information on policies, plans, operations and technical developments of the Department of the Army to the Active Army, Army National Guard, Army Reserve and Department of the Army civilian employees. It also conveys views of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff on topics of professional interest to Army members and assists in achieving information objectives of the Army. ■ Manuscripts of interest to Army personnel are invited. Direct communication is authorized to Editor, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314. ■ Phone: Autovon 284-6671 or Area Code 202-274-6671. ■ Unless otherwise indicated material may be reprinted provided credit is given to SOLDIERS and the author. ■ Military distribution: From the U.S. Army AG Publications Center, 2800 Eastern Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21220 in accordance with DA form 12-4 requirements submitted by commanders. ■ Individual subscriptions: \$17 annually to Stateside and APO addresses; \$21.25 to foreign addresses. ■ Individual paid subscriptions are available through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. ■ Use of funds for printing this publication approved by Headquarters, Department of the Army, March 5, 1969.

COVERS: "Wheels" of the two and four wheel variety are high riders in this issue. "Rip Off" spells out the high cost of Ignorance when you entrust auto repairs to unethical mechanics. There's exhilaration, mileage economy and ever-present danger for the novice who's "Getting Into Bikes." Whichever you choose, you're miles ahead with the insider's slant on pages 4 and 42. Front cover drawing by Anne Genders. Back cover photo by SP4 Ed Aber.



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SOLDIERS is for soldiers and we invite readers' views on topics we're covering—or those you think we should. Please stay under 150 words—a postcard will do—and include your name, rank and address. We'll honor a request to withhold your name if you desire and the editors may condense comments to meet space requirements. We can't publish or answer every one but we'll use representative viewpoints. Send your letters to: Write On, **SOLDIERS**, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314.

TRAILER TIPS

I enjoyed your April article, "Mobile Home Living." However, reporter SP4 John Englehart left many questions unanswered and many points uncovered. Your article mentioned the high cost of moving but failed to mention the hidden costs. First you are responsible for all roadside repairs, not just tires. Plus your mobile home must comply with the laws of the state it is passing through. Some states require a special light harness and brakes on all wheels. If a flagger is required, the trailer owner pays, normally at the rate of \$.25 per mile. Additionally, the owner pays for all detours, tolls and permit fees. It's a big job getting a trailer ready to move and that's a personal responsibility. You can do it yourself or pay to have it done. Usual cost is about \$50.

And once you get to your new location there are more expenses. There is normally a lot deposit of one month's rent. There is a set-up fee of about \$50. Then there is a fee to get hooked up to the gas supply. Utilities are high for a mobile home. LP runs three to four times as much as natural gas. Also because of the metal skin a mobile home is hard to heat during the winter and hard to cool during the summer. . .

I've had two mobile homes and I swear by them. But I would never buy another while I'm in the service. It's too much of a hassle to have them moved, it's too hard to sell them in a hurry and moving causes a great deal of damage, especially on the long hauls. . . .

SFC Robert W. Pepper
Public Affairs Office,
Headquarters and
Headquarters Company
Eighth United States Army

TUMMY TRICKS

It would appear that you are drawing a fair amount of verbal flak, some learned and erudite, some fatuous and jejune, on the question of what or who should grace the inside back cover of **SOLDIERS**. . . . In the interest of placating some readers who take umbrage at the current run of photos, the following suggestions are offered:

(1) Run on a bi-monthly basis an 8 x 10 glossy photo, in color suitable for framing, on the inside front cover, of some piece of military machinery. This would immediately fix the eye of those who prefer strictly military subjects. Many fascinating examples come to mind here, such as Kit, Mess, CRS, w/fork nestled obscenely in the spoon, or a lasciviously field-stripped U.S. Rifle, Caliber .30, M1, with all its intimate parts exposed (something for the old-timers). The possibilities are virtually endless.

(2) On alternate months, this space could be occupied by a technically similar photo designed to appeal to the female audience. Burt Reynolds, in a format similar to the world renowned *Cosmopolitan* layout, comes immediately to mind. If, however, his recent successes price him out of the market, you could try for that tall, slim dude who does the little cigar ads on the tube. This latter individual really turns some of the ladies on.

As a last ditch alternative, we have an associate who is a member of the U.S. Army, and a veteran, who advises that he is able, by resourceful manipulation of his abdominal aponeurosis, linea alba, and rectus abdominus, to achieve outstanding cleavage effects. To some this may appear exceedingly gross, but you can never tell what will turn some folks on. In any event you have these thoughts, for whatever's fair.

LTC L. D. Bryant
LTC F. N. Olson
LTC H. G. Summers
MAJ R. L. Helvey
Mr. W. R. Hensley
Mr. R. T. MacLeod
Ms. C. Bryant
Ms. J. M. Knox
The Pentagon
Washington, DC

COL FRED'S CUSTER

COL Frederick W. Best, Jr. may come across to some as a father to his flock, but his own description of himself as "just a non-readin' infantryman" seems equally appropriate. Granted, COL Best has done an outstanding job of improving the health, morale and working conditions of his men.

But he appears unable to give intelligent, well-reasoned answers to their questions about subjects such as long hair and marijuana, offering instead trite witticisms and worn out phrases. His remarks to the effect that General Custer's long hair was responsible for his defeat at the Little Big Horn were especially ludicrous and reflect the type of thinking that is incompatible with the concept of a modern army.

SGT Edward J. Powers
Fairfield, IL

I have read your article on "COL Fred Says It Best" (April '73 **SOLDIERS**) and I could argue to you and your readers about such topics as Pot, Alcohol, Professional Army Soldiers and religion but the statement COL Fred made about hair cuts . . . [is] totally absurd. I don't dig GEN Custer but I don't care if that man was bald headed because those Indians would still have had his ass.

SP4 Hippie
U.S. Army Security
Agency Detachment
Southern Command
CZ, Panama

FALSE TACTICS

Your cover of the May 1973 **SOLDIERS** was more than a little ridiculous. If SP4 Betty Driggers is, in reality, a Wac and not just a figment of your unmilitary imagination, why was she busted to PV2 for your cover? Most probably for being out of uniform, I suspect. . . . Her hair is entirely out of uniform and her skirt is too short. I am a Wac and very proud of the fact. But I don't like it when magazines of military orientation use false tactics. How many girls may enlist because they see your cover and see they needn't put their hair up or cut it off. How about equal time for your feminine readers? Next month I'll look forward to seeing Burt Reynolds in Major's insignia and dress blues with his shirt unbuttoned to the navel and his muscles flexed. . . .

PFC Eline Y. Brees
Fort Sill, OK

The attractive Ms. Driggers is a PV2. The caption was wrong. She is not a figment of SOLDIERS imagination but a reality. She works at the Pentagon. Her hair when she is standing is of acceptable length as is her skirt.

DEDICATION

I can't think of a better subject to dedicate an issue of **SOLDIERS** to than our returned POWs. Thank you.

MAJ J. P. Jorgensen
Sierra Army Depot
Herlong, CA

SOLDIERS

NEW SEC/DEF


Dr. James R. Schlesinger was sworn in as the new Secretary of Defense on July 2. A native of New York City, he was Director of the Central Intelligence Agency since February 1973. Previously, he served as Assistant Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, and Assistant Director of the Bureau of the Budget. He was Director of Strategic Studies at the Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, CA,

from 1963 to 1969 where he specialized in strategic analysis with special reference to nuclear weaponry. For 8 years he was Associate Professor of Economics at the University of Virginia. Dr. Schlesinger, a 1950 graduate of Harvard University, majored in Economics where he earned his masters degree in 1952 and PhD in 1956.

ARTILLERY SONG

When the "Caisson Song" was adopted as the official Army song in 1956 Cannon Cockers were left without a tune of their own. A contest to select a new song was kicked off at Fort Sill, OK, last December and the new ballad recently made its debut at the Artillery Center. The new song is sung and played to the tune of "Mountain Battery," which recalls the Artillery's past accomplishments. Here it is, Redlegs. Follow the bouncing ball and let's hear you loud and clear:

*Count off you cannon cockers, you redleg cannoneers.
We've been the king of battle for the past two hundred years.*

*The Grunts and Tankers need us to open up the way.
So fire your guns 'til the battle's won, with the Field Artillery.
So fire your guns 'til the battle's won, with the Field Artillery.*

*With rocket, gun and missile, we redlegs meet the foe.
Our fires are always deadly and we keep him on the go.
Whenever something's doing, they always send for me.
So fire your guns 'til the battle's won, with the Field Artillery.*

So fire your guns 'til the battle's won, with the Field Artillery.

*Our past is rich in courage, in spirit, nerve and pride.
And when we're called to battle we take it in our stride.
So lift your glasses gunners, and drink a toast with me
As Redlegs all, we'll stand or fall with the Field Artillery!!*

As Redlegs all, we'll stand or fall with the Field Artillery!!

Because it was impossible to select a single entry from the 30 that were received, lyrics from three entries were combined. Winners were COL Walter L. Mayo Jr. and 1LT Norma L. Stover, U.S. Army Field Artillery Missile Group No. 9; LTC R.C.H. Schmidt, U.S. Army Field Artillery Board; and 2LT David M. Sorenson, 101st Administration Company, Fort Campbell, KY.

Women alone,
women with children
and foreign speaking people
are those most frequently taken
in the automobile repair

RIP OFF

Story and photos by Barney Halloran

AT A RUN-DOWN LITTLE GAS STATION not far from a major interstate highway a greasy-fingered, stubbly-faced mechanic lowered the hood on a hot '70 Malibu with little more than a sniff and a glance. He grinned and said, "That'll be \$75 soldier—plus parts."

With out-of-state plates on a downed car you're at the mercy of the closest repair station. But that doesn't mean you'll get any better deal closer to home. It's all part of what's been called the great American automobile repair ripoff.

If 25 billion crisp dollar bills were stacked in the Astrodome with guards watching them day and night and if the money was withdrawn only to pay for auto repairs, every buck would be gone in a year. A lot

of them wasted. In Senate subcommittee hearings on the automobile repair industry, estimates on unsatisfactory, unsafe or unnecessary work ran as high as 60 percent. "But just assume," said Senator Phillip Hart, "that 10 percent is done in an unsatisfactory fashion. It's not a nickel-and-dime operation."

In fact, the automobile repair industry is part of the second largest in the country and for good reason. Although we have only 6 percent of the earth's population living in this land of superhighways, we operate more than half the world's automobiles. For every 10 miles traveled in the United States, 9 are by automobile while statistics show you're 400 times safer traveling by air.

If automobiles could vote we'd probably





The troop above is being shown how a dishonest repairman can wiggle your wheels to convince you your car needs new idler arms, tie rods, ball joints or the whole deal. All front wheels wiggle when off the ground. And beware the battery check. An antacid tablet dropped in a cell will neutralize its acid. A dead cell means a new battery.

be locked up. Not including military vehicles, there are more than 100 million motor vehicles cruising the country and we generally put them together improperly, abuse them and when they're sick send them to the equivalent of a witch doctor for "the cure." The average automobile doctor bill is now in excess of \$270 a year and rising. How much of that money actually buys adequate, reasonable and safe repairs is subject to whose argument you're listening to.

While there are a lot of ways a soldier and his dough are separated, stand warned; the auto repair ripoff has been developed into a fine science.

The Escalating Estimate. There's an old story about an optician teaching his son the business. It goes like this: "You tell the customer the charge is \$10. If he doesn't blink you tell him that's for the frame, plus \$10 for the lenses. If he still doesn't blink you add, 'that's for each lens.'"

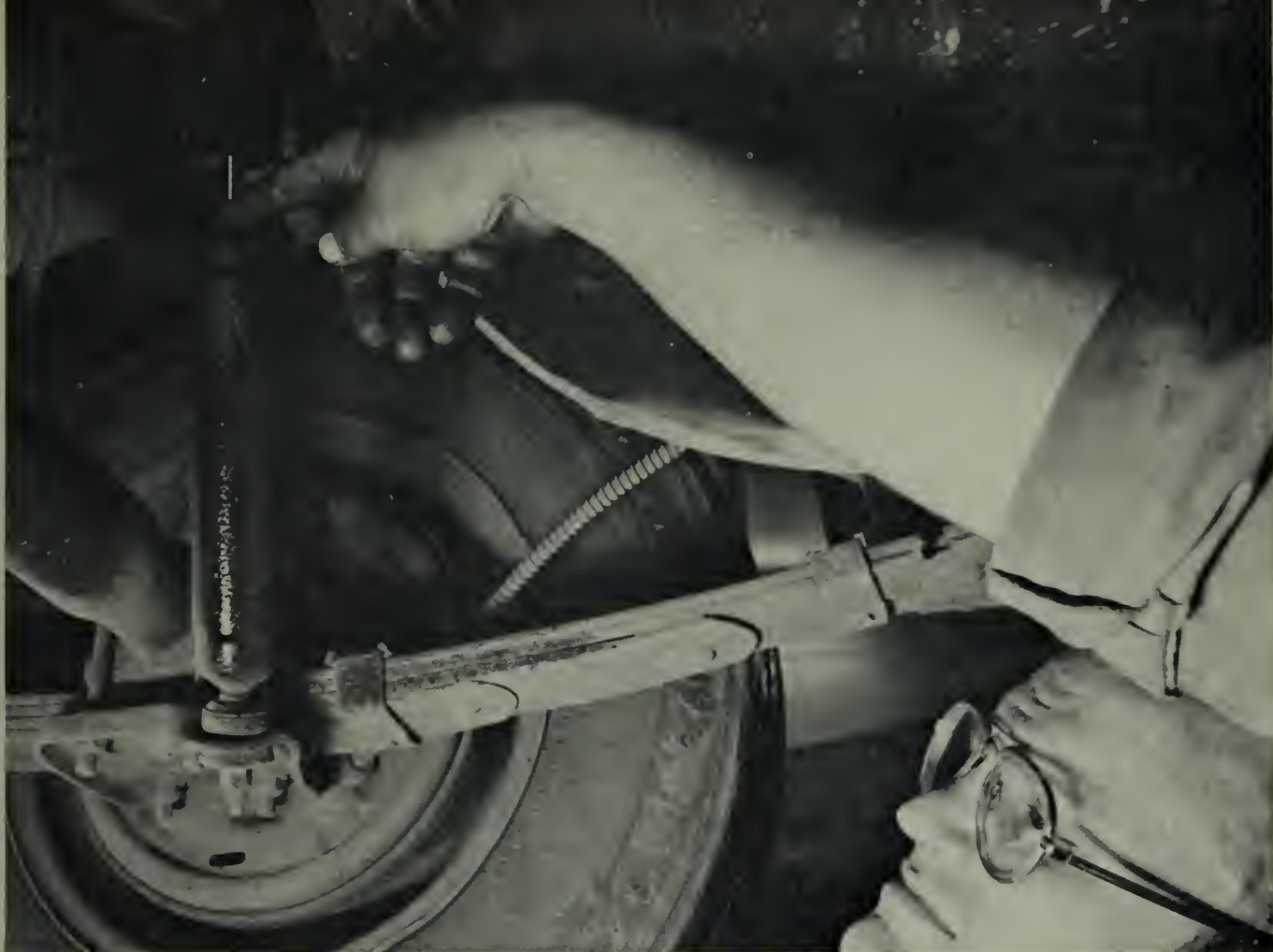
That's how the escalating estimate works with automobile repairs. The Deputy Attorney General of California offered this example: "Let's say a customer is quoted \$89.50 for a motor overhaul. The repairman takes the car apart, contacts the customer (usually by phone late in the afternoon—the planned psychological effect is to compel the customer to agree to anything because he wants his car back) and tells him the car flunked the micrometer test. It's



going to cost him \$139.40. If the customer says no, he's told it'll cost him \$79.50 just to put the engine back together again and it still won't work. He's now a captive customer and in a poor bargaining position."

As often happens the customer is called again the next day and told, "Because of the condition of your car, the \$139 job can't be guaranteed. It's gonna take \$399 to get the job done. If the customer balks, he'll probably be offered a \$349 repair that isn't fully guaranteed."

The Declining Estimate. Another operation works just the other way around. The



declining estimate is a game often played by transmission specialists on older car owners. The customer is quoted a price of \$350 for a fully rebuilt transmission with a lifetime guarantee. If he refuses he's offered a less satisfactory 6-month guarantee for only \$250. If that doesn't work, he's offered the economy job for \$175 with a 90-day guarantee.

The customer is in a bind. He doesn't know the value of any job he's being sold or whether it needs to be done at all.

The Phantom Part. Let's say you bring your car in for a tuneup. The bill comes to \$135. You're shown an old ground-up starter that looks like yours. "We had to replace it," says the mechanic. Except they didn't but you paid for a new starter anyhow. The one you saw didn't come from your car at all. Yours is where it always was but now has a fresh coat of black paint on it.

The Nonmechanic's Sales Job. According to Congressional testimony there's an increasing tendency for salesmen or service managers—without mechanical experi-

ence—to pressure or convince customers to have their cars either fully tuned or taken apart before the full extent of the car's problem can be diagnosed.

The State of California, for example, has found service managers being trained and encouraged to *sell* repairs. One report from California: "When a car owner comes into a dealer's shop he is sold repairs by a so-called service salesman who often doesn't even look under the hood to find out what's needed. At best he guesses; at worst he pads the bill with unnecessary repairs to improve his salary which is usually based on a percentage of the gross business."

According to the automobile industry, for proper service there should be a ratio of one mechanic to every 60 automobiles. That isn't the case. A dealer's spokesman commented, "The shortage of trained and qualified mechanics is fast approaching a national crisis." It's been estimated that 50,000 new mechanics will be needed each year for the next 10 years just to keep up with the exploding car population. But that says nothing about training.

Some service station hustlers have been squirting oil to fake shock absorber leaks but unless the car is on a rack it's hard to get the oil where it belongs. The mechanic above is pointing to where a real leak occurs. Look hard, then try the bounce test before buying anything.



One large garage owner stated that in years past he had a good choice of mechanics but now he'll take anyone who comes in off the street. Except for a few states that test and certify mechanics, anyone with a tool box or access to one can call himself a mechanic. And many so-called mechanics are frankly incompetent. "There is no standardization of mechanic training," says the California Attorney General. "Many cars leave the shop in worse condition than when they arrived."

Labor charges for repairs are based on one of two methods: actual time spent doing the job or a flat rate book which breaks each job down into allowed time. (Flat rate time times hourly rate equals charge.) Unfortunately the flat rate book leaves little time for proper diagnosis and many mechanics find it easy to "beat the book" by cutting corners. If the mechanic is really untrained and working on actual time, you pay while he toys, tinkers, goofs and messes. Your bill will probably be higher than the cost quoted in the flat rate book.

The Empty Guarantee. "25 percent off labor and parts when work is done in our garage" or "90-day guarantee on parts and labor, all parts at dealer's cost." These and similar guarantees are virtually worthless yet several large companies routinely advertise this way while instructing their shops not to perform guarantee work for free. If the car is returned under guarantee you're usually charged anyhow. The explanation is that the malfunction is not related to the work done or the car was abused.

Charges for Work Not Done. Both the Federal Trade Commission and Consumers Union frequently receive complaints of charges for work not done. It's very simple. Since the flat rate manual pays a mechanic



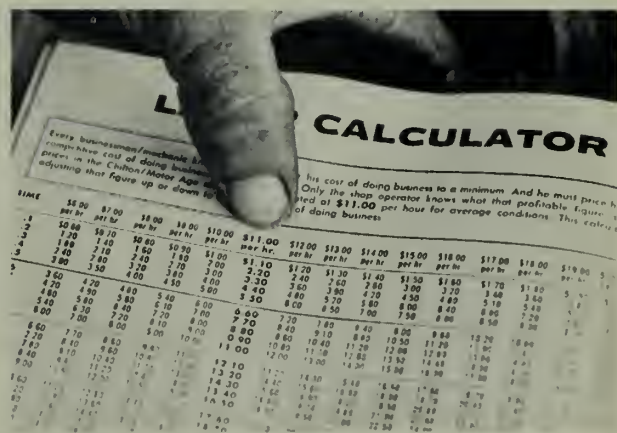
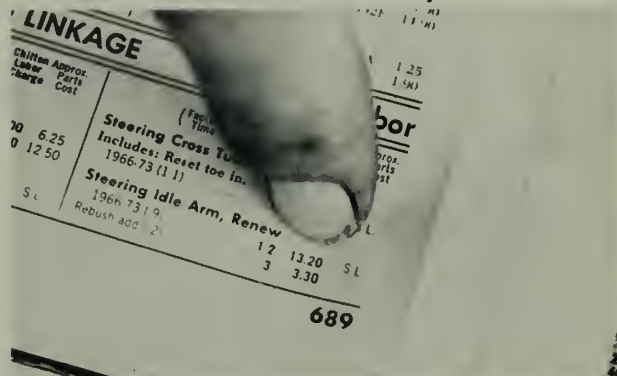
based on the job he's supposed to be doing, if he doesn't do it he still gets paid. It's completely possible for a mechanic to get paid for 18 or 20 flat rate hours in an 8-hour day. And if you're charged for parts never installed the shop makes money on the part, makes money on the nonexistent labor and the mechanic makes a commission on the sale of a part he didn't install.

Bait and Switch. The newspaper ad claiming, "Brake job, complete for \$14.95," is pretty common. But when you get to the shop the service manager tells you confidentially, "The linings used are horrible. Your car won't really be safe to drive. Play it safe, get the \$30 job." And for that matter the man is correct. The \$14.95 job probably is shoddy but for \$30 you could have gotten your brakes fixed in any reputable shop.

Nonexistent Services. Another common come-on is the ad claiming free towing service, free loan car and instant credit. The truck is usually out, the loan car's already on loan and the credit deal is with a slick



Far left, don't pay new part prices for a rebuild and a paint job. Inspect repair parts to make sure you got what you paid for. Left, on many cars you can be "short-sticked" while watching. Check your own oil. Below, before authorizing a job ask to see the flat rate book. It shows time and labor based on \$11 per hour. A calculator in the book shows other hourly rates.



outfit up the street willing to charge you the maximum interest the law allows. Free loan cars are usually tied to buying "guaranteed repairs" or the most expensive job in the shop.

Used Parts Sold as New. Everyone knows that rebuilt parts almost always cost less than new parts and much less than "Genuine Parts." But when you pay for a new part you should get one. It doesn't always happen that way. For example, a new starter sells for \$53.45. Yours just needs a new drive gear. So your starter is removed and sent out for a rebuild costing the garage \$9.80. You get a rebuild off the shelf for the full price of a new one. You bought a paint job and \$9.80 worth of repairs.

Happy Motoring, Troop. Cross country trips on PCS orders and vacations give you an opportunity to learn how efficient some service stations are at getting parts. It works something like this:

Let's say your wife stops for gas. The hood opens and a mechanic squirts a shot

of oil on your alternator. "Gee, ma'am. look. Your alternator's all shot. See, it's spraying oil. You get back on the interstate and in 10, 15 miles it'll just fall apart."

To which the lady responds, "Is there anything you can do?"

To which the mechanic responds, "Well, I can take a look and see if we have a replacement for it."

Sure enough. It just so happens they do and your wife cruises out with a \$100 bill crunched on her credit card never knowing she was had.

Fire. Not too long ago, a soldier's dad was driving his son's car back from California. He stopped at a gas station, up went the hood and by George, the alternator was on fire. In this case the station boys didn't feel as though the driver would go for the oil trick.

He was told the alternator would have to be replaced along with the voltage regulator. The story was the regulator points fused together and started the fire. Although no warning lights lit on the dash board and

Defensive Measures.

- Read warranties and guarantees carefully, look for the loopholes that will cost you later. Do they include labor?
- Get an estimate in writing before signing anything.
- Ask to see the flat rate book and ask what the shop's hourly rate is.
- Don't let a dealer show you a commercial flat rate book for repairs. Commercial books allow more time than factory books.
- Get the work order filled out in full before signing.
- Cross out all blank lines on work order.
- Initial repairs on work order. Scratch out "thereto" and write "initialed hereunder."
- Don't take verbal promises from anyone. Get it in writing.
- Get out of your car in a strange service station—especially on the highway—and make sure it's not sabotaged.
- Don't let any shop take your transmission or engine apart until you're sure it needs it. Get a second opinion from another shop.
- Avoid places that advertise heavily; the odds are against you. Good shops don't need to buy ads.
- Paint or scratch an identifying mark on major parts to prevent being sold your own gear.
- Don't give in to "The Phone Call." Stick to what work you wanted done.
- Don't be afraid to back out if the price sounds too high.
- Contact your local Better Business Bureau to check out local repairmen's reputations.
- If work isn't done properly, tell the hombre after talking with your legal assistance officer you intend to blow the whistle to—the FTC, the DA's office, your state's office of consumer affairs, the Better Business Bureau and anybody else you can think of.

there was no smell of smoke until the hood was raised, the gentleman was stuck.

Lean On Me. The same situation often occurs with out-of-state cars. A sensible trooper will have his car checked before taking a long trip home. If he happens into a less than reputable garage, once the mechanic spots out-of-state plates, the game is on.

Suppose you're about to return from 2 weeks leave and want a tune-up before heading back to post. You go to the shop and there's your engine all over the floor. You can't drive away and the man wants a month's pay. The first mistake was signing what's laughingly called a "work order." The tiny lines below your signature usually read something like this:

"I hereby authorize the repair work herein set forth to be done along with the neces-

sary material and agree that you are not responsible for loss or damage to vehicle or articles left in vehicle in case of fire, theft or any other cause beyond your control or for any delays caused by unavailability of parts or delays in parts shipment. I hereby grant you or your employees permission to operate the vehicle herein described on streets, highways or elsewhere for the purpose of testing and/or inspection. An express mechanic's lien is hereby acknowledged on above vehicle to secure the amount of repair thereto."

"Necessary material" means whatever the boys in the shop decide to stick on. You already agreed. The "express mechanic's lien" is something else. It means if you don't pay the garage they can sell your car to cover the cost of their work. In many states your car can be sold without any court authorization and in others only summary court proceedings are necessary. In any case, it's likely your car won't draw top dollar; after all the garage just wants to get rid of it. Therefore you can't expect much of a return—if any at all—after it's sold.

Never a Blank Check. One way to save yourself unnecessary repairs is to scratch out the last word in tiny print on the work order. Scratch "thereto" and write "initialed hereunder." Don't stop. Ask the mechanic or service rep to list all the parts needed for the job on each line, initial them and scratch out the remaining blank lines. Leaving them blank is like writing a blank check and nobody should be that dumb.

A Shiny New Problem. Many people feel the best way to avoid expensive repair bills is buy a new car—after all, it's protected by a warranty. However, most people don't seem to understand what is and what isn't covered by their warranty.

Let's begin at the beginning. The Federal Trade Commission concluded that warranties were first designed as a device to *sell* automobiles. An executive of one major automobile corporation went so far as to say, "But when you boil it all down, there's only *one* reason for the 5 year/50,000 mile warranty and Certified Car Care—and that reason is simple . . . to **SELL CARS!**"

That's one reason why warranties do not cover parts and labor for normal maintenance like tune-ups; adjustments of wheels, brakes and clutches; lubes and oil changes; replacement of brake linings, spark plugs, ignition points, filters, clutch plates and lights. That's also why deterioration of soft trim, decorative bright trim, painted and rubber parts are excluded from warranties.

Poor Mr. Dealer. The new car dealer is caught between the consumer on one side and the manufacturer on the other. Look at it from his point of view for a minute. Six years ago the average dealer had \$19,000 invested in his business. His total sales were \$1,490,000 a year. Net income after taxes was \$14,000. That's a miserable 10.8 percent return on investment and 1.8 percent profit. In the meantime the manufacturers made eight times that much.

If you're wondering why warranty work is often undone or done miserably, it's partly because the dealer doesn't get reimbursed from the factory at the same rate he can charge his customers. He has to work cheaper on warranty work. The National Association of Automobile Dealers reported there are at least nine additional bookkeeping steps involved in doing warranty work for which the dealer isn't reimbursed at all. He's also required to save, tag and inventory parts replaced under the warranty. Oftentimes the factory will not reimburse him at all for work done under a warranty. If his bookkeeping doesn't meet factory specifications they may reclaim money already paid him. And the manufacturers' flat rate book allows the very least worktime for mechanics.

That, according to the FTC, is why the dealer charges you 20 to 70 percent more for parts and labor. He's trying to make up the loss he suffers doing warranty work.

Insufficient Effort. The editor of *Motor Age* commented that "Manufacturers are beginning to realize the crux of their dealer service problem may be the car was never designed for the convenience of the motorist and the profit of the mechanic. In short it was never designed to be serviced."

Maybe that's why a Consumer's Union poll found 20 percent of all warranty work performed unsatisfactorily, why *Newsweek's* poll showed 14 percent of new car buyers complaining of unsatisfactory dealer service, why the FTC reported "evidence available to this Commission indicates that performance under warranties has fallen short of *reasonable* consumer expectations," and why the FTC reported in plain English: "Have the manufacturers and the dealers made a sufficient effort to put cars in top-notch operating condition? Based on the evidence the answer to this question is 'No!'"

Buy a Used Lemon. Some people feel that in buying a used car they'll finally get their hands on a car with all the bugs worked out and a good bit of life left. Could be.



Instant sabotage. It takes a mechanic only a second to short out your voltage regulator. Those with exposed leads are most readily ruined. He just crosses the exposed terminals with a screw driver. It doesn't matter if the ignition is on or off. Always watch when the hood is open.

Dr. William N. Leonard, Professor of Economics at Hofstra University, offered this little teaser: "Because of rapid depreciation rates hastened by Detroit's planned obsolescence (the typical new car depreciates 30-33 percent the first year, 17-20 percent the second and so on) and resale prices being set at low levels, the dealer can take a used car, fix it up and resell it in a seller's market at a profit of several hundred dollars per vehicle. In fact, many dealers will make \$400 on a used car selling for \$2000, and only \$150 on a new car selling for \$3000. The result is that used car buyers—those as a rule with lower incomes—help subsidize the new car buyer who has more income to begin with."

A few years ago a former aeronautical engineer named Glenn Kriegel established one of the country's first auto diagnostic centers. His operation was and is all diagnostic. He does no repairs. Mr. Kriegel is not in the business of telling people their cars are sick so his mechanics can play doctor.

"Approximately 40 percent of our business is on used cars people are intending to buy," says Mr. Kriegel. "We find that in most cases a large percentage of the used cars offered for sale to the general



public is in very poor condition. In fact, our records show an average of \$175 repairs required and these are not skimpy repairs. We find in many cases these cars come from dealers who advertise them as reconditioned and offer certain nebulous warranties on them. In fact, they are not as advertised."

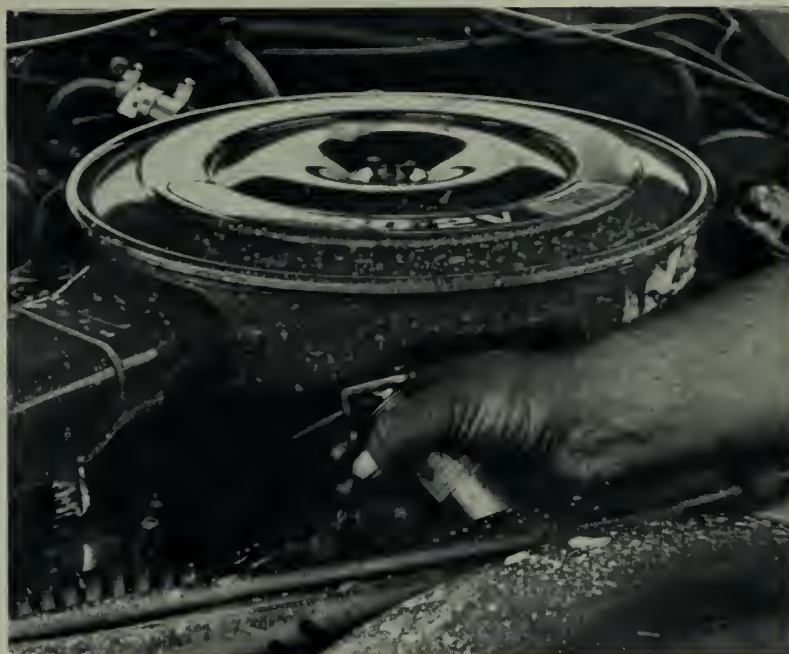
How Safe? Just because a used car has a safety sticker attached there is no guarantee the vehicle is safe. A late model used car being sold by a reputable dealer can be used as an example. On an independently run test lane this car was found to have its left frame horn, suspension and cross members tack-welded together. Apparently the workmen forgot to finish the welding job. The left front wheel was coming off.

Driven on the highway it probably would have caused a fatality. However, the safety sticker on the window was brand-spanking new.

A safety sticker does not mean a car is road safe. Insufficient state inspections were noted in Senator Hart's hearings time and time again. Adequate inspections cost too much money.

Ye Old Gas Station. Yet whether you have a new or used car you have to have it serviced somewhere. Most people complain dealers are too expensive, lines too long or appointments take days and sometimes weeks to arrange. Why not try the local gas station? It's at least convenient.

The fact to remember is a gas pumper does not a mechanic make. If you can find



a service station with a knowledgeable mechanic on duty you're in luck. But remember anybody can call himself a mechanic.

In most stations you're paying the mechanic according to a commercial flat rate manual. The station generally has access to parts through nearby suppliers—although it must pay more than dealers for parts. But if you aren't satisfied with the work done you always have recourse to complain to the parent company.

There are approximately 200,000 stations dotting the countryside; the best thing to do is make friends and find out what kind of service the ones near you are capable of performing. For starters, remember most stations are not equipped to handle major jobs.

Independent Garages. Most of the country's 112,000 independent garages are equipped to do major jobs. But there are independent garages and independent garages. The biggest ones have a tendency to treat you like just another customer while the smaller ones generally rely on repeat business and seriously work at developing a good reputation.

More than 4,000 of these shops belong to the Independent Garage Owners Association (IGOA). They're small shops often doing less than \$50,000 worth of business a year. One distinct advantage of going to an independent garage belonging to the IGOA is their Verified Car Care Plan. These garages are able to service your car without invalidating a new car's warranty. It's a point often misunderstood. You are not

Left, a wire on the starter solenoid is simply lifted off. No nuts or screws to bother with. You'll be sold a new starter, voltage regulator, battery or all three. Above, oil is squirted around engine head to convince you your engine is throwing oil—maybe a head gasket, maybe a rebuild. Below, a screw driver or a wire clipped over the terminals on your generator or alternator will show a discharge on your dash. Odds are you'll be sold a new regulator or generator before getting back on the road.





The nastiest trick of all. The attendant checks your air pressure, then punctures one tire with a pick,awl or a special ring worn by "slashers." He takes off the tire and tests it in water. It bubbles, showing a leak. He may tear it to make the damage look worse or unrepairable. Then he offers to put on your spare. While in the trunk, your spare is "slashed." Before leaving you'll buy two new tires.

required to have maintenance performed on a new car by the dealer, only warranty repairs. The independent garage simply validates your warranty to show you're living up to your part of the warranty in having maintenance performed as prescribed by the factory.

While the independent does have some trouble getting parts, you can expect to pay lower rates in an independent garage than at a dealer's. Despite an FTC order some dealers will not sell certain parts to independents. The "captive part" problem, however, generally doesn't affect the average repair.

You might be interested to know that representatives of IGOA have testified that approximately 20 percent of the work they do is to correct repairs done elsewhere.

Specialty Shops. Redoing work suggests someone hasn't lived up to his part of the bargain which is what the Federal Trade Commission has been busy trying to get some specialty shops to do. The companies under the Federal gun were not fly-by-night operations but franchised shops whose parent companies have been stung several times by the FTC for using deceptive sales schemes and false and misleading advertising.

Specialty shops offer promises of quick service, all sorts of guarantees and special sales. But the best promise is one you should make to yourself. Buy only what you

went for. It seems your car can be diagnosed as having more problems in a specialty shop than almost anywhere else. The FTC and Office of Consumer Affairs both agree you should shop carefully.

The Mass Merchandisers. The fastest growing chains of repair shops are related to the country's giant department stores and mail order companies. Their biggest advantage is low prices on parts. It's the old story of buying power: the more they buy, the cheaper they get it. However, complaints registered seem to indicate the large department stores do not have the best mechanics and their shops are not equipped for much more than the general repairs available at most good service stations.

If you have a gripe about the work done some lawyers feel you have a better chance of settling your complaint with the big boys. But if you refuse to pay your bill you can be almost certain your credit rating will suffer. First thing to go will be your company credit card, then comes a big black mark on your general credit record.

More Than Money. Since the American automobile yearly becomes more complicated, involving more gadgetry, buzzers, lights, electric windows and air conditioning systems, it pays the owner to know more about it. The more gear on a car, the more chance for failure and costly repairs. Interestingly enough, Dr. Robert



Brenner, while Deputy Director of the National Highway Safety Bureau, commented that according to their studies, a full 32 percent of all safety related defects on today's automobiles were design related. In simple English the design was unsafe from the start.

With the passage of the Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966, manufacturers are now required to notify buyers of any safety related defect. Last year 12,081,803 vehicles were recalled but only 70 percent of the owners showed up to get their free repairs.

Unattended safety defects, faulty repairs and the high cost of repairs can do more than ruin your budget, they can end your life. Senator Hart said, "If consumers are wasting conservatively one-third of all repair dollars . . . obviously some of that bad work must end up in death or injury."

Donald H. Decant, a member of the Society of Automotive Engineers and owner of the country's first independent auto diagnostic center, testified that 85 percent of the cars tested in his shop had safety related faults. Twenty-six percent had hazardous braking faults and 16 percent more had potentially hazardous brakes.

The Department of Transportation has flatly concluded the quality of repair is inadequate. From available data, DOT found repairs to safety-critical systems—brakes, front end, steering, suspension and tires—were inadequate 23 percent of the time

when work was performed under warranty and 12 percent of the time when the customers paid.

Those defects translate into accidents. In a recent limited study of turnpike accidents 11 percent were the result of a vehicle failure. Is the figure higher? In most cases, without an auto autopsy it's hard for police investigators to determine failure. If a car goes off the road and the driver dies, the accident is usually chalked up to driver error or fatigue, not vehicle failure. Systems known to fail most frequently are tires and brakes.

So when it comes time for new tires, forget retreads and cheapies. Consider how much a \$14.95 brake job might eventually cost. Before buying a new car figure the cost seriously. DOT estimates a new car should last 100,000 miles or 10 years to be economical. (Yet the Government sells its own cars at 60,000 miles). If you make a comparison, even as the clunker gets older, repairs each year still cost less than depreciation which makes keeping an old car cheaper than buying a new one. And before buying a monster consider a smaller car. They are cheaper to operate, maintain and insure.

"If consumers have been finding it impossible to get the car that takes fewer repairs from domestic manufacturers—obviously we have some explanation for the increase in imports," said Senator Hart.

"Of course, not all repair problems can be—nor should be—blamed on incompetent mechanics. We have been told by industry that incompetency exists. We have been lectured about the need for many more mechanics.

"But overspending for repairs grows from many seeds. Some grow from incentives in the present system, some from human error, some from out-and-out fraud—a lot from design."

Is There No Justice? The solutions offered to the motorist are legion. Consumer groups, legislators, economists and safety groups all have solutions to offer but then so do the manufacturers.

The best defensive policy is of course to learn more about your automobile and how it functions. Junior colleges, YMCAs, posts, some independent garages and women's clubs often offer basic courses for beginners. Considering how much money people tie up in their automobiles over a life-time, a basic course or two could certainly be considered an investment. In the meantime play defensively.

"We just don't think about it."

BLACK & WHITE & NOT UPTIGHT

LTC Bob Chick

SERGEANT Charles E. Foster is black.

Mrs. Charles E. Foster is white.

Bridgette, their 3-year-old daughter, is the first offspring of their 4-year interracial marriage.

SOLDIERS recently spent an afternoon with the Fosters in their small, immaculate Schofield Barracks, HI quarters.

Six years ago Charles Foster walked into an ice cream store in Whitehall, OH, an integrated suburb of Columbus. It was Glorissa who took his order. It certainly wasn't love at first sight because it took Charlie 2 months to ask the attractive blonde for a date.

As one of 20 blacks who attended high school with nearly 1,400 white children, interracial dating was not a new experience for Charlie. But Glorissa, who was reared in Kentucky, had never dated a black. "I was curious, yes, but very impressed with Charlie," she remembers. She had no reservations—"none whatsoever"—except for her family's reaction.

"Yes," the Fosters agree, people pointed, gawked and sneered at them occasionally but Charlie's popularity in the small community as a high school football and basketball player no doubt helped prevent serious incidents.

They recall only one time in 6 years when Glorissa was "afraid for Charlie." She remembers one night when they were walking in downtown Columbus and "someone yelled at us from a passing car. Whoever it was asked Charlie if he was proud of himself. Charlie yelled back, 'Yes I am.' I just took

Charlie's arm and we walked down the street but it scared me. I was afraid for Charlie because there were several men in the car and I thought they might gang up on him," Mrs. Foster said.

They dated—movies, rock and roll shows, picnics—for about 6 months before Charlie decided to enlist in the Army. And they dated again after he completed BCT and AIT. Charlie's orders to 'Nam arrived in 1967. "I knew I loved him before he went to Vietnam but we didn't have any marriage plans then," Glorissa says. She dated occasionally while Charlie served in Vietnam with the 60th Ordnance Company but "just didn't feel about anyone else the way I felt about Charlie."

While Charlie was in Vietnam Glorissa lived with her mother in Columbus. She recalls her parents' reaction when she told them she and Charlie were considering marriage: "My mother was influenced by a few bigots in our family—one in particular who is terribly prejudiced. At times mother was for it and at other times against it. I guess she didn't know exactly what to think. At times she was happy for me because she knew I loved Charlie but then one particular bigoted relative would influence her the other way. I think she was happy that I had found someone I really loved. She knew I really cared for Charlie because if he was black I must have loved him to want him so badly. She finally came around and when Charlie went to Vietnam she told me that if I still loved him when he came back—and my feelings

were as strong for him—she would be all for it."

According to Glorissa, her father "was more concerned about other people's attitudes toward me. He didn't like the idea of our getting married at all at first. He liked Charlie and respected him. My father knew I was going to do what I wanted to but told me I'd have to be pretty strong-willed at times. Yes, he eventually came over to our side."

Attitudes. Charlie returned from Vietnam and confronted his somewhat skeptical parents with the news he and Glorissa were planning to marry. "My mother was against it. She didn't think it was right at all but my father was more liberal in his attitude. Mom knew Glorissa and I had been dating before I went to Vietnam but when I brought her over to the house the first time my parents didn't like it very much. My mother didn't know I'd been dating the same person so much. That's what worried her and she figured sooner or later I would get married. That isn't what she wanted me to do."

In 1968, 2 months after his return from Vietnam, Charlie and Glorissa walked into a courthouse in Detroit and were married. There was no church ceremony because Charlie "Just didn't want a wedding."

Bridgette was born about a year later and, says Glorissa, "When we took the baby home to our parents for the first time that changed everything—with his parents and mine. We all have good relationships now. I respect his parents



When the time comes, Charlie and Glorissa want Bridgette to "... marry whoever she wants to. We just want her to be as happy with her husband as we are with each other. It doesn't really matter if she marries a red, yellow, black or white man."



very much; they're really beautiful people. And Charlie has a good relationship with my parents."

Today Charlie, 24, is chief clerk in the maintenance shop of the 725th Maintenance Battalion, Division Support Command, 25th Infantry Division. He'll leave the Army in about a year to open his own travel agency in Ohio where Glorissa wants to become a beautician.

What about Bridgette's future? "I really don't think she'll have many problems because people are more liberal today than ever before," says Charlie, "but it depends largely on what area we choose to live in."

Glorissa and Charlie want her to "marry whoever she wants to. We just want her to be as happy with her husband as we are with each other. It doesn't really matter if she marries a red, yellow, black or white man."

The Fosters do not consider themselves pioneers in interracial marriage but they do agree there has been a great awakening in society's acceptance of mixed marriages in the past decade. "Interracial couples are often defensive about it. We're not; we don't think

of ourselves as being black and white. We just don't think about it. Even when we were dating our attitude was, she's a girl and I'm a guy and here we go," Charlie explains.

Problems Remain. Interracial marriages, even the Foster's, are not all sweetness and light. Although Charlie and Glorissa deny having had serious problems while traveling or while looking for housing, they agree bigotry hasn't disappeared.

"In some black communities," Glorissa feels, "there would be resentment toward me and in all-white southern communities people would feel the same way toward my husband and probably me too."

Would the Fosters feel safe traveling through the South? "The South," Charlie feels, "is where the bigotry is today. I think we'd have trouble traveling through such states as Mississippi and Alabama. It's really a shame because here I am serving in the Army and I'm expected to go anywhere and lay my life down for my country. But when I come home to see my wife someone wants to kill me. This is one of the things we all have to change. We just can't let it go on but so

far no one knows what to do about it. I guess only time is going to change prejudice because you just can't look at people and say 'Don't hate me.'"

The Fosters are readily accepted in Hawaii because of the state's melting pot mixture of nationalities, races and cultures. "On the mainland," suggests Charlie, "it depends more on where you go. What would happen in Columbus isn't what would happen in Atlanta or in Jackson, Mississippi," he says.

If Charlie is critical of certain prejudiced white communities, he's equally critical of blacks who "put on big, wide hats and go be-bopping down the street with a white girl on their arm. They're just putting on a show," he says. "That's where a lot of problems start. We don't do that sort of thing. Glorissa and I are just husband and wife and we don't associate with that sort of people."

"In fact," Glorissa says, "Charlie is more conservative in dress than I am. I like the crazy shoes and mod clothes and he dresses much more conservatively. Charlie is stylish but conservative."

When it comes to family finances, Glorissa admits she's the spend-thrift and Charlie the saver. The Fosters have more than their share of close friends and neighbors. Charlie describes them as "some white, some black, some this and some that."

On weekends, with or without friends, the Fosters "love to go—just hop in the car and drive—to the nearest park or beach with their bathing suits and a cooler filled with pop." At home, Charlie is a jig-saw puzzle fanatic and Glorissa loves to sew. They both enjoy movies and often see two a week.

Their lifestyle is all part of what Glorissa calls "... going about our business. We don't think of ourselves as being interracially married. One thing we've learned is not to push our marriage down other people's throats. Yes, some people are leery about us but you have to earn respect and trust. It's not handed to you."



Black-and-white marriages in the United States are on the increase according to the U.S. Bureau of the Census. In a recently published report the men who keep tabs on U.S. population trends counted 64,789 black-and-white marriages in 1970 compared to 51,409 in 1960.

The largest increase is in the number of black men married to white women, 25,496 in 1960 but 41,223 in 1970. On the other hand, the number of white men married to black women declined somewhat—from 25,913 in 1960 to 23,566 in 1970.

The Bureau of Census explains that total figures are based on marriages still in force at the time of the census and do not account for black-and-white marriages which may have taken place but were subsequently dissolved.

The highest jump in black-and-white marriages since the Bureau of Census has been in business took place during the last decade. The 1970 count showed a total 16,419 black men married white women during the 1960's while only 7,534 such marriages took place in the 1950's.

While the total number of white men married to black women has declined over the years there was a slight upward trend in white men marrying black women during the last decade. During the 1960's 7,352 white men married black women compared to 6,082 such marriages in the 1950's.

"We don't think of people being black or white."

WHITE & BLACK: LOOKING BACK



STAFF SERGEANT Johnnie Bowen is white.

Mrs. Johnnie Bowen is black.

The Bowens met when Johnnie was stationed at Fort Meade, MD, in late 1969. Two years later, in Panama, they were married and today they live at Fort Bliss, TX, where he serves with F Troop, 2d Squadron of the 3d Armored Cavalry Regiment.

Their 18-month interracial marriage is, in their words, "doing things together." That means weekends together fishing, an occasional night on-the-town, caring for their sporty car, watching television and—above all—hoping for children.

Club Date. Johnnie, a scout section leader and veteran of nearly 11 years Army service, met Rosie in a club near Fort Meade where she worked as a waitress. He had dated blacks before and Rosie had dated whites. The night they first met Rosie had another date but she and Johnnie struck up a casual conversation which led to their first date 2 weeks later. "We went out a couple of times a week. Then it got so that we were seeing each other every day," Johnnie recalls.

No Hang Ups. Neither had any serious hang-ups about interracial dating. Rosie, reared on a farm near integrated Clarksville, MD, learned from her mother that blacks and whites should "believe in doing things together," she remembers.

Born and brought up in Arkansas and Texas, Johnnie was taught to "respect blacks but not associate with them," but he admits that since joining the Army he

has had "more black friends than white."

Both Rosie, now 31, and Johnnie, 28, had been married previously to spouses of their own races. There was no interracial marriage in either family until they married in 1971.

Their 18 months as husband and wife serving in Panama, Fort Meade and Fort Bliss have been free of major adjustment problems. Rosie recalls, "The only problems we've had have been with older people. They see us together and give us hard looks. As far as my family is concerned, though, they love him. We've never had any problems there even when we were dating."

Johnnie agrees. "The first time I talked to her mother on the phone I asked her, 'Are you prejudiced?' She said, 'No.' I believe she thinks as much of me as she does of Rosie now because if Rosie gets out of line I call her mother and she straightens her up."

Acceptance of a black daughter-in-law by Johnnie's father is another matter. Rosie has yet to meet her husband's father and family. According to Johnnie, his family has not accepted their marriage as readily as Rosie's.

Johnnie and Rosie agree that time and patience are the answer to that problem. They also feel that society today accepts interracial marriages better than it did 5 or 10 years ago. "It's here to stay," says Johnnie. "The world has to accept it."

Would they want to live in the deep south? "At present, no," says

Rosie.

"I don't think they're ready there. Rosie has never lived down south; I've lived there and I know how people are," says Johnnie.

But it's not just in the south. At Pimlico race track in Maryland one day the Bowens learned how people—some people—react to black and white marriages. "We were sitting talking to an old man—he must have been 80—and he was giving us advice on how to bet. Rosie went to bet on a horse and this fellow eased over to me and asked: 'Are you accompanying that nigger?' I said, 'Sure, she's my wife.' I just laughed at him."

It wasn't the first and certainly won't be the last incident of sneering, pointing and gawking but, according to Johnnie, he's "getting to the point where I can accept it. There're a lot of people who look at you but they won't say anything to your face. You know they're thinking it from the way they whisper but won't say anything to you. It doesn't bother Rosie and she just laughs about it. But it sometimes makes me angry," he admits.

Equal Chance. The Bowens feel interracial marriages have about the same chance of success in the Army as in civilian life but they would expect problems if they are ever assigned in the deep south, for example, and couldn't get on-post housing. On that score, they have adopted a cross-that-bridge-when-we-come-to-it attitude. And, adds Rosie, "If two people love each other they should be together."

Rosie brightens when she talks

Keeping their car sparkling and fishing tackle at the ready, Johnnie and Rosie look beyond leisure weekends to a future that includes children and "a nice home."

about children. She wants a girl and Johnnie a boy.

They love children—boys and girls—"as long as we can call them our own."

But aren't interracial parents bringing their offspring into a between-worlds environment? "I don't think so," says Rosie, "because when children get old enough to understand prejudice, we'll sit down and explain the racial facts of life.

We'd start from the beginning and tell them how Johnnie and I met and fell in love. When our children are old enough, they can date whoever they'd like to. Our daughter could bring home a black or white fiancé; either would be fine with us as long as she loved him and he'd be good to her. We just wouldn't want her to elope and get married. I want her to bring her fiancé home so we can meet."



"I don't think parents are teaching children like they used to, that there's a difference between black and white," adds Johnnie. "The differences aren't being stressed as strongly today."

Daily Life. The Bowens socialize—mostly off-post—with blacks and whites and occasionally get together with another interracial couple. Johnnie feels comfortable and accepted in a predominantly black club but Rosie admits that some blacks view her marriage to a white man with skepticism.

"Most black people, when they see a black girl with a white man, feel as though she's getting him for everything he has. They'll say, 'Rosie, I know you're getting him for everything you want.' Well, neither of us have anything, really. He doesn't have anything and I don't either. We're both just out here in the world struggling."

Managing the Bowen's budget is Rosie's job; Johnnie maintains the car; Rosie plays league softball and Johnnie enjoys carpentry as a hobby. On a summer weekend you'll find both Bowens fishing and picnicking on a lake near Fort Bliss. "The ideal fishing trip," Johnnie says, "is sitting on the bank with a bologna sandwich and a Coke. We stay there until it's dark, until we can't see."

Besides the fish they catch, favorite foods in the Bowen household are "anything except asparagus and spaghetti," Rosie says. "My favorite food is anything but Johnnie likes beans and cornbread a lot and could eat them at every meal."

The first priority in the Bowen's future is children. "We want two children, no more than two, because we can't afford more," Rosie says. Other priorities include "a nice home, a car and to save a little money."

The Bowens' future also includes a 20- or 30- year Army career and retirement near Rosie's mother in Maryland.

Dear Ann Landers:



What are the chances for a mixed racial marriage? Our daughter who is in law school told us last night that she wants to announce her engagement to a black medical student next May. His parents are no happier about it than we are. Their backgrounds are similar to ours—culturally and financially. They see the same problems ahead for our children that we see.

We wonder if our daughter and her fiance have considered all the possibilities. She will be resented by members of the black community. He will be unacceptable to the white community. And what about their children? Will they consider themselves black or white? And what will they be considered by others?

We are not prejudiced people, Ann. In fact, we are the most liberal couple in our social circle. We entertain blacks in our home and have been entertained by them. But having a black son-in-law is another matter. And the prospect of mulatto grandchildren has created considerable stress in our family. We'd like your views.

Indiana Parents

Dear Indiana:

These days, marriage is risky, even between members of the same race. Interracial marriages have additional built-in hazards for the reasons you mentioned. Anyone who does not accept this fact is unrealistic. It takes an extraordinary couple to surmount the problems.

Speaking strictly as a mother who was born and raised in Iowa (myself a member of a minority group), I would not be pleased if our daughter had married out of her religion, much less her race. But I would accept any man of her choice, and I would do everything in my power to be supportive and wish them well.

I have known extraordinary couples who made it work. There are a number of factors that improve the chances. For example, an interracial marriage will fare better in Hawaii than in the Deep South. Moreover, professional people do better than lower-income people. Obviously your daughter and her intended are of legal age. If they are determined to marry and prepared to buck the heavy odds, accept the situation. Whether you like it or not, this is the direction in which the world is moving.

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At the School of the Americas
civic action is a

LAB FOR LIVING

Story and photos by SFC Stanley S. Johnson

THE YOUNG INDIAN mother waits shyly as U.S. Army Captain (Dr.) William Davis examines her child. The 3-year-old wails his disapproval. A bloated stomach indicates hookworm.

CPT Davis writes out a prescription, gives it to the mother and carefully explains how it should be administered. Then he directs her to the Bolivian Army medical aidman and the Guatemalan Army medic working with him in the dispensary.

Bolivians and Guatemalans working with a U.S. Army physician in Panama? What's going on anyway?

SERGEANT FIRST CLASS STANLEY S. JOHNSON is assigned to the Information Office, Headquarters, U.S. Army Southern Command, Fort Amador, Canal Zone.

Actually it's something that's been going on since 1967. The presence of military members from half a dozen Latin American countries is nothing new to the people of Ciricito, Panama. It's a by-product of an institution unique in the U.S. Army—the U.S. Army School of the Americas at Fort Gulick, CZ.

The student body consists of military men from nearly all countries of Latin America. Instruction is given in Spanish in such diverse subjects as jungle operations, emergency medical care and construction equipment maintenance. In all, about 45 different courses are taught the year around.

One doctrine pervades all courses—civic

SOLDIERS



The whole village turns out to greet the civic action team. CPT Welsh (blue overalls) shows inhabitants and students how to treat cattle while a Panamanian pest control expert teaches how to collect and identify mosquito larvae.

SFC McCullen of the Medical Instructional Group examines one of the smaller villagers as other patients wait their turns, right. Below, assembled staff and students salute as Panamanian flag is lowered at day's end.



action. The concept is included in lesson plans of every course. That's where the village of Ciricito comes in. It serves as a living laboratory and civic action showplace.

Living Lab. Situated on the west shore of Gatun Lake, which forms part of the Panama Canal, the palm-fringed hamlet of Ciricito is cut off by dense jungle from the rest of Panama. The only convenient access is by a motor launch which takes about 2 hours to cross the lake.

In 1967 school officials started a civic action program for Ciricito. Its purpose was twofold: the villagers needed help to improve community facilities and the school staff wanted to provide field experience which the students could apply upon return to their own countries.

Students, instructors and experts in public health and preventive medicine make periodic visits to Ciricito. The most recent visit, a 3-day medical civic action project by students from Bolivia and Guatemala, was typical of the program. The trainees' mission was to put their classroom lessons into practice and to observe how physicians, dentists and veterinarians work under field conditions.

Accompanying CPT Davis on the trip were a Panamanian government physician, a dentist and an expert in pest control; also Captain (Dr.) John Welsh, a veterinarian, and Sergeant First Class Ignacio Bocanegra, a senior medic, both from U.S. Army Southern Command's 3d Civil Affairs Group (3d CA) at Fort Clayton, CZ.

Self-Help. In charge of the U.S. Army team members and students was Major Robert F. Elliott, chief of the School's Medical Instructional Group. "I like these people," MAJ Elliott says. "Every project they've set out to do they've enthusiastically completed."

The team boarded an Army landing craft (LCM) at the Gatun dock not far from Fort Gulick and headed for the village where sand, gravel, sacks of cement and concrete blocks had been delivered the day before. These supplies would be used for construction of a community center which would serve as gymnasium, school lunchroom, village meeting hall, theater.

Practically the entire town turned out to meet the visitors. Men and boys made short work of toting the sand, gravel and construction materials up the slope to the building site. It was a familiar task. Since the beginning of the civic action program, a community dispensary, dock, well, pump,

plaza and chapel had been built by the people with school support.

"It's a cooperative effort of civilians and the military," said MAJ Elliott. "We provide technical help and some materials and they do the work. They establish their own priority on projects."

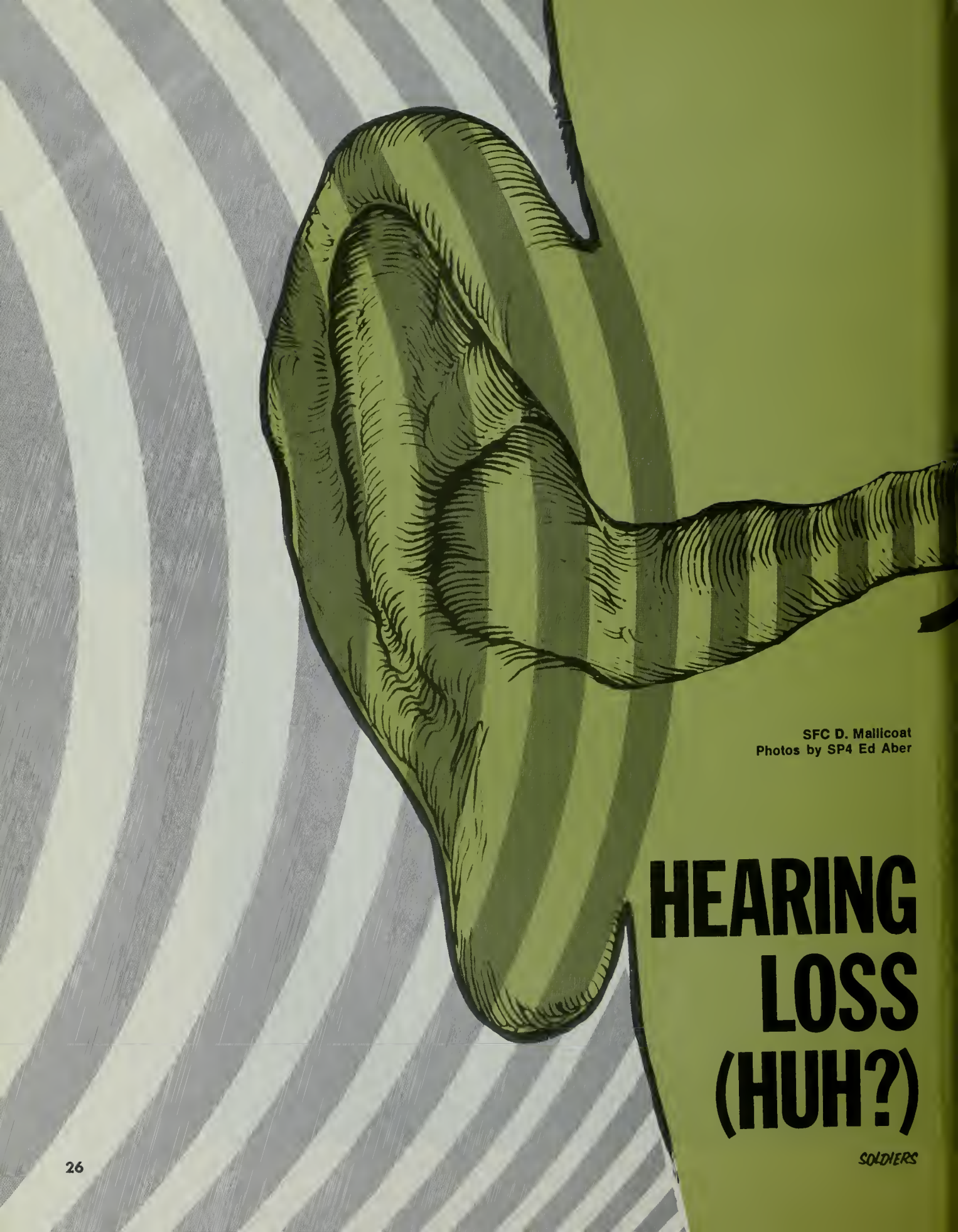
A Day's Work. At the *Dispensario de las Americas* people were already lined up to await their turns. CPT Davis examined patients in one room while his Panamanian counterpart, Captain Marco Cardoze, a Panama National Guard physician, worked in another room. In a third room SFC Bocanegra prepared to extract a tooth too far gone to repair. Supervising the dental work was a Panamanian dentist sent by the country's Ministry of Health.

Extracting teeth is an old story with SFC Bocanegra. He has removed many during 12 years' as a Special Forces medic. "Most of the teeth we pull are molars," he said. "The front teeth are usually in better shape from chewing sugar cane. The cane fibers actually help clean food particles from between the teeth. I've tried it myself. It works."

Pests and Parasites. The teams combat a variety of diseases and parasites prevalent in tropical climates. Some are easy to prevent once the people have been instructed in personal hygiene and motivated to follow the rules. Plain soap and water and precautions as simple as washing hands are often the best preventive measures. Others are not so simple and require more training.

On a typical visit instructors rotate trainees through different phases of field training. One group works in the dispensary under doctors' supervision. The pest control specialist shows another group how to apply insecticides in outdoor latrines and homes. CPT Welsh takes his groups to local farms—often in *cayucos*, native canoes fashioned from hollowed-out logs. There he shows students how to administer anti-parasite compounds to cattle by forcing open their jaws—no easy task under the tropic sun.

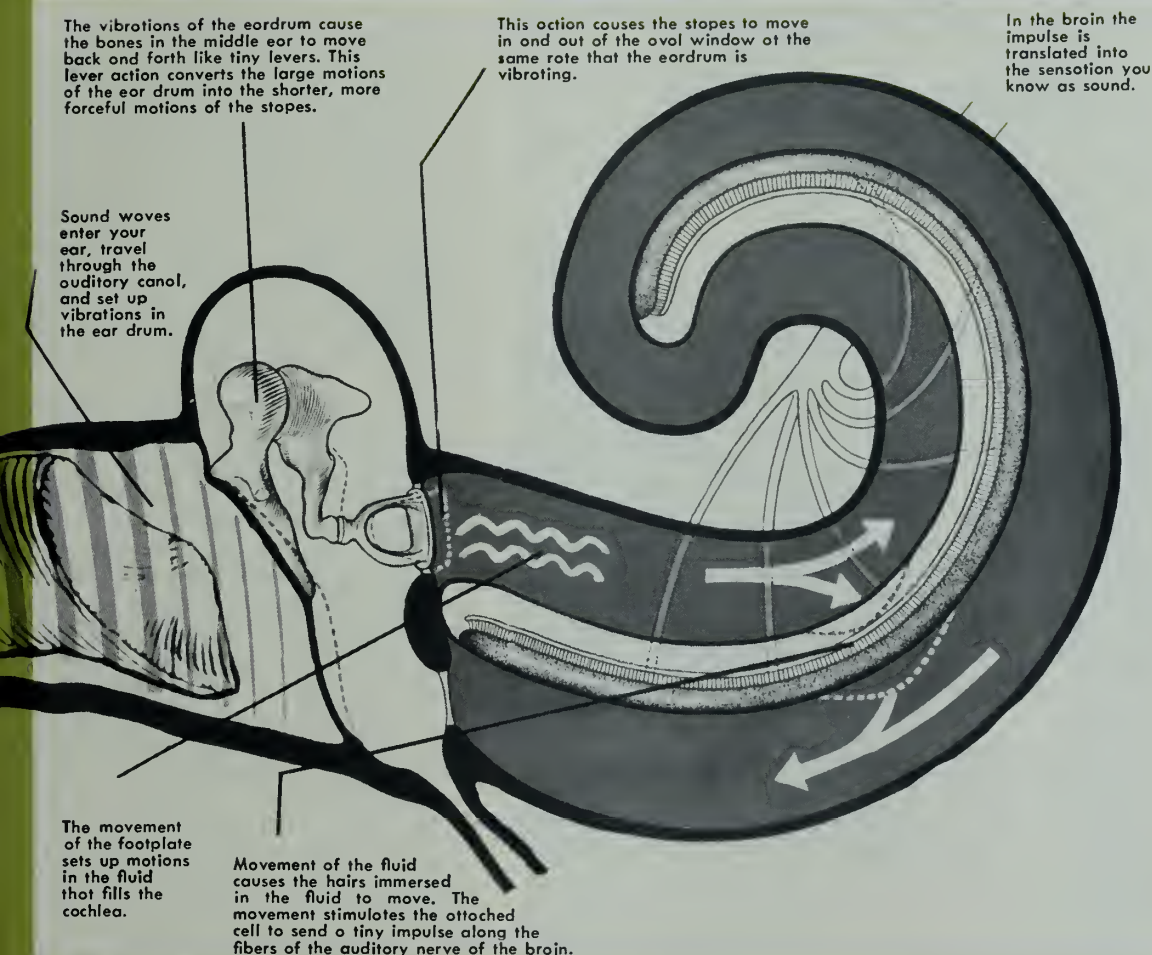
The work day ends with a ceremony MAJ Elliott has made a tradition. All the soldiers—U.S. Army, Panama National Guardsmen, Guatemalans and other Latin Americans—assemble before the flagpole in the village square. The student leader calls the formation to attention and gives the order "Present arms" while Sergeant Abrego lowers his country's flag.



SFC D. Mallicoat
Photos by SP4 Ed Aber

HEARING LOSS (HUH?)

SOLDIERS



YOU COULD BE GOING DEAF and not even know it. Slowly and painlessly a crafty enemy is sapping the efficiency of some of the Army's finest men and women—young and old alike.

Just who or what is this enemy? High-intensity sound. Army ear specialists estimate 30 to 50 percent of all active-duty Army members suffer some noise-induced hearing loss during their military careers. For some the effects are temporary but for others they are permanent. No surgery and no hearing aid can

replace hearing which has been lost.

Amazing Instrument. "The ear is an amazing instrument," Robert Alex Baron says in his article, *Noise and Urban Man*. "It can recognize and classify some 340,000 separate tones."

The outer ear funnels sound energy which travels through the ear canal to the ear drum. This energy needs to depress the ear drum only one-billionth of an inch to set up vibrations which are transmitted through the middle ear to the inner ear. Inside the inner ear are thou-

sands of tiny cells each equipped with many microscopic hairs. These hairs pick up the vibrations and change them into electrical signals for your brain.

"These hairs are so well protected you can't get to them without destroying the inner ear," explained Colonel Harry W. McCurdy, consultant to The Surgeon General on ear diseases. "Buried in the hardest bone in the body, the inner ear is only 3/8ths of an inch at its greatest diameter." But the inner ear is where noise-induced hearing loss

SOUND LEVELS & HUMAN RESPONSE

	NOISE LEVEL	Response	Hearing Effects	Conversational Relationships
Carrier Deck Jet Operation	150			
	140	Painfully Loud		
	130	Limit Amplified Speech		
Jet Takeoff (200 feet)	120			
Discotheque Auto Horn (3 feet)	110	Maximum Vocal Effort		
Riveting Machine Jet Takeoff (2,000 feet)	100			Shouting in ear
Garbage Truck	90	Very Annoying		
N.Y. Subway Station	80	Hearing Damage (8 hours)		Shouting at 2 ft.
Heavy Truck (50 feet)	70	Annoying		Very loud Conversation, 2 ft.
Pneumatic Drill (50 feet)	60	Telephone Use Difficult		Loud Conversation, 2 ft.
Alarm Clock Freight Train (50 feet)	50	Intrusive		Loud Conversation, 4 ft.
Freeway Traffic (50 feet)	40			Normal Conversation, 12 ft.
Air Conditioning Unit (20 feet)	30	Quiet		
Light Auto Traffic (100 feet)	20			
Living Room	10			
Bedroom	0			
Library				
Soft Whisper (15 feet)		Very Quiet		
Broadcasting Studio				
		Just Audible		
		Threshold of Hearing		

Sounds of

THE SOUNDS OF 20TH CENTURY progress surround us. Each day we awake to the noises of everyday life. Some are pleasant; some are not. But mixed in among them are sounds which gradually steal our hearing, our health and cause stresses which affect even the unborn.

Traffic, machinery, household appliances, lawnmowers, music, barking dogs and shouting people—all aid in this subversion. The total effect is yet unknown.

Ulcers, indigestion, "heartburn," heart disease—all are connected to stress in general and noise may be a contributing factor, reports the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Persons living in the noisy environment near London's Heathrow Airport, it was found, had a significantly high rate of admissions to mental hospitals.

Though unborn children were previously thought to be insulated from noise stress, physicians now believe external noises can and do trigger changes in fetuses, the EPA reports.

Some people just "get used to it," or so they say. But if the truth were known it might not be so much an adaptation as a hearing impairment. True, most everyday household sounds don't produce enough decibels to endanger hearing. But prolonged exposure probably causes annoyance and stress.

A vacuum cleaner may put out 80 dB; the tv, 70-80; a hi-fi, upwards of 100 dB. Outside traffic typically averages 70 dB but some cars and trucks roar along at 90-100 dB. Motorcycles sometimes exceed the 100 dB level. That's more noise than you find at the average construction site.

Today's hard rock music is also an offender. "One hundred dB is considered 'normal' because the music is loud," explains Captain Gerald Bearce, an Army audiologist. "Exposure should be no longer than an hour or so at a time."

"We can't have service clubs or officer and NCO clubs contributing to noise hazards," says Colonel Harry W. McCurdy, consultant to The Surgeon

Danger

General on ear diseases. "If VD or frostbite cases were generated at the same rate, something would quickly be done. Why do we tolerate hearing damage and think nothing about it? Fort Bragg is setting the standard with a regulation limiting music to a continuous sound level of 90 dB with occasional peaks not to exceed 100 dB. Bands which fail to heed this regulation are prohibited from playing on post again. This is good but the continuous level should be 85 dB."

The key is exposure time. Anyone playing in a rock and roll band, should wear either ear plugs or muffs. On the other hand, short exposure by listeners probably offers a negligible risk although experts disagree on this point. One survey indicates by the time a child becomes a college freshman there's at least a 30 percent chance he will have a hearing loss.

Why has our environment become so noisy? Because we've permitted it—even encouraged it.

Example: A lawnmower manufacturer who designed and marketed a substantially quieter mower just as powerful as competing models reports sales fell off, apparently because most Americans seem to believe "the noisier it is the more powerful it must be."

Some people also "hop up" cars by removing or modifying the original exhaust system, which sharply increases exhaust noise.

Psychologists feel people accept noise of a "temporary" nature. They tell themselves the disturbance will soon go away. But one noise source usually follows another. The sound never really goes away.

What To Do? The answer lies in quiet-proofing your home with rugs and drapes, soft furniture, acoustic tile, foam pads under blenders and mixers, vibration mounts on dishwashers, low volume on tvs and hi-fis.

Refuse to buy noisy appliances and let the manufacturers know the reason why. Shop around for the quietest lawnmower or shop tool which will serve your needs.



If you neglect wearing ear protection while working around noisy machinery, technicians at the Army Audiology and Speech Center may soon be preparing your individual ear insert for a hearing aid, left.



occurs.

Noise-Induced Loss. "A certain amount of noise can be tolerated without damage," the colonel continued, "but even then there may be temporary loss. The hairs actually get tired and slump on the job. It's repeated exposure to high intensity noise without adequate protection which does the damage. The hairs become distorted, fused—destroyed. This results in permanent hearing loss."

"There's no pain and since tones above the speech range are affected first people usually don't know anything's wrong until it's too late. Some people don't need very much exposure either. It's a matter of sensitivity like sunburn. Unfortunately we can't pick out those who have sensitive ears 'til the

damage is done."

Unlike a hearing loss in the middle ear, which is like turning down the volume, noise-induced loss in the inner ear affects the quality of hearing. In its first stages the only way to discover this loss is through a hearing test. This must be done by a skilled specialist with an audiometer. The old whisper and watch tests are no good at all.

The audiometer tests hearing sensitivity and discovers the faintest level at which a tone is heard consistently in different frequencies. The test is conducted on each ear separately.

But the audiometer can only discover the extent of hearing loss after impairment has occurred. For prevention of loss high intensity noise must be ferreted out.

The Hard and the Soft. "Sound pressure" is how hard a sound wave strikes an object. Sound level meters can measure this precisely. The unit of measurement used for this is known as a decibel (dB). Unlike miles or pounds decibels are representative points on a sharply rising curve. So while 10 decibels is 10 times more intense than 1 decibel, 20 dB is 100 times more intense, 30 dB is 1,000 times more intense and so on.

The gentle rustle of leaves is rated at 10 dB while a typical office has about 50 dB of background noise. Subways and elevated trains rank just below thunder at 100 dB.

Scientists now tend to agree that potential hearing loss begins when sound intensity reaches about 85 dB. At just above 120 dB the ear begins to feel pain and the danger level for a sharp, impulse noise—like gunfire—is 140 dB. This makes the Army a hazardous profession as far as hearing loss is concerned.

Hazardous Noises. Potentially hazardous noises in the Army environment come from five main sources: weapons, vehicles, rotary-wing aircraft, various industrial operations like wood- and metal-working, heavy machinery and recreational noises.

"There isn't a single weapon fired in the Army which doesn't put your hearing at risk," said COL McCurdy. "They all generate noise levels in excess of 140 dB. The quietest is the 7.62 caliber machine gun which varies from 149dB to 161 dB.

Unlike civilian vehicles which have sound damping features most military vehicles are potentially noise-hazardous because of their great power and open configuration. And the hazard is not only to passengers and operators but to mechanics as well.

"If you take a soldier up in a Chinook helicopter (110-113 dB) for 30 minutes or more," COL McCurdy explained, "he's almost certain to have a temporary

hearing loss when he leaves the aircraft. Cigarette filters or cotton in the ears won't prevent it. Unless the soldier uses ear plugs or muffs while aloft he won't be able to hear sounds on which his life may depend when he lands." (The quietest of Army helicopters is the UH-1-A Iroquois—91-95 dB.)

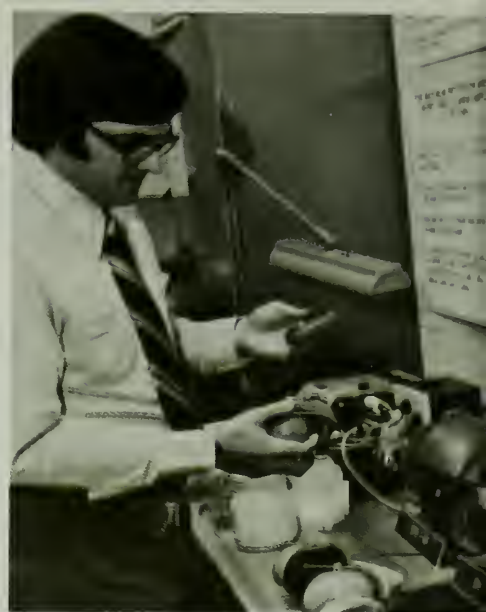
Power saws and similar equipment are potentially hazardous to hearing as are large, noisy generators. Extreme care should be exercised to protect hearing in areas where machines of this sort are operating.

"As you're exposed to more and more high frequency noise," says COL McCurdy, "first your sensitivity to high tones disappears. For years we've been telling people this wasn't significant since it didn't affect hearing normal speech. But later study has shown sounds which come from walking through the grass, rattling dog tags, loose cartridges and clipping barbed wire are all high pitched tones. An infantryman on guard or patrol must be able to detect these sounds.

Sounds of Silence. "When your high tones are gone your middle tones begin to erode too and that's in the speech range. You begin having trouble distinguishing spoken consonants. This means wrong messages, especially over noisy communications networks. A simple statement like, 'Protect Your Hearing' becomes, '—o—ec—ou—ea—i—.'"

Tip-offs to trouble include temporary hearing loss, constant ringing in the ears and muffled sounds. Take note if your associates tell you you don't hear things, if music doesn't sound the way it used to sound, if you can't hear birds tweet, doors squeak, bells chime, telephones ring. If you notice such signs visit your local hearing conservation station or Ear, Nose, and Throat (ENT) clinic.

Widespread Damage. A recent survey shows that among career officers at the U.S. Army Com-



Doug Ohlin, an audiologist with the Bio-Acoustics Division of the Army Environmental Hygiene Agency, Edgewood Arsenal, MD, checks out one of the ear muffs now in the Army supply system.

mand and General Staff College hearing ability among nearly half of those tested was poor enough to conceivably affect their ability to communicate properly. The same survey showed more than 50 percent of those Infantry and Artillery careerists tested had substantial hearing loss, along with two-thirds of the Armor careerists in the more-than-10-year time-in-service category.

If medical recommendations were complied with 42 percent of the men surveyed in Armor would have to be transferred out of the branch or at least to desk jobs. Yet much of this hearing loss is preventable according to Army ear specialists.

"What can we do? It's an educational problem. We have a variety of fine protective devices but we must make sure the men wear them," says COL McCurdy.

This is where the Army's hearing conservation program comes in. It's an old idea which has recently found new emphasis.

Hearing Conservation. As far back as 1941 research on hearing loss was being conducted at Fort Knox, KY. In August 1944 it was recommended that artillerymen be provided with ear protection and

the V-51R single flange ear plug was developed for issue.

In 1946 the Armored Medical Research Laboratory at Knox noted "considerable" hearing loss among tankers. Again use of ear protectors was recommended but a study in 1953 revealed the devices "are not being distributed and used as widely as they should be." The situation called for an educational program. The mission was given to the preventive medicine officer.

"Unfortunately, the preventive medicine officer has so many other missions he couldn't give hearing loss the attention it deserved," says Captain Don Worthington, an audiologist who's been with the Army program for the past 4 years. "They were also responsible for programs controlling such varied diseases as VD and rabies. It just wasn't the PM officer's bag."

The Audiologist. In 1968 a military audiologist was first assigned to the Army Environmental Hygiene Agency at Edgewood Arsenal, MD. That man was Captain Gerald R. Bearce, who still holds his position there, but the effort has grown. Now there are 58 audiologists throughout the Army providing professional assistance to overworked PM officers as well as serving in a clinical role at Army hospitals and other medical activities.

"An audiologist is not a medical doctor," CPT Worthington explains. "His is a paramedical specialty. He doesn't attempt to make diagnosis but provides the physician with diagnostic information."

"An audiologist has to have a minimum master's degree usually involving 5 or 6 years college training. Some in the military have PhDs requiring an additional 3 or 4 years education."

"It's a new MOS," COL McCurdy says, "so most audiologists are struggling uphill to get the clinics set up. And we now have a new MOS for an ENT technician. So we have the professional people to do the job but without

command support the program can't even get off the ground.

"This isn't an insoluble problem for the commander," the colonel continues. "We know what to do; we have the devices. All the commander needs to do is let it be known by word and action he's giving hearing loss a top priority." With this kind of support the program can work and is working at such places as Fort Jackson, SC, and Fort Belvoir, VA.

From Basic To AIT. One of the Army's hearing conservation programs was established at Fort Jackson. "But it was long overdue," says First Lieutenant John Elmore, one of the post's two audiologists. Tests of 274 drill instructors at Jackson last year showed 68 percent suffered hearing disabilities in varying degrees. Many of the old-timers remember when the loss first became noticeable.

"My hearing loss began in 1953 when I was a private," relates Lieutenant Colonel Robert J. Fisher. "I was a cadre on the rifle range and a man I was teaching inadvertently slid off the safety on his M-1 and fired. The round went off about an inch-and-a-half from my right ear and since then I've had a ringing."

Present cadre at Jackson don't have to worry about such accidents if they follow instructions. Three types of hearing protection are used on the ranges: ear plugs for trainees, behind-the-head muffs for drill sergeants and helmet-mounted muffs for range officers and cadre.

"We know drill sergeants will insure trainees wear their earplugs," notes 1LT Elmore. "But who's to protect NCOs and officers? That's why we have them wear muffs easily visible for inspections and to set good examples for trainees."

For a suggestion in this connection, former Major Robert Jenson and 1LT Elmore shared a \$1,000 award. Finding no behind-the-head muffs in the federal supply system and recognizing their importance to

Army drill sergeants, they suggested that muffs be added to the system. Their suggestion was accepted and now behind-the-head muffs have a Federal stock number though a particular muff has not been chosen.

Classes are being conducted at Jackson not only for trainees but for prospective drill instructors on just how sound affects them and why they should protect themselves. But one thing the courses don't reveal—the variety of tests designed to catch the malingerer or the man exaggerating or faking a hearing loss.

In addition, everything possible is being done to counteract the problems which come between the trainee and ear protection. In some cases supervisors, but not workers, are being educated. This lack of communication is dangerous.

Trainees are also being made aware that ear plugs must be properly fitted. There's a prescribed way for fitting ear plugs and it should be under the supervision of an experienced fitter. The first step: a well-lighted inspection of both ears determines proper plug size.

The single flange plug comes in five sizes, the triple flange plug in three. The size of plugs issued should be recorded on appropriate forms at the time of issue. If the plugs hurt they're probably the wrong size but keep in mind that all plugs are slightly uncomfortable.

Soldiers are reminded these plugs are their personal property. No one is authorized to take them away; they are to be worn in containers on the uniform.

At Fort Belvoir, 440 incoming students at the Engineer School were surveyed. All had received plugs but when asked if they had been medically fitted only 40 said they had in spite of the fact regulations call for such fitting. Another 94 said they had turned in their ear plugs before leaving their previous command and 166 said they

had lost them. Less than half indicated they had received an orientation on hearing loss.

For these reasons every incoming student now receives an orientation, examination and medical fitting for ear plugs as part of the first week of training. First Lieutenant Joseph Doherty, the audiologist at Belvoir, has reviewed and updated surveys of noisy areas on post to see if they are noise-hazardous. He also checks soldiers assigned to the post.

"If the loss is between mild and moderate (as set forth in ARs 40-501 and 511-201) we usually let the man go to school," 1LT Doherty says. "But if it's more serious we drop him from the school or counsel him to be sure he understands the significance of his problem. We take individual cases into consideration."

Instructors Believe. "Students have their hearing checked when they come in and when they leave," says Master Sergeant Tommie L. James, chief instructor of the Power Pack Branch at the school. "In extremely noisy areas we use both muffs and ear plugs."

"It's the old timers who give you trouble about wearing ear plugs," adds Sergeant First Class Roger T. Gosch, a supervisor in the Air Compressor Section. "They say, 'I've been working around generators for 20 years and still have good hearing!' But all you have to do is look around at the men who've been relieved because of hearing. I've always stressed the importance of wearing protection."

"Mainly the operators need them," says Sergeant First Class Marshall J. Gross, instructor in the Prime and Precise Power Generator Branch. "A year-and-a-half ago in Korea I was an operator and we didn't have any ear protection. It wasn't long before you wanted to bat your head against a wall. We'd go on sick call and the doctor would write us a slip telling us not to operate generators for a day or



two. That helped some but I sure wish we'd had ear muffs."

What's Available. Besides single- and triple-flange ear plugs there are new foam, throwaway plugs. They're cheap and comfortable, according to COL McCurdy.

"The muff offers the best protection," he adds, "and we hope to switch over to it in every situation feasible. But some people can't wear the muff. Their glasses prevent the muffs from forming an acceptable seal."

"The standard ear muff represents the top-of-the-line of four manufacturers," CPT Bearce notes. "These are the best you can buy. I think I can say the same for the insert-type plugs."

The Army's new SPH-4 Aviator Helmet is reported to provide complete hearing protection. "It's probably the best of all the services'

flight helmets," COL McCurdy states. "The old helmet has been declared obsolete."

A new tanker's helmet will also be entering the supply system. "It already has a Federal stock number and that's the first step toward approval," CPT Bearce reports. "Now it's time for evaluation of the first several thousand. When it's finally approved each tanker will receive his own personal helmet."

"But testing such a helmet involves more than might appear," he explains. "When you start talking about a tanker's helmet you're talking about communications and electronics, comfort, protection, vision requirements and so on. That's one of the reasons testing takes so long."

"The next step is something for the artilleryman," COL McCurdy

Inventor of a proposed ear plug inserter, Doug Ohlin demonstrates how device would work for both the triple and single flange ear plug.

Maximum Recommended Sound Level Exposure to Steady Noise Measured in dB(A)	
Exposure duration per day in hours	Maximum dB(A) 0.0002 dyne per sq cm
8	85
6	87
4	90
3	92
2	95
1½	97
1	100
½	105
¼ or less	110 (ceiling)

points out. "They have very special requirements. They must have either voice or intercom communication with capability for tuning out at the right moment. One of the proposed models has an off/on switch but something even better is in the wind.

"It's a built-in compression amplifier which would limit the sound level reaching the ear," CPT Worthington says. "An artilleryman likes to be free to move around and he doesn't want to have to worry if the switch on his ear muffs is on or off. This type would satisfy both needs while providing clear communication. But when you talk about artillery you're talking about levels at which there's no way of completely protecting a man's hearing. We can only cut the sound down.

"With a little work I think we can come up with a protective device suiting the artilleryman's unique needs. But remember his weapons are blasting at 180 dB and at that intensity the whole body is set in vibration, not just the ear. Nothing will protect him 100 percent."

"All sorts of research projects are going on," COL McCurdy says. "We need to reduce the noise level at the source if possible so we need to be in on the design stage of equipment as we are now doing. We're looking into a way to improve communications systems, many of which have very loud pops

and crackles damaging to hearing. But most of all we need something to identify the soldier with sensitive ears before he suffers hearing loss.

"We must look into the effect a partial hearing loss has on job performance. What does it mean to a division commander to have 64 percent of his tankers with significant hearing loss? We don't know how much more efficient they would be if they didn't have the loss. One tank commander accidentally killed himself when he didn't understand a command. How many more of these accidents would we prevent?"

Aren't Hearing Aids the Answer? "In cases of noise-induced hearing loss," COL McCurdy states, "you can't just put on a hearing aid. It might help a bit but you're only turning up the volume. But if there are no hair cells to receive the sound what difference will it make? There's no way you can hear."

Still there are those men who do need a hearing aid and to learn how to use it some go to the Audiology and Speech Center at Forest Glen, MD, where CPT Worthington is deputy director.

The average person who comes to the Center doesn't want to believe he has a hearing loss. "Yelling at each other becomes natural," says Sergeant First Class Eddie Green. "Nobody wants to admit it but you've got to recognize what it is and do something about it."

"You might have already developed a pattern common to those with hearing loss," notes CPT Worthington. "Do you avoid conversations? Is it a struggle to grasp the meaning of things you only partially hear?"

"This puts quite a strain on the mind and the nervous system. It's not surprising mental fatigue, exasperation and short tempers accompany hearing loss. An inappropriate remark you made because you misinterpreted the few words

you understood, the apprehension of failing repeatedly to pick out a meaning, the perturbed feeling which exists until you do gain complete understanding—these combine to make a pleasant conversation a nightmare for the person with a hearing loss."

"If I had one bit of advice for young soldiers it would be: 'Be honest with yourselves,' " LTC Fisher adds. "Don't try to cheat the hearing test. Don't let a specialist say you're young and let you get by. You're just cheating yourself. And don't think it's the manly thing to listen to that gun or tank blast with no ear protection. It's only foolish."

The course at Forest Glen runs 2 weeks and covers such things as speech reading, learning how to read clues offered by the whole body when one speaks and overcoming difficulty in locating a sound source. You learn to listen with or without an aid. You learn to communicate all over again.

"A man can be kept on active duty with a hearing aid. With the current change in regulations I guess as long as he's able to perform he won't be boarded out," CPT Worthington assures. "But once you do suffer hearing loss, it may require a change in MOS. We're not going to stick a guy with a hearing aid back into a tank."

The Army is doing a lot but there's still a long way to go in combating the leading occupational health hazard to soldiers today—and there's only one answer.

"If we had adequate educational measures along with adequate protective devices," COL McCurdy concluded, "If we had design control to build in as much quiet as possible; if we had all the money and all the equipment and all the skilled personnel we needed—even if we had all this—the real safety factor would still be the person who wears the device."

New Maps For Old

*(Continued from
inside front cover.)*

dollars—some very complicated and sophisticated equipment and as much as 3 to 4 years.”

The principal input for every map made today is aerial photography. It's not as easy as it may sound. Sometimes it takes years to get suitable aerial photography. Photos must be taken at certain times of the year so as to show the true terrain—streams at normal flow, no snow on the ground, no leaves on the trees.

Besides, if there's more than a 10 percent cloud cover, the photos are practically worthless for mapping purposes. As you can imagine, coordinating this activity doesn't happen overnight.

Putting It Together. Once the aerial photos are procured, the technical work begins. “In the process of obtaining ground control,” says Bucci, “we select points on the new aerial photography for which we require three-point information—latitude, longitude, elevation. To obtain the data we send surveyors into the field. This ‘control data’ forms the skeleton on which the map will be constructed.”

Another required step is the field classification survey. Besides taking ground photos, the field men annotate significant features and sample vegetation so it can be correctly shown on the map; and they talk to local residents to determine the proper names for hills, mountains, towns, rivers. In a foreign country they have to be fluent in all dialects. Sometimes it takes a year to gather all the required information on names, classification of roads, buildings, rivers, streams and anything else that will show up on the map.

After this information is received at the Topographic Center the map making begins.

“We produce five different kinds of maps,” says Mr. Bucci. “The first one is called a Photogrammetric Topographic Map. Photogrammetry replaced plane-table or field surveying methods more than

30 years ago. All new maps are now made using photogrammetry—and the maps produced are the most accurate we make.

“Photogrammetry can be compared with binocular vision. The spacing between the eyes makes each eye get a slightly different picture of the scene being viewed. These two views are combined in the brain and we are able to see in the three dimensions. In photogrammetry, the eyes are camera lenses. Every portion of the earth to be mapped is photographed from two camera stations. These two slightly dissimilar views are so projected and so viewed that a three-dimensional image is formed. The mapping is done from this 3-D image.

“A second type is the Map Compiled Map—meaning a new map made from an old map. Using new aerial photos we revise and up-date roads, buildings and other man-made features and produce an up-to-date map. We only use this procedure when a map exists which has good basic accuracy but is out of date.

“The third type of map is really a family of photomaps. In preparing a photomap we mosaic a number of photos to make them look like one big photo. The aircraft is not always horizontal when the photos are taken so we must correct for this by a process called rectification. Photomaps are converted to a product called the Picomap by a process of color and image enhancement.

“Because the standard perspective photo has relief-displacement—that is, the hills do not appear in their correct location on the photo—we make orthophotos to eliminate the displacement. These are then pieced together to make orthophotomaps. These cost more but are much more accurate than photomaps and accurate measurements of distance, angles, and area can be made directly on the map.

“The fourth type of map is the plastic relief map. These are the three-dimensional maps which enable you to actually see the mountains, rivers and the like as they appear in nature.”

The last and newest kind of map is the digital map. As Mr. Bucci explains, “A digital map is one on which we have converted all the line information on a standard map to numbers, that is X, Y, Z or latitude, longitude, and elevation and stored this on magnetic tape.”

This “map on magnetic tape” has many uses and new uses are being uncovered. The digital map can be used for making earthwork computations for locating new highways, for determining where to place radar or radio antennas, for making 3-D models automatically, and even for drawing the map at some remote location.

Even though computers are now involved in the map making process, the human element still turns out the final product. “The people at the Defense Mapping Agency still operate all the cartography equipment. They have to be extremely patient and devoted to accuracy,” says Mr. Bucci.

Special Projects. In addition to the five basic map types, Topo personnel work in special projects incorporating engineering information and photo-interpretation to produce maps for special purposes such as sensor placement.

DMA produced a number of map products for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration including a series of large 3-D models of each of the Apollo landing areas. These 16x25-foot models show every small detail of the landing area with one foot on the model equaling 166 feet of the moon. The 3-D models were used in simulators in which the astronauts practiced for several hundred hours.

The astronauts returning from Apollo missions commented on the accuracy of the 3-D models and other maps produced by DMA. When Apollo 14 reached the moon Astronaut Roosa said, “Fantastic! You're not going to believe this. It looks just like the map.” That's not bad considering DMA took its information from photos taken by a satellite orbiting 30 to 60 miles above the moon and sent to earth in digital form.

The Apollo 17 astronauts found an additional use for a plastic map



Though modern equipment does much of the work map-making still involves much handwork.

they took with them on their lunar landing. Says Mr. Bucci, "The fender on the lunar rover broke off during the mission and to keep moon dust from blowing all over them, the astronauts bent the map into the shape of the fender and placed it over the wheel while driving on the moon. The map didn't blend with the body style of the rover but it sure served the purpose."

A new organization, the Defense Mapping Agency was established in January 1972 to consolidate mapping activities of the armed services. As a separate agency, DMA reports through the Joint Chiefs of Staff to the Secretary of Defense. DMA includes the Defense Mapping School, Hydrographic Center, Aerospace Center, Topographic Center and the Inter-American Geodetic Survey.

DMA makes maps for all of the Armed Forces. In addition to the types of maps described in this article, the Aerospace Center and the Hydrographic Center produce many other types including aeronautical charts, hydrographic charts and flight information packages. DMA also cooperates with many foreign countries in making maps of those countries.

The DMA Director serves as program manager and coordinator for all Defense mapping, charting and geodetic resources and activities. However research, development, test and evaluation of mapping equipment and systems, aerial photographic and hydrographic survey operations continue to be performed at the service level.



It's Not Whether
You Win Or Lose
But Whether You Finish the Race
When You Do It

In The Dirt

John Michael Coleman
Photos by author and SP4 Ed Aber

Left, Mike Casper, Joe Dengler and Hal Glasgow were really "up" for the race. Below and right, the final test adds up to "400 miles and a cloud of dust." Bottom right, the symbol shows contestants believe less noise (<db—fewer decibels) equals greater ecology (>⊕). Bikers read it: "Less sound—more ground."



"THE BEST WAY to win this race," said the lieutenant the night before the big event, "will be to get one of these big, Texas jackrabbits to ride—might be the only way to finish."

The race he was speaking of was the Fort Hood International 2-Day Trials, for which more than 200 American Motorcycle Association riders, their followers and "wrenches" (mechanics) descended on Fort Hood, TX, at the end of March with campers, parts trucks and motorcycles. It looked like some kind of invasion—determined-looking guys in strange helmets and sturdy, dirty leather suits everywhere.

But Jay Hickey, race director of the Fort Hood trials and assistant director Ken Duncan, who's also president of the Fort Hood Dirt Riders Club, were prepared for the onslaught. "We started the drudgery on

the project about mid-December," says Hickey, "but the official work didn't start until February.

"We have about 190 active members and at the last meeting before the event we had more than 180 present. Including all the military people who helped out—there were 50 from my infantry company alone, strictly volunteers, plus drivers and chopper pilots—we figure it took 400 people to run the thing."

The Fort Hood Dirt Riders Club is a cooperative organization of military and civilian members. The 2-Day Trials was run on Army property and the Army provided support but civilians played an important part too. "Civilian-military cooperation was what made the trials work," said one club member.

One indispensable civilian was Jack Parker, who had the full-time job of laying out the course and main-

taining it until the race. His preparations included attending the International 6-Day Trials in Czechoslovakia last year. The ISDT, considered the Olympics of enduro motorcycling, is the worldwide culmination of all the 2-Day meets like the one at Hood.

The Great Race. An International 2-Day Trials is what's known as an enduro-type race—which means riders must maintain an average speed for about 400 miles over, under, around and through all kinds of terrain and obstacles for two successive days. And they must finish with the same bike they started with, making any necessary repairs themselves with only the tools and spares they carry with them.

Riders compete in five classes according to engine size and incur penalty marks for any number of rules infractions such as using tools not carried on the motorcycle, starting the engine in a working area or arriving late at time checks, among other things. Bonus points are assessed against riders for little “whoopsies” like starting an engine too soon or too late at the starting signal, exceeding a specified noise level, having a non-functioning head- or tail-light at the final tech check or losing a time card.

And bonus points aren't exactly what they sound like. It's not the more the better but the less. As a matter of fact, to be eligible for a gold medal a rider must have *no* penalty marks and be in the top 30 percent of his class in bonus points. This means a gold contender must have no more than 30 percent more bonus points than the rider with the fewest bonus points in his class.

To finish in silver a rider can have as many as 25 penalty marks and must be in the top 50 percent of

his class in bonus points. To finish in bronze a rider must complete the race without being more than 60 minutes late to any time check. But then, arriving more than an hour late at a time check is grounds for disqualification, along with a score of other no-nos.

Difficulties. By way of understatement, an event of this type is not easy to officiate or score. There are hundreds of rules and the course extends over inaccessible terrain controlled only by checkpoints along the trail—so there's no way to watch all the riders all the time.

About the only thing officials can do to enforce rules—besides monitoring riders and machines closely in control areas—is to make sure competitors arrive at and leave checks within proper time frames and keep close enough tabs on machines so unauthorized substitutions and repairs can be caught.

All things considered, a 2-Day Trials is an awesome test of man, machine—and race administrators. Of 208 riders who started the race Saturday morning only 135 were still in the running when the event resumed Sunday morning. Of those riders only 82 finished Sunday afternoon. Hub-deep mud, seat-deep water, basketball-sized boulders and mountainous hills took their toll.

The Pay Off. The overall winner was Malcolm Smith, a veteran of trials and desert racing, on a 250cc Swedish machine. “After he got home to California,” said Hickey, “he called us to say our race was one of the best organized qualifiers he'd ever ridden in—and he's ridden them all.”

Even riders new to this kind of event recognized

“We Didn't Think of It as Work at All.”

“WE DIDN'T MIND flying on our days off,” said Army Aviator Captain Al Seidel, who along with his roommate Captain Gary Tobin helped provide air support for the 2-Day Trials in the OH-58 Loach Gary flies. “We didn't think of it as work at all.

“We had a decision. We could watch from the ground and maybe work a checkpoint or we could help out by flying and see everything from the air. As it was there's no doubt we had the best seats in the house.

“We saw parts of the course—



CPTs Al Seidel and Gary Tobin wait for action.

for instance, that outstanding portion where the trail ran down that ledge along Cowhouse Creek—nobody else saw but the riders and the people who laid it out and marked it.”

Both Al and Gary are bike racers and members of the Fort Hood Dirt

Riders Club too but they ride moto-cross rather than enduro. Their kind of racing is faster and provides more handlebar-to-handlebar competition than the extended cross-country runs.

“Two years ago you could have told me I'd be riding a motorcycle one day and I'd have looked you in the eye and told you you were out of your tree,” says Al. “Now I'm racing a 250cc machine and loving every minute I get to ride. Actually it's one of the reasons I decided to stay in the Army.

“I had drawn a desk job and I was fed up with it and the paper-

the efficiency with which the Fort Hood group operated. Randy Snead, who trailered his bike some 35 hours from Springfield, VA, remarked later, "It was my first 2-Day but I've run another since in which less than 30 percent of the entries finished. It was better organized here.

"I thought the checks were really good. In spite of the size of the thing the enthusiasm of the Hood Dirt Riders—and probably the Army influence—made it a well-organized event. It was well-planned, thought-out and staffed.

"It was a good idea having Army communications and medevac choppers for support too. If I'd center-punched a tree along the way I'd have felt better knowing I'd be helped out of there a lot faster and smoother. I've been carried out of places like that before and you have worse pain on the way out than you have getting hurt in the first place.

The Green (Yellow) Machine. There was ample olive drab support for the race but Army involvement didn't stop there. Making their debut aboard some of the most advanced bikes in the race—cavalry yellow experimental machines of American manufacture—were four members of the Fort Hood Motorcycle Racing and Recruiting Team (MRRT): OIC Captain Hal Glasgow, Specialist 4s Joe Dengler and Rick Mehrbrodt and Private First Class Mike Casper.

The Army machines looked business-like with mag-wheels, hydraulic disc brakes and—the great leap forward—a shiftless, belt-drive transmission. The riders were just as business-like—volunteers competing for the love of it and meaning to win.

Joe Dengler was casual about it but proud of his

machine: "Yeah, everybody freaks out when they see this bike but now I'm used to everything except the pull-starter—it's like a snowmobile. I think I still prefer a kick-starter.

"I was getting short but I'm RA and I'm extending my enlistment for this assignment. It's a good opportunity for me to get some riding experience. I flipped when they even considered me for the job."

As the team makes the circuit of the six 2-Day Trials, the MRRT will also present recruiting displays at stops along the way. The guys are confident in this role too.

Desert Rat. Mike Casper did desert riding and moto-cross racing before he volunteered for the Army. "I found out about the motorcycle recon platoon," he says, "so I made a few calls to check out everything about it and signed up for it on a unit-of-choice. Now I've been reassigned to the racing team. (See "Recondos on Wheels," June '72 SOLDIERS).

"I've raced with quite a few of the big guys before—Malcolm Smith and the rest—and I think the team's going to do pretty well before the season's over in September. I think we'll do some good recruiting too."

Hal Glasgow is confident in the MRRT even though he was the only team-member to finish the Hood trials. "The things that knocked the other guys out were freak things that could've happened to any machine—a broken shock, a busted axle bolt, a bad sprocket—and I feel by the end of the year these guys will be performing very well. I honestly expect them to cop several gold medals. (A week later Mike Casper brought home a silver medal from the Potosi, MO, 2-Days).

work. I hadn't flown in a long time (Al had been a Cobra pilot in Vietnam). I got to the point where my obligation was up and felt it was time to examine what I was doing. I looked at the whole thing from the job-satisfaction angle and decided I was going to do solid-state work on the outside.

"But before this I'd started riding. When I first got a bike I intended to ride it to work but that didn't last. It was really a dirt bike and before long I was putting it to the use for which it was designed.

"Then pretty soon I'd be riding out in the 'tulies' with friends and one thing would lead to another and it would become a race—great fun.

"But anyway, as I got shorter and shorter I thought about it and realized some of the things I'd been taking for granted around here just

don't exist everywhere. I took a harder look at these and some of the things I could be doing with my life. It involved some very basic thought about what I'm alive for.

"Then when I realized how much fun I was having doing the things I was doing and at the same time actively pursuing this honorable profession—what I consider the *most* honorable profession—I realized that was what my life should be about.

"It was bigger than just knowing I was enjoying myself and more than just meeting the challenge of a military career. Realizing I was doing both things at once made my decision quick. Now I'm as happy as I've ever been.

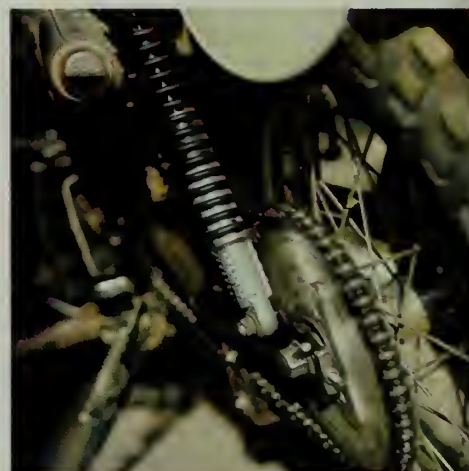
"In the fall I have plans to marry an Army nurse. Right now she's into open-heart and neuro-surgery and if anything she's more satisfied

with her job than I am with mine. Her ETS is in September but we haven't decided what's going to happen yet—whether she'll stay in or not. It's going to be a rough decision to make.

"But enjoying bikes set the whole train of thought off for me when I made my choice—that and flying. I love to fly and I'd miss that. The whole thing is the adventure that offsets the periods when I have to be adjutant. And now I know somebody has to do that job too.

"But the extent to which people here at Fort Hood are allowed—even encouraged—to pursue individual requirements for recreation and self-development is unique. The opportunity to exist in this kind of enlightened environment just doesn't exist everywhere."

Clockwise from right: Once the rider clears Cowhouse Creek he's up a pebbly hill and into open country again. To take such punishment bikes need special equipment. The driver needs refueling too. The impound area was a mechanical mob scene. Steep, rock-covered hills and water traps—sometimes waist-deep, fast-flowing streams—were frequent. There was mud too, the Waterloo of more than one disgruntled rider.



The Racer's and Rider's Glossary

Ape Hangers—High handlebars. There is a 15 inch maximum permitted by Federal standards.

Back-Shifting—Down-shifting or changing back to lower gears to slow a bike down.

Barrel—The engine cylinder. Also "jug."

Berms—Bankings on a moto-cross track. A "berm shot" means to carom the machine from one berm to another.

Binders—Brakes. "Juice Binders" are hydraulic, usually disc brakes.

Blow—Break an engine.

Bunji Strap—Elastic strap for fastening parcels to a motorcycle.

Bucket—A crash helmet.

Cases—Crankcase halves.

cc—Cubic centimeter. The usual measure of displacement (engine size) for motorcycles.

Cheap (or expensive) Way to Stick My Head in the Ground—The moto-cross racer's not always affectionate evaluation of his machine.

Chopper—A modified motorcycle, from "chopping" or cutting and rewelding the frame of the machine.

Come Off—To fall off the machine.

Crank—The crankshaft.

Cross-up or Broadside—A controlled slide used by dirt-track racers to negotiate turns. "Crossed-up" signifies a machine in the air when the rider has his wheel cocked to one side or the other for balance or directional stability.

Cycle, Bike, Motor—A motorcycle.

Displacement—The measure by engine size (internal) which more or less determines engine power.

Enduro—A cross-country run, usually over rough terrain.

Endo—Short for "end over end." Signifies the maximum crash imaginable.

Fairing—A streamlined motorcycle shield usually made of fiberglass and used for racing or touring.

Fishtail—A whipping of the rear end from side to side caused by loss of rear tire traction.

Flat Track—A cycle race run on an oval dirt track.

Four Stroke—A type of engine which takes four strokes (revolutions) to complete each intake-compression-power-exhaust cycle.

Gear Box—Transmission.

Hog—A heavy road bike fitted with comfort and touring accessories.

Hooking—Dirt riding term which signifies going like a bat. A rider is "hooking" when he has his front wheel off the ground, he's throwing a rooster-tail of dirt out behind and going for the next gear.

Hatshoe—Moto-cross and flat-track term usually signifying a rider of more enthusiasm than skill.

Knobby—A trail tire with large, widely-spaced rubber cleats.

Lay It Down—To drop or lose control of a bike.

Leathers—Leather riding clothing, competition or touring.

Line—The fastest path around a race course, also "groove."

Megaphones—Conical-shaped racing mufflers without baffles; used to increase power.

Moto—A heat of a moto-cross race.

Moto-Cross, Moto-X—Closed course racing which combines varied terrain and obstacles with speed, which is the object, rather than durability.

Pegs—Foot rests.

Pet Cock—Fuel shutoff valve. Derived from British "petrol cock."

Pillion Seat—A separate passenger seat.

Pipe—exhaust pipe, expansion chamber.

Road Race—A high-speed race run over a paved track with both left- and right-hand turns.

Road Scan—The technique of scanning the road from side to side avoiding a fixed gaze in a single direction.

Rod—An engine connecting rod.

Scooter—Rider's term for a dirt bike.

Scramble—A race for speed; "hare scramble" over open country and "T.T. scramble" (T.T. for "tourist trophy") on a flat track with hairpin turns and jumps included.

Shut Off—To close the throttle, come off the gas.

Sissy Bar—Motorcycle back rest.

Speed Wobble—An oscillation of the front wheel at speed.

Spill—To drop or lay down the bike.

Squirrel—An unsafe or novice rider. Also, a hard-to-control bike is said to be "squirrely." Mud, sand or loose surface can cause a bike to get squirrely.

Straight Pipe—An exhaust pipe with no muffler attached.

Tickle—To prime the carburetor.

Trail Bike—Usually a small, lightweight bike for trail and woods use.

Trick—Competition or speed parts or modifications.

Two-Stroke—A type of engine which takes two strokes (revolutions) for each engine cycle.

Washboard Surface—Rough, rutted, undulating road surface.

Wheelie—To lift the bike's front wheel by applying power.

Whoop-De-Doos—A series of small hills usually 1-4 feet high and 1-3 yards apart on a race course. The object of the racer is to go from crest to crest.

Wrench—A bike mechanic.

"And we think we have an edge with our machines too. We wanted to 'Buy American' and we needed a bike which had advanced technology and was specially designed for this kind of riding. The ones we got fill the bill and we feel very lucky to be the first in the U.S. to get the machines."

Mr. Cool. Nobody on the team has any doubts about their venture. Team NCOIC Staff Sergeant Phil Zemke is not one of the out-amongst-'em competitors but he has this to say: "Joc, who's our steady, cool rider, just brings a machine along on time. He would have finished this race if the bike hadn't come totally, irreparably apart. He pushed it the whole second day with a busted rear shock before the other one finally let go."

"And both Mike and Rick were running in first place at the times they broke. When you're ahead you ride a little harder though you know you may break the bike or scar the bod. But a follower is not usually a big winner."

"Maybe I was riding too hard," said Mike, "but not too fast. I was riding to win. I probably will have to change my style a bit because I'm used to riding moto-cross and you just can't do that for 200 miles. You can't charge that hard that long."

But after charging for 2 days the competitors who

were left still looked fast, tough and determined as they rode the final special test Sunday afternoon. This event was an approximately 11-mile moto-cross race which showed exactly how durable the racers are. One man rode the test with only one handlebar—but he finished. And veteran rider Malcolm Smith was still fresh enough to pick up 30 seconds over the field in his class on the first 3½-mile lap.

Eat, Drink and Be Tired. That night not many riders were so pooped they missed the banquet which signified the windup of the event. Riders, "wrenches," crews, families, race officials and members of the press heard Fort Hood Commander Lieutenant General George Seneff say, "We're not necessarily trying to get the military 2000 percent into the motorcycle business but anything we can give our guys to do which is healthful, a good occupation and will keep them from busting themselves up out on the road is what we're all in favor of."

Hal Glasgow, who had earlier staged a token dance to prove he could do it with bruised ribs, was not paying attention. He knows all that. "If we can get the jetting right on those machines," he promised in a low voice, "I'll buy you a steak dinner if we don't win the acceleration tests next time out."

After a 1950s image that painted motorcyclists as greasy, dirty and violent the mid-60s brought motorcycling new popularity through respectability. A tidal wave of clean-cut Japanese and European imports washed the sport almost spotless of its one-time "Wild Ones" reputation. Suddenly it was not unusual to see a business executive, a college professor or an occasional nun astride a spiffy, mild-mannered two-wheeler.

Motorcycling became a movement. Nationwide, cycle registrations from 1961 to mid-1972 increased 453 percent and the number of cycles on our streets continues to rise sharply. As gasoline prices, service expenses, insurance premiums and vehicle taxes rise in continuing spirals and heavier traffic daily competes for parking (and driving) space, the maneuverable, economical, relatively inexpensive motorcycle becomes increasingly popular—and respectable.

As an economical and fun alternative to four-wheel transportation the motorcycle is understandably attractive to many soldiers. Last fall the Army and Air Force Exchange Service recognized the fact by offering American-made motorcycles for sale at PX prices. And the European Exchange Service began issuing gas coupon booklets with two-liter coupons more convenient for cycle owners. These authorize purchase by scooter and cycle owners of 25 to 75 gallons a month.

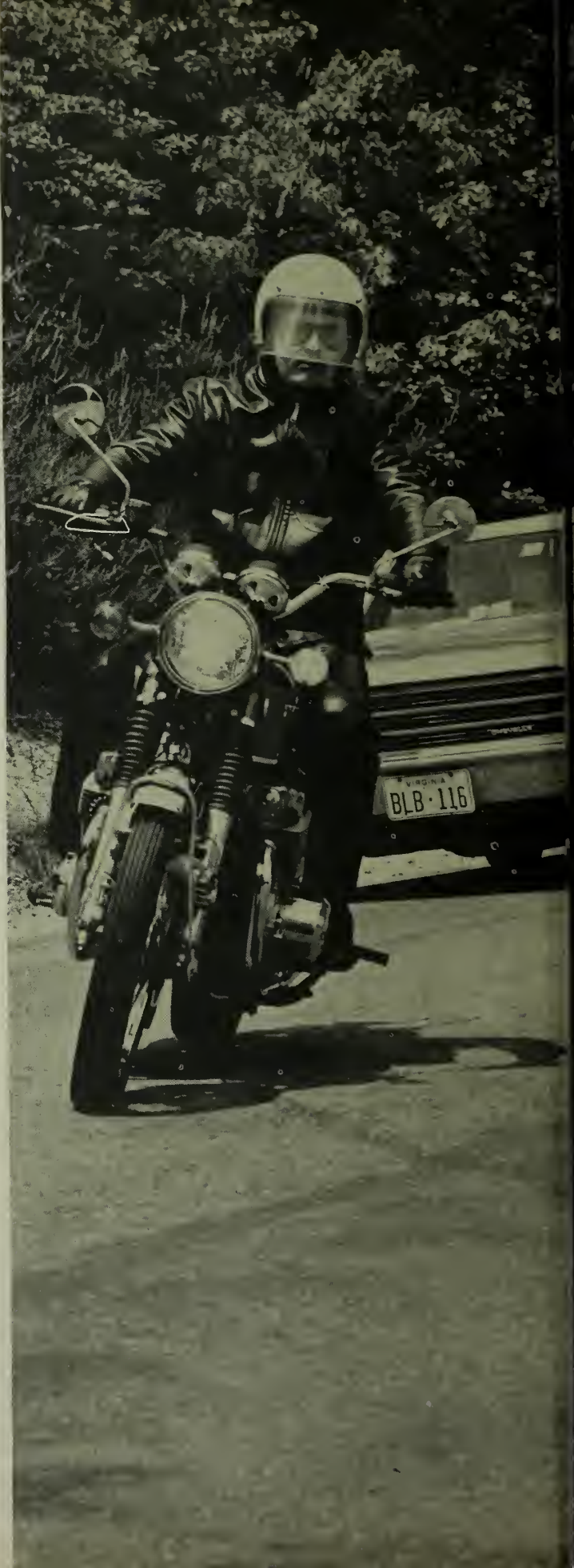
There are serious drawbacks to two-wheel transportation though. Bad weather presents problems and bikes don't have much cargo-carrying capability. But least advantageous is the lack of protection for the rider. According to the National Safety Council, approximately four times as many motorcyclists have fatal accidents per 100 million miles of travel as do all other vehicle drivers and pedestrians. During 1972, 61 soldiers met death in motorcycle accidents.

Aware of the high fatality/injury probability connected with over-the-road use of motorcycles many riders now opt for off-road riding exclusively. For them the motorcycle is a recreation vehicle or a competition machine purely. The reason: death or disabling injury is rare in off-road cycling.

But other riders will still choose to ride the road for reasons of economy, ease of handling—and pleasure. So check out SOLDIERS' look at motorcycling if you're . . .

Getting Into Bikes

John Michael Coleman
Photos by SP4 Ed Aber





IT'S ALL THERE, man: wind in the face; a hi-performance, multi-carb, high-winding engine; eye-watering, hang-on-for-dear life, eat-my-smoke acceleration and lots of danger and glamor.

Are we talking about driving an Indy car or a Grand National stocker; an AA Fuel dragster or a 230 mph Can-Am car?

Nope, we're talking about riding your everyday, garden-variety, medium-size motorcycle. And for anywhere from under \$500 to more than \$3-4000 (if you want to go whole-hog) all that fun and performance, glamor and guts can be yours.

You don't have to watch from the bleachers while other guys perform expensive maneuvers out there on the track so you never get the jollies firsthand. Get yourself a machine and it's all there.

There are a lot of nice things about motorcycles. They're inexpensive to maintain and operate (it's attractive to get 50-100 miles per gallon when gas costs close to 50 cents per); you can park a bike where you can't park a car (have you tried parking in front of the PX or bookstore lately?); with a bike you have glamor, performance and—most important for a lot of people—just plain fun.

Drawbacks. But hang onto your yet-unpurchased horsepower for just a minute. Look at the many minuses of motorcycling. In terms of practicality a bike is not a very utilitarian vehicle. You can't carry much besides yourself and a passenger—even with saddlebags. At its most useful the bike is bare basic transportation. Fun—but fundamental.

Also, it's not too good to have to depend on a bike for transportation. It's not that machines these days aren't reliable. Meteorology—the weather—is what's not reliable. You haven't been miserable until you've ridden 500 miles in the rain because you had to get somewhere rain or no rain. When you ride a bike you stand to suffer from chronic exposure.

But the bad part is that it's not just exposure to the weather. It's exposure to other traffic—which often doesn't see you and frequently doesn't like you when it does—and exposure of your relatively fragile body to the pavement when you spill . . . and the chances are you will spill sooner or later, probably sooner.

The danger involved in riding a motorcycle is not really a glamorous danger. It's real and serious and



Let other motorists know what you intend to do before you do it. Most machines nowadays have electric turn signals; ride with your lights on even in daylight so drivers will notice you. Above, ride in the left one-third of your lane to control your area and avoid the oil slick deposited by four-wheel traffic.

you face it every minute of every day you ride. When you screw up on a bike you generally screw up in a big way and your stuff is weak. The most common kind of motorcycle accident is collision with another vehicle and when that happens to you, buddy—whether it's with a truck, bus or Aunt Hilda's POV— you're going to come out second, third or fourth best.

With all this in mind your first time up on two wheels you'll probably be scared. You'll probably be scared anyhow because of the way the machine feels. It's hard to control—there's a lot of coordination necessary—and it's like nothing you ever did before.

R-E-S-P-E-C-T. With any luck you'll stay scared—even though you become an expert rider—and your fear will become a healthy respect for your machine and other vehicles on the road. If you can stay respectful you'll probably live a long life and die at home in bed of natural causes. If you don't maintain your respect you may die with your boots on.

As a matter of fact, if you just started riding it's odds on you'll screw up pretty soon. Various studies have shown riders not thoroughly experienced and accustomed to their machines are really a high risk group. Some veteran riders feel a novice biker's stock is low until he's logged at least 7,000 miles.

A study of 123 motorcycle casualties in Minnesota showed 20 percent of them were using the bike only the first or second time and that 70 percent of the injured riders had either rented or borrowed the machine they cracked up.

A study in Vermont showed 21 percent of the riders involved in accidents were licensed drivers for less than a year. And Washington state found 29 percent of the cyclists involved in *fatal* accidents in one year did not own the cycle they were riding.

But any way you cut it the odds are against you and the stakes are high. It's true—studies in several states have shown that of all accidents involving motorcycles anywhere from 82 to 92 percent resulted in death or injury.

But hold off before you give up the idea of ever learning to ride because you can't afford the price of a bike and a funeral both and you'd rather put off the funeral for a while. Relax for a minute or two and you'll see that though biking is dangerous there are effective precautions you can take to keep it from killing you—even your first few times out.

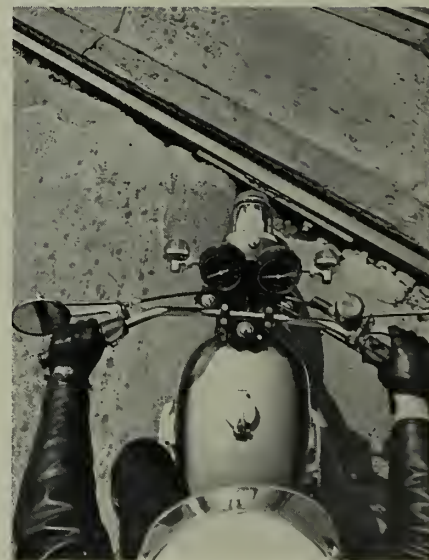
Built-in Safety. Believe it or not, motorcycles possess unique safety characteristics. For example, no other motor vehicle has better visibility than a bike. Vision is unobstructed by a roof, window posts or a dirty, fogged-up windshield.

Also, have you ever heard of anyone going to sleep at the handlebars? The unlimited supply of fresh air (plus plenty of free-flowing adrenalin) keeps a rider mentally awake and really on his wheels.

The most outstanding safety feature of the motorcycle is its maneuverability. By virtue of a bike's smaller size you can avoid hitting obstacles in the road, potholes or vehicles ahead which stop with no warn-



Right and above, approach railroad tracks at as close to a 90° angle as you can—otherwise a slick rail or uneven crossing can flip your front wheel sideways and dump you. If a crossing is rougher than you expected you can stand on the pegs to better take the shock. Watch out for manhole covers too—especially when turning or in the wet. Watch the road surface.



ing—stuff you'd smack into with a car. But there's more.

Because your bike is lighter it can stop faster than a car can (something to think about when you have traffic behind you) and because its wheelbase is shorter and the machine is leanable the two-wheeler has a much shorter turning radius. The bike also responds more quickly because steering is direct—you are the steering gear; handlebars are the only linkage.

Once you've become familiar with a machine it'll respond quicker than a car will because each control is handy at all times to the hand or foot that operates it directly—clutch and front brake levers at your hands, gearshift and rear brake at your feet.



You don't have to move a foot from the gas (which is controlled on a bike by the right handlebar grip) to apply the brake in an emergency situation where a fraction-of-a-second-delay could be fatal. And because front and rear brakes are controlled independently you can better modulate and control your braking.

The point of all this is that the motorcycle is *not* an inherently dangerous or unsafe vehicle. The bike is only as potentially lethal as you make it.

Decisions to Make. Once you've decided you *will* ride and you *will* make yourself a safe rider you're ready to start thinking about the kind of machine you want to buy. It's not just a matter of selecting the brand you want but of getting the type machine best

suited to your desires and needs. Let the kind of riding you intend to do govern your choice.

If you're planning to use your bike mainly for transportation and for road-riding you'll probably want to start with a medium size machine that has an engine displacement of not much under 200cc. Get much smaller than that and you'll have trouble moving along at safe highway speeds with any kind of power in reserve for emergencies.

On the other hand, you don't want to get a bike that's too big. About 400 pounds should be a reasonable limit for the hairiest-chested novice. A heftier bike can be unmanageable for even an experienced rider. And keep in mind that a lot of bikes under that weight have more power than a new rider can comfortably handle.

If you're going to ride off-road you don't want to start with a heavy bike either because you *are* going to drop it and you don't want it to drive you—into the ground.

But you can start as small as you want and still have fun. There are some peppy 100cc machines around—and some smaller that'll still thrill you. There are also dirt bikes going up to 500cc and beyond. All these machines are lighter than their street counterparts, have lots of ground clearance and wear knobby tires. Also, most of the successful ones—with a couple of notable four-cycle exceptions—rely on two-cycle

engines.

The dirt bike is lighter because you'll have to handle it more often by brute force; the "knobbies" are for increased off-road traction (and really shouldn't be used on the street). Other variations from street-bike technology are lower gear ratios for better pulling power and different engine-timing so the machine will develop peak power and torque at a lower—more usable in the dirt—engine speed.

The dirt bike's handlebars are wider—for better leverage—and are usually braced for sturdiness. As for suspension, shocks and springs are stiffer so they can take the pounding rugged terrain will give them.

There are dual-purpose bikes which can be ridden in either setting but the compromises necessary to make this possible reduce the likelihood the machine will perform either task well. A bike heavy enough for highway stability will be too heavy for off-road use. A pure dirt bike won't even have a headlight or other equipment required for highway operation.

Buying The Bike. Once you've decided what kind of riding you'll be doing and know what kind of bike to look for you're ready to make the big move. Be sure you're doing business with a reputable dealer. Just listen—word gets around—or check with the local Better Business Bureau.

You can get a new or used machine from the dealer. New ones are in factory-good condition and will have warranties. Your best deal though will often be on a used machine and sometimes even these have short dealer warranties. Nevertheless, know what to look for (or take a friend who does) when you go shopping.

This advice goes double if you're looking at a used bike offered for sale by a private owner. Good deals are found this way because lots of folks who were learners last season are ready to get something bigger or they're ready to quit.

If you don't care about a warranty or don't mind twisting wrenches yourself, buying from a private owner may be the best bet for you because he's not into working on a dealer profit margin, overhead or wholesale and retail set-ups. Just be certain the machine is sound when you buy privately for the reason that the seller is not a dealership and if anything breaks on the way home you're on your own.

The first thing to look at when you're in the market for a used bike is the rubber. Make sure there's plenty of it but don't let good-looking tread satisfy you. Take a close look at the sidewalls and be on the lookout for cracking or dry-rot. And check the tubes too. Patches and slow leaks are no-nos. The unexpected flat tire can kill you.

Next, check all controls for free and proper action and make sure all control cables—clutch, throttle, brakes—are in good condition, properly adjusted and well lubed. If one of these breaks you're likely to find yourself in a world of hurt.

Inspect the frame and suspension components with an eye out for alignment, signs of excessive wear, bent places, dents, cracks or suspicious welded spots. When



a "crotch-rocket" separates at speed it's hard to decide which end to stick with. Avoid the necessity for that decision—and a split personality.

You'll want to make certain all the electrics—lights, horn, signals, charging system, ignition, starter (if the bike has one)—are in good shape. Without some of these the machine won't run and without some others you'll wish it weren't running if it is.

Once you've decided what kind of riding you want to do, based your choice of a bike on that decision and then have gone out and polished up your machine you

SOLDIERS



Left, before you actually turn use electric indicators and arm signals—especially in heavy traffic. In residential areas watch for cars backing out of driveways and children or pets darting from behind parked cars. Below, a heavy chain (through the frame, not just a wheel) is a good supplement to theft insurance.



probably think you're ready to ride off into the sunset. But you're wrong. You've only just begun.

Know Thy Machine. Before you go anywhere the best thing you can do is to spend an hour or so just getting to know your bike. Let it sit there on the stand as you straddle it and find out where all the controls are—gear shift, clutch, front and rear brakes, choke, throttle. Get yourself thoroughly familiar with the way everything operates before you fire up the beast.

Once you're up and on the street all this stuff has to be second nature. You may have terrific reflexes but you have to keep them pointed in the right directions. When you're operating a bike that's at least four ways at once. Coordination is the name of this game.

When you're familiar with the controls and have finally started the machine it's best to ride for a while around an empty parking lot or other area where you're not competing with other traffic. (The off-road bike rider normally doesn't have to worry too much about other vehicular traffic but here we're talking to the new roadie.)

Cover Your Self. One thing both road- and off-road riders have to provide themselves with is protective gear. Starting at the bottom you have to think about shoes first. Veteran riders say lace-up boots are best but even if you can't hack shoestrings you should get yourself some high-top slip-on boots that can give your ankles both protection and support. "Tennies" are bad news and riding barefoot is insane.

Riding in "cut-offs," bermudas, short-sleeved shirts or other light clothing which can't give you too much protection if you spill is also not too bright. Heavy denims and long sleeved shirts are good for starters

but once you really get into biking you'll probably want to get leathers—jacket, pants and don't ever forget gloves. Some bum steer gave his skin to save yours and the principle is sound—for you at least.

Goggles and face masks are important too—and in many states are required by law. They keep you seeing where you're going and there are many kinds to choose from: aviator goggles, strap-on wrap-arounds, anti-fog (good idea) goggles, and a whole range of face shields—flat ones, "bubbles" (clear and tinted), flip-ups, stationary masks or even some built into the newer full-coverage helmets.

If you've ever driven a car following a gravel truck or driven through a summer swarm of night-flying insects you can better appreciate the need for eye protection. Your cornea is not a very good windshield.

But the helmet is far and away the single most important item of protective gear you can wear. All studies show the parts of a motorcyclist's body most often injured are the head, arms and legs—the most serious injuries being head injuries and these mainly skull fractures. In Washington state, for instance, almost two-thirds of the motorcycle fatalities in one year were due to injuries of the head and skull.

Take heart though; the helmet works. Washington state motorcycling fatalities were cut by 49 percent following the state requirement that riders wear helmets. In addition, the number of riders who suffered fatal head injuries dropped by 61 percent. Almost all states now require riders and passengers to wear approved protective headgear. Take your cue from the statistics. Get yourself a good helmet—a cheap one can really be false economy—and wear it in good health.



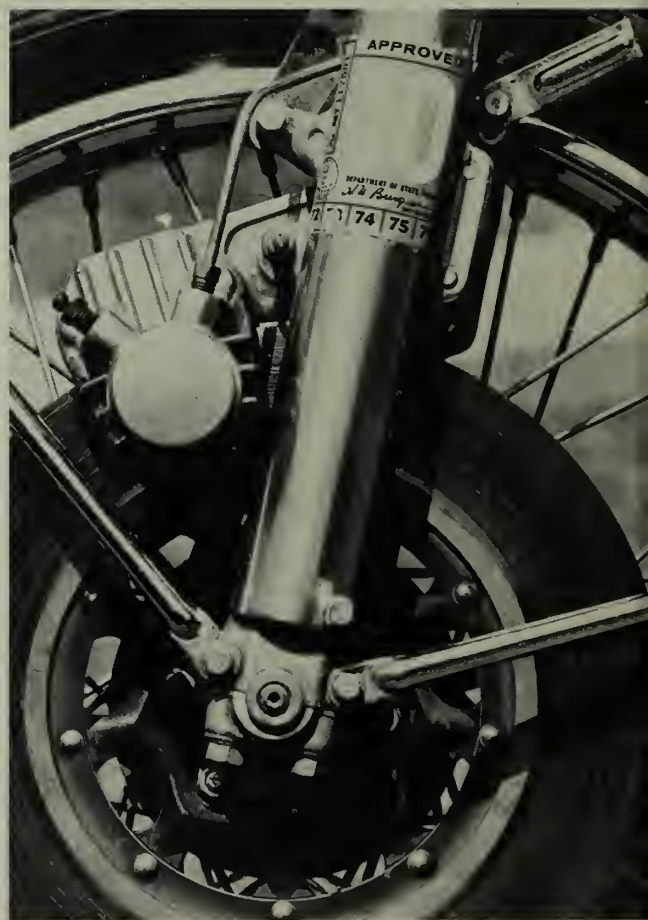
Tips From a Vet. OK fellow—now you have your machine and you know how to play it and you have the right clothes and the helmet, boots and goggles and you're ready to ride, huh? Yeah, almost—but you don't really know nuthin' yet. For exactly that reason find a seasoned rider who can give you tips on how to ride—and how not to ride.

Follow this guy around whenever you can and watch how he does things and meets different riding situations. Then get him to talk about what he does and listen well to him.

One of the things the old hand will probably tell you first is to keep in mind at all times the fact that you're not in an automobile. No matter how certain you are you have the right-of-way in a given situation don't argue with something bigger than you are—it's not good sense. It doesn't matter if you weren't at fault when that old guy in a white robe is fitting you for wings.

The Blind Side. More often than not the driver of the vehicle with which you're contending for the same space-in-time doesn't see you. A recent study showed automobile and large vehicle operators were at fault in 88 percent of the accidents involving cycles in one Western state—and the drivers almost invariably claimed they didn't see the bikers in time to avoid an accident.

The best policy—don't be aggressive in traffic. It is a great temptation to drive aggressively because you're so much more agile than you would be in a car. But fight the urge—you'll live longer and less



Cover every square-inch of skin you can—wear boots, long pants and jacket (leather is best), gloves and the best protection you can put on—a good helmet. Avoid potholes like the plague. They can break spokes, bend rims and dump you in traffic. Many modern bikes are going to juice-binders—hydraulic disc brakes. Another safety factor is the periodic state inspection.

painfully that way.

Also, because you are so hard to see do everything you can to make sure you're visible—ride with lights on all the time. Give turn signals, wear high visibility clothing, blow the horn when you have to—and ride with the assumption you're invisible.

When you're on the street don't abuse your two-wheeled agility. Don't take advantage of automobiles by putting your bike into places (except parking spaces) where you wouldn't put a car. Don't make a lane for yourself between two lanes or pass on the shoulder. Actions like these will not only anger other drivers but will lessen what margins of safety you have.

As a matter of fact, if you are able most of the time to command and occupy the same space a large automobile would—with room both in front and behind you—you will have what some riders refer to as a pretty good "safety envelope."

To create your safety envelope, mentally divide your lane into three sub-lanes. Most of the time you should ride in the sub-lane closest to the center of the highway. Chances are if you ride in the one close to the shoulder some cars will try to occupy your lane with you while the center sub-lane generally has the disadvantage of a thick coating of oil (from traffic) which can be very slick.

The length of the envelope should increase as your speed increases. You should allow more space between yourself and the car in front of you and you should be sure the car behind doesn't tailgate you. Slow down and motion him around if he's insistent—tire tracks across your shoulder blades are painful.

As with any other close-to-the-edge activity—flying light planes or even jumping out of them for example—biking has its own set of definite do's and don't's formulated by older and wiser survivors who pass along their lore to younger riders. You may think "D's and D's" are for the birds but do you listen when the guy tells you how to pull the ripcord? Important knowledge.

Pointers. There will never be a complete set of safety rules for motorcycling. But here's a starter set:

- (Especially for learners). Be careful how you use your front brake. You'll rely on it heavily after you're experienced but get accustomed to working it gradually because on a lot of bikes it has at least 70 percent of the stopping power. While you're learning never slam it on abruptly or apply it when turning.

- Know and obey all traffic regulations. This sounds pretty basic but motorcycle laws vary widely from state to state.

- Use turn signals. Most modern street bikes come equipped with electric turn indicators these days but if your machine doesn't have them use arm signals. Not only will this let other drivers know what you're up to; it ups your chances of being seen.

- Always be alert to road and pavement conditions. Potholes, debris from accidents, loose sand, rocks or gravel, oil slicks, moisture or fresh rain can cause nasty spills. Also look out for railroad and streetcar tracks, especially in the wet. Cross them slowly and at as close to a 90 degree angle as you can.

- In residential areas be continually on the lookout for dogs, children, pedestrians and cars backing out of driveways. Also be aware of the noise you make and if your machine is on the loud side try to soft-pedal it where you might disturb others.

- Don't follow too closely behind another vehicle and never take chances at passing. Be sure you can make it around a slower vehicle before you commit your life to the attempt.

- Keep an eye on your mirror at all times but before you pull out to pass look over your shoulder just for insurance.

- Be courteous and *always* be wary of the other driver. Look out for unsignalled left turns and traffic entering from side streets or driveways. You almost have to be paranoid about it and believe that if another driver has a chance to run over you he just might try.

The list of rules is endless because once you've become an experienced rider you'll make your own new ones with each new riding situation. And that's just the code of the road. For dirt riding there's another endless set simpler only because the dirt rider needn't feel quite so threatened by other vehicular traffic—which is why more and more riders are taking to the woods and hills.

But then again, touring by bike can still be fun. So if you decide to take to the road enjoy it in good health and don't take chances. Just pay attention to the time-honored axiom veteran riders solemnly pass on to novices everywhere: "Son, just remember this. There are old riders and there are bold riders. But there are no old, bold riders."

Editor's note: Several Army bases now offer motorcycle training courses (mandatory at some posts) which cover safe riding techniques, motorcycle maintenance and traffic laws as they specifically apply to bikers. To find if your post offers this service check with your safety officer or the post Provost Marshal's office.



Fort Bragg, NC--Members of the U.S. Army Parachute Team, The Golden Knights, have already won their second international title this year. In April it was a clean sweep of all events in the Pan American Championships in Jujuy, Argentina; in May it was the overall championship of the CISM Parachute Meet held in Schaffen, Belgium. Trials held earlier in May selected five principal competitors, all Golden Knights, and one alternate, Lieutenant Stuart Metcalfe of the Air Force. The team established an early lead over defending French champions and when the meet was completed after several days of rain and high winds had captured first-place country and ten of a possible eleven gold medals, plus a silver and a bronze. Staff Sergeant Chuck Colingwood finished first in combined individual to become the World Military Champion and took second place in the style event. Staff Sergeant Bill Knight, competition team leader of the Golden Knights, took a gold medal in individual accuracy with a six-centimeter (2.34 inch) total for four jumps. The Golden Knights, attempting to cop a parachuting "triple crown," are currently competing in the U.S. National Championships at Tahlequah, OK.

Fulda, Germany--Twenty members of Alpha Troop, 1st Squadron, 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment, recently completed a reconnaissance training mission on the Fulda River. The purpose of the mission was to locate fording sites and classify bridges. With the large number of heavy vehicles used by the 11th ACR, it's necessary to know which areas are best for crossing the river. The handful of troopers departed from Wilkers, south of Fulda, and floated north, covering 80 kilometers in 3 days. At night the men bivouaced on the river bank. "This training reminds me of the stories I used to read of the Indian wars when a scout would go out and recon areas along rivers," said Private First Class Franklin Brown of the scout section. "It sure would be nice if we could try that."

Fort Knox, KY--Since March men from Fort Knox have been providing advice, logistics, equipment, supplies and vehicle maintenance support in preparation for the Eighth National Boy Scout Jamboree, East, scheduled for August at Moraine State Park near Butler, PA. Twenty-five Knox soldiers have provided driver instructions and maintenance for more than 100 military vehicles loaned to Scout officials. During the Jamboree, a medevac chopper and crew will also be provided for emergency support. Along with First Army HQ and Fort Knox, Pennsylvania's 99th Army Reserve Command is giving extensive assistance to the Scouts. 45,000 Scouts and leaders from the U.S. and several foreign nations and some 200,000 visitors are expected to benefit from the military support.

Fort Lee, VA--On May 1 Fort Lee became the first post in the Army to operate at the installation level under the new post personnel system known as the "Standard Installation Division Personnel System" or SIDPERS. SIDPERS has dual benefits in that it will provide service members with complete copies of all records the Army has concerning them and personnel sections will have all qualification records for enlisted and officer personnel automated for easy access to the information. The new system has also been implemented at Forts Riley and Hood where there are more units organized under Tables of Distribution and Allowances (TDAs). Riley was the first test of SIDPERS at the division level; Hood was the first multi-division and corps-level test. Fort Lee is the first test of SIDPERS with students.

Washington, DC--The American Red Cross clubmobile program in Korea has ended after almost 20 years of providing specialized recreation programs for U.S. servicemen stationed in remote sections of that country. Since 1953 young college-trained women have been traveling by air, jeep and truck to remote areas along the demilitarized zone to conduct weekly audience-participation programs for troops in isolated stations. Peak operations in Korea came in 1954-55 when clubmobile units served ten major commands. The teams traveled an average of 18,000 miles each month to reach all company and battery size units. The Red Cross carried out a similar mobile program in South Vietnam from 1965 to 1972 and also a center recreation program for U.S. servicemen. In the past 20 years over 1,600 young women from 322 colleges and universities worked in the Red Cross center and clubmobile program.

Fort Carson, CO--One hundred members of the 4th Infantry Division are preparing for some special training by taking courses from Marine instructors. The 1st Battalion, 61st Infantry will travel to Coronado, CA, in September for a month of training with the Marine Corps' Landing Force Training Command. The course at Coronado will include such things as mounting and dismounting ladder nets into landing craft, Navy terminology, water survival, taking beachheads and logistical operations in support of a main landing force.

Florence, Italy--The U.S. Armed Forces Track and Field Team won three gold, three silver and seven bronze medals and grabbed second place in the 1973 Track and Field Championship of the Conseil International du Sport Militaire (CISM) here during June. The host Italian Armed Forces won the unofficial team title with 15 medals; France and Germany were third and fourth respectively. Army Second Lieutenant Thomas Hill, a 1972 Olympic Bronze medalist, won the 110-meter high hurdles in 13.6 seconds, matching a 1966 CISM record. The 4-man 100 meter American relay team ran its semi-final heat in 39.7 seconds, breaking the CISM record of 40.0 set by France in 1969; in the finals the U.S. team nosed out the French team in a 40.0 photo finish.

Chicago, IL--Army cooks and bakers from Fort Lee, VA, have won 15 trophies, including five first places in the Third Annual Salon of Culinary Arts here. The Fort Lee Culinary Arts Team competed in four regional meets prior to the Chicago contest. The meet drew nationwide participation from hotels, restaurants, clubs, schools and other establishments. Also competing were gold-medal winners from the 1972 Culinary Olympics held in Europe.

Fort Benning, GA--Fourteen members of the U.S. Army Marksmanship Training Unit plus seven shooters from reserve components recently represented the United States in international competitions at Moscow; Brno, Czechoslovakia; Wiesbaden, Germany; and Pforzheim, Germany. Shooting against some of the finest male shooters in the world, Captain Margaret Murdock of the U.S. Army Reserve won silver medals in Smallbore three-position and 300-meter Free rifle at Moscow. Later she added another medal to win three of four individual medals won by Americans on this tour. Competing against top male shooters is nothing new to CPT Murdock, who won a silver medal in the 1968 CISM Rifle Competition as a member of the U.S. Armed Forces team--and a teammate had to set a CISM record to beat her for gold.



UNOFFICIALLY SPEAKING



"Good news, Ed! Your *Ulmus campestris* is bearing fruit!"



"... is hereby awarded the Army commendation medal for his suggestion that stale bread be painted brown and served as toast."



Cindy Slyboots, CONSUMERPERSON
uses a variety of foods instead of meat
as a source of

Patriotic Protein

Barney Halloran



“I DON’T KNOW what all the fuss is about,” said Cindy. Meatless Tuesdays and Thursdays are no big deal. When Clive and I were growing up our moms had meatless days at least twice a week and we thought nothing of it. Nobody had meat on Friday and sometime during the week we had Chinese dinners or meatless Italian dishes and fancy egg concoctions and there were always tuna salads.

“But now as a Spec 4’s wife I really appreciate meatless meals. Just look at meat prices. I’ve heard all the arguments about supply and demand and made up my mind to help cut demand. You remember that 6.7 percent pay raise we got in January? Well, the cost of living went up .8 percent in March and a total 8.8 percent in the first quarter of the year. That sure wiped out our pay raise.”

Cindy’s right about supply and demand. We Americans now consume an average of 212 pounds of meat and poultry a year. Our 6 percent of the earth’s population consumes 30 percent of the planet’s edible protein. In 1968, 20 million tons of edible protein were fed to livestock. And that fattened up only 1 million pounds of edible meat. Which means every pound of meat you ate took 21 pounds of protein foods to produce.

You need Protein. Our bodies need protein for growth, energy and the maintenance of tissues. Without enough protein our bodies fall into disrepair and begin to age quickly. But even experts can’t seem to agree on how much protein is enough—the U.S. Department of Agriculture says the average American gets 10 to 12 percent

more protein than he needs but some independent nutritionists suggest 60 percent of the American population gets less than the minimum daily requirement.

“The best way to tell if you’re getting enough,” says Cindy, “is to present arms and inspect yourself. If your nails are strong and your hair and skin are healthy, that’s a good sign. If your cuts and scratches heal quickly and you have enough energy you’re probably getting enough protein. The only way to be absolutely sure is to count your protein intake—but I have enough trouble keeping track of calories.”

Since your body can’t store protein it needs at least 8 of the 22 essential amino acids that make up protein each day. Some foods contain all 22 while others, the incomplete protein foods, contain fewer. But you can make up a balanced diet by combining different incomplete protein foods in a single meal. Your body must not only have all the essential amino acids in the right proportions but at the same time.

Incomplete protein foods are the legumes—beans, peas and lentils; whole grains—wheat, rye, rice and barley; and some seeds and nuts—Brazil nuts, black walnuts, cashews, peanuts, pumpkin, sesame and sunflower. Complete protein foods are meat, poultry, fish, eggs, cheese, milk and soybeans.

“Balancing the incomplete foods isn’t as complicated as it sounds,” said Cindy. “My cousin Fletcher, the Nader’s Raider, got around a whole lot and he told me about a friend of his named Carol who’s been a lacto-vegetarian all her

life—she eats vegetables and dairy products but no eggs. All you have to do is mix legumes with nuts or nuts with legumes, eat dairy products with other protein foods and eat complete protein foods at least once a day.

Ovo-Lacto. “There are probably more ovo-lacto-vegetarians in this country than lacto-vegetarians,” said Cindy. “Ovo-lacto vegetarians can eat eggs. But what really impressed me was how all the vegetarians I met were in great physical shape.

“Balancing nutrition is really easy. To increase your protein intake in the morning add a tablespoon of soy grits or whole wheat to your cereal. If you’re into weight-watching and eat only salads for lunch add some grated cheese, nuts or beans.

“And for dinner here’s one of Carol’s recipes for a special treat. It’s really delicious and a great way for an Army family to save meat money.”

You need	Stuffed Artichokes
2 artichokes	Peel and chop artichoke stems
1 pint sour cream	Cut off tips and discard
½ cup shredded cheddar cheese	Boil artichokes 30-45 minutes
1 small can mushrooms	Fry mushrooms and onions
1 small chopped onion	Add cream, cheese and stems to fry pan
	Clean artichokes and stuff
	Bake at 400° for 1 hour
	Serves two

“Clive says Asians are healthy because they have a balanced diet of rice with a little bit of fish. It seems to go a long way,” said Cindy. “So I thought we could do better by cutting out the cow and butcher and all that and just getting our protein straight. Besides, if the President said it’s patriotic to eat fish I thought eating vegetables might be even more patriotic.”



CLOTHING TAB

The monetary value of the soldier's initial issue clothing bag increased this month. For enlisted men, the value increased from \$224.28 in FY 73 to \$253.21. For enlisted women, the value increased from \$353.86 to \$398.86. EW also receive an initial \$45 to purchase undergarments, dress shoes and nylon stockings, bringing the initial clothing allowance to \$470.50.

The basic monthly maintenance allowance also increased this month. For EM who have completed 6 months of active service the allowance increased from \$4.50 to \$5.40. For EW in the same category, the allowance increased from \$6.90 to \$7.80. EM who have completed 36 months of active service received a monthly increase from \$6.60 to \$7.80, while the allowance for EW with at least 36 months of active service increased from \$9.90 to \$11.10. Increases were authorized by DA Msg 061616Z June 73.

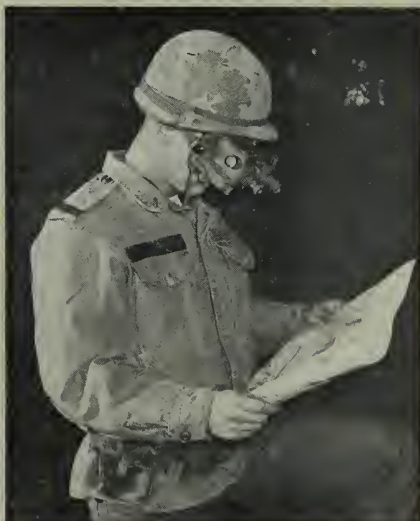
PASSPORTS

Remember the last time you received overseas orders with concurrent travel and applied for your dependents' passports prior to departing your duty station? You were told the passports would be issued at the POE. The problem was, you and your dependents just might arrive at the POE before the passports did. That has been changed. You now apply for passports in sufficient time for them to reach your present duty station prior to departure for the POE. In addition to insuring on time arrival, the new procedure also permits you to check passports for accuracy.

CEMETERIES

Eighty-two national cemeteries presently under the jurisdiction of the Department of Army will be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Veterans Administration in September. Two others, Arlington and Soldiers Home national cemeteries, will remain under Department of the Army jurisdiction.

NIGHT VISION



Meet the newest member of the passive night vision device family. It's a pair of goggles which, under starlight or skyglow conditions, enables the wearer to identify a man at 50-yard range or 100 yards under moonlight conditions. Developed by the Army Electronics Command's Night Vision Laboratory at Fort Belvoir, VA, the goggles, AN/PVS-5, operate on the image intensifying principle. Through use of a small wafer image intensifier tube, dim starlight or moonlight is amplified approximately 40,000

times. The goggles weigh 1.85 pounds.

TEST UNIFORMS



500 Army women are participating in a 5-month test of three new light-weight uniforms to find a replacement for the summer cord uniform presently worn by WAC enlisted women and WAC officers. Members of the Women's Army Corps, Army Nurse Corps and Medical Specialist Corps are participating in the test. The test is aimed at developing a fashionable, attractive summer uniform which is comfortable, durable with easy wash and wear maintenance. Miniature insignia of rank will be worn on the collar by both officer and enlisted personnel.

First of the three test styles (left) is a three-piece ensemble consisting of jumper, shirt and jacket. The shirt may be worn in short or long sleeve versions, in white or pale green solid colors, and has a front zipper closure with neckband forming an ascot. The jacket, a long-sleeve cardigan with button front, may be worn on an optional basis.

The second design (center) is a short sleeve dress and long sleeve cardigan jacket, the latter for optional wear. The dress has a roll collar, back zipper closure and loose shoulder loops tacked at neck seam. The jacket is a button front, cardigan style with shoulder loops stitched at the neck seam.

The third version (right) is a two-piece outfit consisting of a short sleeve, notch collar jacket and A-line skirt with an optional wear short sleeve overblouse which may be worn in lieu of the jacket.

The fabric of the jumper, jackets, dress and skirt is all-polyester double knit twill in a spring green hue. The long and short sleeve shirts are polyester single knit white or pale green fabric. The overblouse is polyester single knit in white only. All uniform items are machine washable.

If test results are favorable, the most satisfactory of the three ensembles will be recommended to the Department of Army Uniform Board to replace the cord uniform in the WAC wardrobe.



ARMY STRENGTH

Military strength figures show a decrease of nearly 18,000 active-duty servicemen during April. Total U.S. military strength is listed at 2,273,158 and Army strength is 820,570 men. By June 1974 overall strength of the Army is expected to be down to 804,000, about half its 1968 size.

NITE HAWKS

"Nite Hawks" are flying over Fort Dix, NJ. They're helicopter-borne military policemen who patrol the installation during hours of darkness. The MPs use powerful hand-held spotlights while maintaining communication with ground patrols. Reportedly they've cut down the number of assaults and muggings committed on post after duty hours. Similar patrols are in use at other CONUS installations.

PX POLICY

Under a new interservice refund and adjustment policy, PX patrons will soon be able to obtain refunds or exchange merchandise at any Army and Air Force Exchange Service, or Navy or Marine Corps PX outlet. Further information on the new system can be obtained at your local PX.

FULL PAY

Beginning in September 0-3s through 0-6s, W-3s and W-4s, and E-5s through E-9s will receive a full month's pay when promoted to a higher grade regardless of the date of rank given in the promotion order. Dates of rank will be spread through the previous month and will continue to be determined under provisions of AR 600-200.

OPEN MESS COURSE

A new correspondence course for open mess NCOs has been developed by the Quartermaster Center Training Support Division. The course, Open Mess NCO (00J50), consists of 15 subcourses totaling 95 credit hours. The subcourses are grouped into four categories: Management, Food Service, Accounting and Business Law, and Administration. The course is available to all NCOs holding MOS 00J50 and NCOs in grades E-5 and above with MOS 71L40, 73D40, 94B40 or 03B40.

PCS GUIDANCE

If you're taking leave in conjunction with an overseas PCS you'll now remain under jurisdiction of your losing installation for leave purposes until arrival at your overseas command. Request for extension of leave or adjustment of port call date will be made to your last installation. Prior to departure you'll be furnished with instructions including Autovon and commercial telephone numbers of persons to contact at your last post. If you're returning from an overseas command, requests for leave extension will be made to your gaining CONUS commander. Individuals on CONUS leave while ITTing and having a direct port call will request leave extension from the gaining overseas commander.

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SOLDIERS



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EDITOR'S CHOICE

Keeping time—Captain Stammer

MAKES IT TICK

1LT G. M. Harding



YOU SEE THE CRAFTSMAN at his bench, surrounded by the glow of polished walnut and antique brass. You hear the majestic, solemn ticking of the large clocks which stand in the workshop; and you wonder if this can be Santa's own clockmaker working so far into the night. Ask him and you may have a surprise coming.

"I'm a professional soldier," says Captain Nelson Stammer, communications officer with 1st Cavalry Division at Fort Hood, Tex., "and my first duty is to do good work for my unit. When I call it a day and head home I'm just Joe Average."

But CPT Stammer fails to mention that besides being a husband and father of three small children he's a professional clockmaker, joiner and cabinetmaker; his time is pretty well filled.

The 35-year-old captain who holds a degree in mathematics doesn't give the impression of being rushed or distracted. His manner is what you'd expect in a clockmaker; he's thoughtful, introspective and quietly enthusiastic about his work. "I'm fascinated by clockwork," he says, "its mathematical relationships and its simple but ingenious basic mechanisms—its constancy."

In almost every available space in his living and family rooms are clocks of one sort or another. On one shelf a row of pendulum clocks swings noisily away, each one slightly out of synch with its neighbor but keeping almost perfect time. Most are more than 50 years old. Keeping them accurate is a ritual with CPT Stammer. "Every Sunday morning," he says, "I wind, reset and check

the mechanisms. By the time I'm through I have to start dressing for church."

CPT Stammer has rebuilt and refurbished most if not all of his antique tickers. "You'd be surprised how durable some of the old mechanisms are," he says. "Sometimes I have to come up with a new part or two—the spring or the verge, for example—which I do by swapping with other clock people or machining it myself. But a good mechanism with routine maintenance will last virtually forever—and it will work accurately."

If an old clock's basically sound, with maybe one or two defective parts, it takes the captain 3 or 4 hours work to put it into tip-top shape.

"The basic clockwork mechanism," he says, "is quite simple but has a tendency to get clogged with filth over the years, and rotating axles elongate the holes they're mounted in, which throws them considerably out of alignment. To clean a mechanism, I disassemble it completely—about a 30-minute job—and remove any serious corrosion by hand.

"I give each piece two consecutive baths in distilled water, followed by immersion in alcohol to help evaporate the water. Then I put them into rosewood sawdust for drying and finally dry them in the oven for a few minutes. If they were good parts to begin with all I have to do is oil and reassemble them.

"To make elongated axle-mount holes round again, I use a tool which compresses and reshapes the relatively soft brass plate. It exerts great force over a small area and makes the holes round again."

Not Just Repairs. CPT Stammer builds clocks, too—mostly 17th, 18th and 19th century reproductions—but it's more expensive to

build one entirely from scratch. A "grandfather" clock, for example, might take 3 months or more to build. And materials aren't cheap; genuine walnut, oak, maple or cherry are the woods he uses for cabinets.

Every clock in CPT Stammer's home is for sale, which may seem strange when he puts so much of himself into his work but he says, "A new type of clock—a style I haven't tried before—is a challenge. After it's done, though, I tend to lose interest unless it's a particularly fascinating style or mechanism.

"Once the work's finished my enjoyment is in the memory and knowledge of having done it. I'd much rather know my clock is in the home of a friend or acquaintance who occasionally may tell someone, 'This was hand-made by a fellow I knew,' than have it sitting around here."

CPT Stammer only regrets that "clockmaking may be a dying art. The clock and cabinet our grandparents painstakingly built for accuracy—usually all in one factory—can be replaced by small, cheap, expendable clocks intended to last a few years at most. I have clocks 100 years old which will run another century or more with only minimal care. But there may not be too many people in the future who are willing to give even that. You don't see many young men working as jewellers or clockmakers nowadays; they're mostly middle-aged or older.

"Today when I build a clock I feel I'm carrying on a pretty fine tradition," he says. "As you watch the case taking shape, miter the molding, shape the dial opening, apply a hand-rubbed finish and install the clockworks you can't help feeling almost as though you've created a living thing."

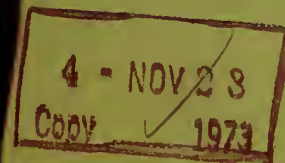
FIRST LIEUTENANT G. M. HARDING was until recently assigned to the Information Office, Headquarters, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Tex.

SOLDIERS

AUGUST 1973

ALL VOL

**THE
BEST
OF
BOTH?**



STONE AGE ARMY

by
Hal Kattan

From cave man days to the atomic age, soldiers have been sounding off on perennial problems of organization, weaponry and personnel. Here's how it may have been in the prehistoric Old Army as depicted by Cartoonist Hal Kattan. A veteran of duty with U.S. Army Security Agency, Europe, Hal contributed these items to the battalion newspaper to demonstrate that for grunts some things never change.



"THEY CALL IT A CATAPULT. THE GUYS IN ARTILLERY CLAIM IT'LL MAKE THE INFANTRYMAN OBSOLETE!"

QUARTERMASTER
TATTOOING →



PROMOTIONS DON'T HURT AT ALL, BUT
DEMOTIONS ARE HELL!



"SOLDIER, YOU CALL THIS WEAPON CLEAN?"



"BATTALION CALLING, SIR!"



"WHAT'S FOR CHOW?"



"SOME DAY MORNING REPORTS WILL BE A LOT EASIER"

SOLDIERS

OFFICIAL U.S. ARMY MAGAZINE

August 1973
VOLUME 28, NO. 8

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SOLDIERS, the Army's official magazine, is published under supervision of the Army Chief of Information to provide timely, factual information on policies, plans, operations and technical developments of the Department of the Army to the Active Army, Army National Guard, Army Reserve and Department of the Army civilian employees. It also conveys views of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff on topics of professional interest to Army members and assists in achieving information objectives of the Army. ■ Manuscripts of interest to Army personnel are invited. Direct communication is authorized to Editor, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314. ■ Phone: Autovon 284-6671 or Area Code 202-274-6671. ■ Unless otherwise indicated material may be reprinted provided credit is given to SOLDIERS and the author. ■ Military distribution: From the U.S. Army AG Publications Center, 2800 Eastern Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21220 in accordance with DA form 12-4 requirements submitted by commanders. ■ Individual subscriptions: \$17 annually to Stateside and APO addresses; \$21.25 to foreign addresses. ■ Individual paid subscriptions are available through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. ■ Use of funds for printing this publication approved by Headquarters, Department of the Army, July 17, 1973.

COVER: The symbolic match-up of brown boot and black boot signifies that the all-volunteer Army needs the best of both the old and the new in its march "Toward a Professional Army" For soldiers involved in bringing the All-Vol Army to reality "The Future Is Now" as reported on page 5. BACK COVER: SP4 John Englehart snapped the catcher's mitt in the round at the St. Louis ball park while covering the scene behind home plate for "Catcher in Reserve," page 38.



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Q ALLOTMENT

The Dependents Assistance Act which required payment of a Class Q allotment to dependents of personnel in pay grades E-1 through E-4 (with 4 years or less service) ended on July 1. Effective that date payment of the Basic Allowance for Quarters (BAQ) will be paid to enlisted members in those grades in the same manner as currently authorized for other service members. To preclude immediate hardships on dependents, Class Q allotments in effect prior to June 30 will be converted from category Q to category T (temporary) so service-members who desire to process voluntary allotments for dependents' support may do so. Class T allotments will continue until the member has made arrangements to establish E allotments or to terminate the T allotment.

ON TDY

Change 244 to the Joint Travel Regulation (JTR) permits officers and enlisted members on TDY to be reimbursed up to \$2 per day for billeting charges and maid services effective July 1.

OCS PROCEDURES

Changes in chain-of-command responsibility for the Army OCS Program were recently announced. Functions performed by TAG (DAAG-PSA-A) have been assumed by MILPERCEN (DAPC-PAP-P). Functions performed by CONUS major commands and USCONARC have been assumed by Commander, TRADOC, Commander, FORSCOM, Commander, USAHSC and installation commanders. Until further notice, recommended OCS applicants must be fully qualified without requirement of waivers. Approved male OCS applicants will attend the 14-week Branch Immaterial Officer Candidate Course (BIOCC), Fort Benning, GA. Immediately after commissioning they will be assigned to the officer basic course of the branch to which appointed. Approved female OCS applicants will be enrolled at the Women's Army Corps OCS, Fort McClellan, AL in the 11-week Officer Candidate/Officer Orientation Course. Upon commissioning they will attend the officer basic course of their designated duty branch.

VN CAMPAIGNS

Dates and names of two additional campaigns for Vietnam service have been designated. The 15th campaign, covering the period July 1, 1972--November 30, 1971 has been designated Consolidation I. The 16th, designated Consolidation II, covers December 1, 1971--March 29, 1972. A 17th campaign beginning March 30, 1973 has been designated but the name and termination date are still to be announced.

MOS 55X

If you're being awarded MOS 55X (Ammunition Inspector) and are not school-trained for the MOS inform your personnel officer immediately. This MOS requires knowledge and skills in aspects of missiles and munition inspection which are only obtainable through school training. Special requirements for award of MOS 55X are outlined in AR 611-201.

VRB

The many of you who called about the VRB Alert (DATELINE June '73) can breathe easier now. The alert stated VRB money paid could be recouped from personnel reassigned out of their PMOS for which the VRB was paid if the VRB Designator Code was not included in the reassignment orders. That information was in error. Current regulations prohibit recoupment of VRB payments from personnel who are involuntarily reassigned.

PROMO PLANS

The following promotions for grades E-4 through colonel are planned for August and September:

<u>GRADE</u>	<u>AUGUST</u>	<u>SEPTEMBER</u>
COL	40	32
LTC	72	70
MAJ	83	76
CPT	15	15
WO-4	25	22
WO-3	61	50
E-9	66	58
E-8	452	313
E-7	390	390
E-6	558	590
E-5	5,000	5,000
E-4	10,500	12,500

Planned September promotions to all grades except E-4 will be effective on September 1 for pay purposes with dates of rank spread through August (See "What's New" July). Promotions to E-4 will be made throughout September with dates of rank effective on the date of promotion.

CHESS TEAM

The 14th Annual Thomas Emery Armed Forces Chess Competition will be conducted in Washington, DC, October 26--November 2. Army members on active duty may apply for selection to the Army team. Selection will be based on United States Chess Federation (USCF) ratings and records of previous competition. Nonrated players interested in obtaining USCF ratings should apply to the United States Chess Federation, 479 Broadway, Newburgh, NY 12550. Members selected for the Army team should have a USCF rating near 1900 (Class A), 2000 (Expert) or more. Ask your installation Special Services Office for full details.

AWARDS

Policy changes in the recommendation and approval procedures for meritorious military service/achievement awards are now in effect. Awards must now be tied to specific achievements, with consideration given to the nominee's level of responsibility. End-of-tour awards will be limited to "exceptional cases." Another change: retiring members may receive a retirement award based on service before assignment at final duty station. Here's a run-down on approving authority for meritorious awards:

<u>AWARD</u>	<u>APPROVAL AUTHORITY</u>
Distinguished Service Medal	Chief of Staff, Army
Legion of Merit	General
Legion of Merit (Retirement and Posthumous only)	Lieutenant General
Meritorious Service Medal	Major General
Army Commendation Medal	Brigadier General

The new policy will be reflected in changes to AR 672-5-1.



SOLDIERS is for soldiers and we invite readers' views on topics we're covering—or those you think we should. Please stay under 150 words—a postcard will do—and include your name, rank and address. We'll honor a request to withhold your name if you desire and the editors may condense comments to meet space requirements. We can't publish or answer every one but we'll use representative viewpoints. Send your letters to: Write On, **SOLDIERS**, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314.

Jumping Back

"Plugging Into the 50's" (**SOLDIERS**, June '73) was a well researched project which not only revealed the nostalgia of the decade but also the expertise of the writer. It was refreshing to jump back into days gone by and remember what was so quickly forgotten.

PFC Gary D. Kilmer
2d Armored Division
Fort Hood, TX

Best Friends

The article "Colonel Fred Says It Best" in the April '73 issue reminded me of the man for whom Camp Humphreys is named. Chief Warrant Officer Ben Humphreys, an aviator assigned to the 6th Transportation Company (Lt Hel), was killed in a helicopter accident in 1961.

When not flying, CWO Humphreys was Post Athletic and Recreation Officer, aggressively supporting the off-duty recreation program which provided organized team competition, gym facilities and athletic equipment. Colonel Fred and Ben would have been a great team.

LTC A. T. Conroy, Jr.
Washington, DC

Verboten

Photographing women soldiers in fatigues, firing, holding or near weapons is strictly verboten. . . . Again in the May issue of the Army's official magazine (page 9), BG Mildred Bailey, Director of the Women's Army Corps, reiterated the policy of not photographing women "on, near or with weapons." On the page following these words, the Army's official magazine published a photograph showing a woman, obviously a Wac in fatigues, firing a weapon.

In light of this apparent endorsement by the Army's official magazine it is now time to change the policy. It's well past the time Army journal-

ists and photographers are allowed to tell the "whole" story about today's modern woman in today's modern Army.

SFC Roger W. English
USASTRATCOM-PAC
APO San Francisco 96557

*AR 360-5 remains in effect. At this writing the restrictions you cite must be followed by military journalists and photographers. **SOLDIERS** was not indorsing a change to this policy.*

A Wrong Way Baby

We've "come a long way baby", but apparently **SOLDIERS** magazine hasn't been keeping up with the improvements. Relegating women of the Army Reserve to a poorly-written, factually impoverished and inaccurate article hidden away in the back pages of the May '73 issue hardly merits either professional or literary respect. Women of the USAR are part of the United States Army, even though not on active duty most of the year, or apparently the "One Army Concept" is merely another example of meaningless jargon.

It is irresponsible journalism for a military publication to print an article on the USAR stating, in part, that women need only produce an honorable discharge and they are immediately eligible [for re-enlistment]. . . . With the roles of USAR personnel steadily increasing in importance how much longer will the active Army continue to flaunt such examples of ignorance and prejudice with impunity?

CPT June D. Caslick
WAC, USAR
Milwaukee, WI

According to Personnel Division, Office, Chief of Army Reserve you are right. Our statement should have

listed the following qualifications for re-enlistment:

1. Re-enlistment code on discharge is the determining factor.
2. Test scores are good for one year, the physical examination remains valid for 90 days after discharge. If the 1-year test period on test scores has expired prior service-women must retake the Women's Army Classification Battery and must score 90 or above in the GT section and 90 or above in at least one other test element.
3. Prior service personnel in grades E-4 to E-9 may be re-enlisted without regard to the number and ages of dependents but those in grades E-1 to E-3 may not have dependents under the age of 18 years and re-enlist. The latter is waivable. If the reason for separation from service was pregnancy a waiver will be required in all cases.
4. Grade reclassification is 30 months instead of 24 months.
5. Prior servicewomen do not receive the \$45 initial clothing allowance.

Ming, The Merciless

Browsing through your May issue, the clever choice of artwork for the opening pages of the "Laser's On the Beam" feature (page 32-33) instantly grabbed my attention. From reading the lead of the story you get the mistaken impression that the still might be from the Buck Rogers serial. But with no identification the reader never finds out. As a full-time journalist and part-time science fiction fanatic, I think that the picture should have been identified in some way.

The still is from Universal's "Flash Gordon Conquers the Universe" serial released in 1940—the third and last of the series, starring Buster Crabbe as the Alex Raymond comic strip character. . . . The "baddie" aiming the ray gun is Captain Torch—a henchman of Ming, the Merciless Emperor of the Universe and planet Mongo among other things—played by actor Don Rowan. . . .

Finally, the Buck Rogers comic strip wasn't the only comic hero to rattle the Manhattan Project. Four months before the United States used the A-bomb on Hiroshima, a Superman comic strip featuring a cyclotron was the source of more than one "Secret" War Department memo.

Mike Korcek
Stars and Stripes
APO New York 09175

For the

ALL-VOL ARMY



The Future Is Now

MSG Nat Dell

IN LATE 1970 the Secretary of Defense told the Army that it was going to have to make it without the draft.

For the first time in 22 years the Army was faced with the fact that beginning in July 1973 it could no longer rely on Selective Service as its primary source of manpower.

When that order crackled down the chain of command Army planners in the Pentagon and commanders and personnel in the field were faced with many problems—some readily identifiable, some not so identifiable.

The Army's mission would not change: Maintain a capably led, highly trained combat-ready force. But with volunteers.

At that point in 1970 the Army's strength was 1.3 million. The majority of its men were draftees.

The Army had borne the brunt of anti-Vietnam War sentiment and was suffering from a poor public image. Strong Congressional pressures sought immediate reductions in troop strength. Tremendous personnel, materiel and administrative turbulences were being caused by the winding down of the war.

Each of these problems had to be solved. Each would have a direct bearing on the building of an All-Volunteer Army.

Army thinking would have to change.

There would be changes, too, in the soldier's life-style—improvements in the way he was trained, the way he lived, the way he was led.

Management of the soldier's career would have to be upgraded—but how much and by what means?

July 1973 has passed. How did the Army tackle its problems? What progress has it made toward becoming an all-volunteer force? How's it working so far?

For starters, planners had to ask certain basic questions:

- What type of Army was wanted?
- What type of volunteer should it actively seek?
- What changes would the Army have to make to attract and retain enough volunteers?
- How could a changed public image of an all-volunteer force be projected?

Drawing on the resources of research agencies, special boards and experts eminent in behavioral science, sociology and psychology the Army began to get answers. Patterns and profiles emerged.

The All-Volunteer Army would have to be a better Army with strengthened professionalism providing positive incentives to military service—with Army life improved by eliminating or reducing most of the sources of dissatisfaction.

To reach the prototype volunteer—an 18-year-old high school graduate or holder of the GED Equivalency Certificate who could meet the quality mental, physical and moral standards for military service—a modernized recruiting and entrance system would have to be established.

As a first step toward these goals, the Modern Volunteer Army (MVA) Program was born in January 1971 with Project VOLAR.



Though enlistees look forward to many benefits, including barracks and living conditions improved over those of 5 or 10 years ago, the training they receive is every bit as rigorous as that dished out by the old "brown boot" Army.

**People are the prime ingredient
of the All-Volunteer Army.
In the following interview
the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel
pinpoints the problems, prospects and
potential for achieving an effective
force without reliance on the draft.**

Toward a Professional Army

**An interview with
Lieutenant General Bernard W. Rogers,
Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel,
Department of the Army**

By MSG Nat Dell



VOLAR served as a test-bed for experimenting, evaluating and refining a number of new approaches under conditions of limited application before they were adopted Army-wide. Initially it was conducted at four stateside installations—Fort Ord, CA, Fort Benning, GA, Fort Carson, CO, and Fort Bragg, NC—and at two U.S. Army Europe installations.

By the time VOLAR ended in June 1972 it had been expanded to nine additional CONUS installations, Alaska and Hawaii, at an approximate cost of \$10 million.

Reaching the Recruit. As changes were made within the Army to attract qualified volunteers the recruiting force was changing, too.

Project VOLAR worked on the image from within. The recruiting force carried the message to the prospective volunteer on the outside.

The heart of the MVA/Project VOLAR Program was an effort to strengthen the Army as an institution—to make it a better Army.

Professionalism was seen as the best way to strengthen the Army while reducing the sources of dissatisfaction would improve Army life.

Emphasis was placed on improving professional competence plus building a strong sense of accomplishment and achievement among Army men and women of all ranks. This meant:

- **GETTING BACK TO THE BASICS OF SOLDIERING.**

Where possible, the soldier is freed from non-military chores such as KP, guard duty, grass-cutting and other housekeeping chores. This concept recognizes

that what soldiers do on their military jobs is the critical element. Within VOLAR's budgetary limitations, civilians were hired to perform KP and other housekeeping chores. Additional labor-saving devices such as power mowers and other equipment were purchased to increase efficiency in those tasks.

- **PROVIDING EXCITING, MEANINGFUL TRAINING.** Under decentralized training procedures the unit commander is made responsible for planning, managing and executing training programs which challenge the individual soldier to demonstrate his ability against high standards and measure his accomplishments by testing actual performance. "Hands-On" training gets the soldier working on his weapon or equipment early. Adventure training offers an added attraction. The soldier is placed in an environment requiring him to employ initiative in accomplishing given tasks. Men in small units develop self-reliance, moral and physical courage and mutual confidence by participating in mountain climbing, boating, survival and endurance feats and exploring.

- **ENCOURAGING EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.** Under MVA/VOLAR vocational and general education opportunities were expanded through accredited civilian contract schools. The program is aimed at standardization of curriculum offerings, admission and residency requirements through a worldwide association of civilian contract schools.

Another significant goal of the program provides careerists with the opportunity to advance their skills training and general education level during normal duty hours. Each soldier who has not graduated from

SOLDIERS: How is the All Volunteer Army shaping up in terms of enlistments?

LTG ROGERS: Between July 1972 and this past May our goal was 165,100 non-prior service male enlistees. We have fallen short of this goal by 9,800—enlisting 155,300 non-prior service males. However, the months of February-May are historically poor recruiting months, and we hope to reverse this trend in the good recruiting months June through September.

SOLDIERS: Were the volunteers of the quality desired?

LTG ROGERS: Of course, that answer depends upon one's definition of quality. In the final analysis, one should judge quality by a man's overall performance on the job. One measure of quality for an enlistee we have been using—and it may not be the best measure—is

whether he is a high school graduate. Since February 1 we have limited our recruitment of non-high school graduates to 30 percent of our total enlistment objectives and are receiving encouraging reports concerning quality from training center commanders. Another measure we have been using is the mental category of the enlistee as determined by his results on the Armed Forces Qualification Test (AFQT). Here again we have been meeting or exceeding our objectives for the percentages by various mental categories.

Incidentally, I don't wish to give the impression that we have anything against non-high school graduates; far from it. The great majority of them are fine young men and will serve well. But the fact remains, our experience has shown that from the standpoint only of

disciplinary problems being created by graduates versus non-graduates, a disproportionate share is created by the non-graduates.

SOLDIERS: Industry is also recruiting high school graduates. Will we be able to recruit them in sufficient numbers to maintain an All-Volunteer Army?

LTG ROGERS: I think we will get our share and probably continue to get them in the numbers we have in the past. I would like to point out, however, that we are taking a close look at finding a better means of measuring quality than solely by the standards of being a graduate or being in a certain mental category as related to AFQT results.

Frankly, it is still too early to state positively that we will be able to enlist soldiers of the quality we need in the quantity required to

high school can receive on-duty professional instruction while earning a high school diploma. Soldiers who completed high school can pursue vocational training and baccalaureate education during normal duty hours. The program permits a logical educational progression during the soldier's entire career.

- **FOSTERING PROFESSIONAL LEADERSHIP.** This program is designed to develop outstanding leaders, officers and NCOs, and allow them to properly exercise that leadership. Action was taken on several levels: Establishment of an NCO Educational System (NCOES); stabilized tours for commanders; and an improved Officer Personnel Management System (OPMS) and an Enlisted Qualitative Management Program (QMP).

The NCO Education System (NCOES) involves a three-level program of professional training and educational development for career NCOs. Careerists return to school periodically for training in individual career fields. The program consists of three progressive levels: Basic, Advanced and Senior. In Basic level courses selected E-4s and E-5s are prepared for duty and increased responsibilities as E-6s and E-7s. Advanced level courses prepare selected E-6s and E-7s for duties as E-8s and E-9s. Senior level courses for selected E-8s are offered at the Sergeants Major Academy at Fort Bliss, TX.

Stabilized Tours for Commanders—an impossibility during the Vietnam war—would be established. Under the MVA/VOLAR concept brigade and battalion command tours were established at 18 months minimum and company command tours at 12 months

minimum.

- *Setting Up a New Officer Professional Management System* provides officers with proper skills to meet basic Army requirements. The program's four basic objectives are: improve professionalism; put the most qualified commanders in command of troops; increase specialization; and improve officer motivation and career satisfaction. Under OPMS the promotion system was revised and officers are now required to develop dual skills.

The Enlisted Qualitative Management Program (QMP) was initiated in February 1971. Under QMP, reenlistment is denied to persons who are not promoted or recommended for promotion within designated periods of time. Through qualitative screening reenlistment is also denied to persons who are considered to have low potential for advancement to higher grades.

- **IMPROVING ARMY LIFE** means removing, where possible, the irritants and inadequacies which detract from the environment in which the military man and his family live. This means improving the soldier's total environment: barracks life, family housing, post services and pay.

Barracks Life. Lack of privacy was found to be one of the most widely-voiced complaints. Some progress had been made prior to the Vietnam build-up but the twin pressures of wide-ranging commitments and budgetary limitations made the going slow. Progress increased noticeably under MVA/VOLAR.

MVA funds were made available in late 1971 to determine what effect barracks privacy would have

man our structure. However, we are moving along a relatively uncharted course. As you know, since World War II we have only had one 15-month period—1947-1948—when we didn't rely on the draft. The conditions and circumstances which existed within our society then, as well as among the youth of that society, were different from those today. Thus we have no previous experience upon which to base a prediction.

SOLDIERS: Some Army officials have suggested that 4-year enlistments—especially where some skills require lengthy training periods—would result in better manpower utilization and reduced recruiting costs. Are 4-year enlistments going to become the standard?

LTG ROGERS: I don't see that happening soon except in the skills for which an enlistment bonus is

paid. If we looked at it purely from a cost effectiveness standpoint, 4 years is the way we would go with all enlistments. However, you also have a psychological factor working here. Looking at it from the perspective of an 18- or 19-year old, 4 years represents a big chunk of his life. It seems like a whole lifetime to some of them. I think it's best that we have less than 4 years to offer so the man can enlist for a shorter period and see how he likes the Army.

SOLDIERS: You began paying a \$1,500 bonus for combat enlistments in June 1972. The bonus was increased to \$2,500 during this past May and June. Did the \$1,500 fail to attract enough qualified volunteers for the combat arms?

LTG ROGERS: We did fail to meet our combat arms enlistment objectives by 30 percent during that 1-

year period.

Let's look at the entire bonus picture. Congress authorized payment of \$3,000 for enlistment in the combat elements. Department of Defense then authorized us to run a 1-year test, paying \$1,500. Combat arms enlistments averaged only 300 per month before we began offering certain enlistment options and then later paying the bonus. With the bonus, 4-year enlistments increased from 5 percent to 15 percent. In addition, the number going into combat arms as a result of the bonus and some enlistment options increased to about 3,000 per month. But we still came up 30 percent short overall.

We also had shortfalls in some of our hard skill MOSs, so with OSD's approval we increased the bonus to \$2,500 and included volunteers in those combat-related



The more things change the more they remain the same. Obstacle and infiltration courses are still around and just as always, after the initial soreness goes away some trainees even enjoy the challenges of Basic.

hard skills, particularly in the missile and electronics fields. This increased bonus package is being conducted as a 2-month test ending in June.

SOLDIERS: Did the bigger one attract more volunteers?

LTG ROGERS: It is not attracting more overall enlistments, but it is proving that such a bonus can change the distribution pattern of enlistees by increasing enlistments in the hard skills I mentioned and causing them to enlist for 4 years. We are happy about that.

SOLDIERS: Critics of the All-Volunteer Army concept suggest that blacks, other minority groups and the poor will be attracted to the Army in large numbers, resulting in an Army largely composed of minorities and the poor.

LTG ROGERS: Present trends suggest that their fears are unfounded.

Let's take that one apart, however.

We don't ask what an enlistee's father earns. We don't care. It makes no difference whether a man's father earns \$25,000 a year or whether his folks are on welfare. If a man is qualified, willing to enlist in the Army and perform to the best of his ability, why shouldn't he be able to serve?

As for minority groups, there has been some increase in the number of non-Caucasian enlistments. Minority groups comprise about 18 percent of the overall Army strength. I see no indication of a substantial increase.

SOLDIERS: Suppose you did have a substantial increase?

LTG ROGERS: I would answer your question with another question: So what if there were?

I know in the eyes of many it would be most tidy if we had, say,

on service attractiveness. Large platoon bays were partitioned into two-and four-man living spaces, each furnished with a rug, desk, chair and lamp. Soldiers were permitted to individualize their quarters. Congress appropriated \$55.5 million to expand the barracks privacy program in Fiscal Year 1972, with funds going mostly for modernization of permanent barracks. The Fiscal Year 1973 budget contained \$238 million for construction of new barracks including some 16,000 new spaces, plus modernization of 53,000 existing barracks spaces.

To further upgrade the soldier's environment contracts totaling \$63 million were recently awarded for construction of newly designed barracks at Fort Hood, TX, Fort Carson, CO, and Fort Sill, OK. The new buildings will offer increased privacy in three-man living areas.

Improving Family Living has generally meant building more units and extending family housing eligibility to all married personnel except trainees.

Improving Post Services includes construction and modernization of chapels, schools, commissaries and recreational facilities. Commissary and Post Exchange operating hours can be extended and a larger selection of merchandise provided for the soldier and his family.

Central In-Out processing centers are being established at all posts, with special emphasis given to providing friendly, courteous service.

The long-established policy of providing sponsors for families on Permanent Change of Station to overseas commands has been extended stateside, with the

11 percent blacks—that is their approximate percentage of the total population—and, say, 2 percent other non-Caucasians. That would represent a fairly good cross-section of the American population.

Life just isn't that tidy or precise. Furthermore, if non-Caucasian enlistments did increase significantly and you asked when should we cut them off, I certainly couldn't give you an answer as to when or if, and I know of no one in a position of responsibility who could.

SOLDIERS: Today's young soldiers are getting married earlier than they did a decade ago. Are we going to expand health care services and build more family housing?

LTG ROGERS: More of our young soldiers do get married earlier. If that trend continues we will have to think about building fewer barracks and more family housing. We

gaining units required to appoint a sponsor for the soldier and his family on CONUS PCS.

Health Care for the Soldier and his Dependents is also being improved. Quality of service is being upgraded with clinical operations expanded to provide a full range of services during hours convenient to the patients.

Improving the Soldier's Pay has long been the goal of Army planners. The gains made during the 1960s benefited career soldiers but were of little assistance to the first-term soldier.

MVA/VOLAR studies showed that if the Army was to become all-volunteer and still meet its overall manpower requirements, it would have to achieve and maintain a rate of pay comparable to civilians of equivalent ages, skills and education.

Recognizing that the first term soldier suffered the most severe pay inadequacies the military pay boost approved by the Congress effective November 1971 provided for roughly doubling the pay of a private. An E-2 received a base pay of \$85.80 in 1964. By mid-1973 his base pay totalled \$342.30.

Smaller increases went to those in higher grades and with longer time in service. An increase in basic quarters allowance was enacted.

Recruiting Retooled. As these people-oriented changes came in rapid succession, the U.S. Army Recruiting Command began getting the word out to the public.

"We had to learn to communicate with today's youth in a manner they understand," said Major Gen-

eral John Q. Henion, Commander of the Recruiting Command.

"We could no longer sit in the recruiting stations and wait for the volunteer to come to us. But at the same time we had to remember that with the reduction in the size of the Army it would become increasingly important that the volunteer we enlisted would meet the high standards that had been established.

"For example, judges and probation officers used to offer young offenders an alternative—join the Army or go to jail or on probation. We have spent a lot of time and energy getting this policy quashed across the country. Recruiters know this is strictly forbidden and judges are getting the message.

"We have also found that men and women who score poorly on the Armed Forces Qualification Test are less likely to succeed. We have a ceiling on the number who can be accepted in that category (IV). You can always find exceptions but the percentages are against them.

"From the numbers standpoint, you measure a recruiter's performance by how well he meets his assigned objective. But this isn't always the whole thing. We know he has to make himself known and respected in the community in which he works. This requires that a considerable amount of time be spent on public and community relations projects. He has to make and keep a variety of contacts because today's contacts mean tomorrow's enlistments. He has a full-time job and it certainly isn't an easy one.

"Once we began to get the quality volunteer's at-

must take a very hard and long look at this because here we are talking about projects involving millions of dollars.

Greater health care services may be needed; however, we're thinking in terms of the total environment for the soldier and his family. We would hope to improve all post services: Post Exchanges, in- and out-processing, recreational facilities, commissaries, educational opportunities and the like.

SOLDIERS: The Qualitative Management Program for enlisted personnel is causing some concern among NCOs. Some question the wisdom of denying reenlistment to NCOs, while increased emphasis is being placed on enlisting greater numbers of younger soldiers.

LTG ROGERS: We don't intend to change the Qualitative Management Program, although we may make

some fine-tuning carburetor adjustments as we go along. The Army is going to be smaller but we're still going to do a professional job with fewer people. The NCOs have all got to be professionals.

We have established standards of performance, behavior and attitude. As long as an NCO measures up he need not be concerned. An NCO should know what those standards are and if he is not measuring up he had better be concerned because he may be on the way out. There is no place in the Army for those who believe they have the right to serve for 20 or 30 years irrespective of performance, conduct and attitude. That day has passed, if indeed it ever existed.

We are denying reenlistment to only those persons at the lower end of the performance, conduct

and attitude scale. The officer corps has had such a program for many years. In fact, I think you will find that most NCOs are pleased that there exists a system to police their ranks. They want their corps to consist of motivated, well-behaved professionals in every sense of the word.

SOLDIERS: Some NCOs believe that the up-or-out program is unfair because it forces them to retire irrespective of the fact that they have done good jobs during their many years of service.

LTG ROGERS: The strength of senior NCOs in grades E-8 and E-9 cannot exceed 3 percent of the total enlisted strength. We have to have cut-off points so the young soldiers coming along can have a fair career progression.

Let's take the case of a master sergeant: The "window" through

tention with our advertising we had to offer something he was interested in. Enlistment is just the first step in building an All-Volunteer Army. We had to look beyond basic training and AIT and offer the new soldier a meaningful, worthwhile job in his unit.

"Our enlistment options were expanded to include train and travel, unit of choice enlistments, station of choice and guaranteed school options.

"A Delayed Entry Program which permitted young men to enlist in the reserves and come on active duty up to 6 months later was established and proved quite successful. This enabled the young man to complete high school or tie up any loose ends prior to his entry on active duty. We later extended the program to Women's Army Corps enlistees."

To reach the quality volunteer, an additional \$10.6 million was funded for advertising in FY 1971. "Today's Army Wants to Join You" was the theme of a 3-month test on radio and TV. Commercials were keyed to the people-oriented changes. Young men and women were invited to call a toll-free number indicating which enlistment option they were interested in and a recruiter would be in touch within 24 hours.

How successful was the paid advertising? Recruiting Command officials considered it highly successful. In the Los Angeles recruiting main station alone, an average of 50 additional calls were received each day during the test period.

By the end of Fiscal Year 1972 the number of true volunteers (those not motivated by the draft) increased by 41 percent over FY 71—from 76,000 to

107,000. Draft calls decreased from 152,000 to 25,000 during that period.

Career View. As the advertising began to pay off with more enlistments and Project VOLAR programs were implemented on post after post, how did career members already in service react?

Many saw the changes as a "permissiveness kick" which would increase disciplinary problems a hundred-fold. They saw the elimination of the pass form, sign-in and sign-out sheet and reveille formation as a loss of control. With the placing of beer machines in the barracks they were convinced the Army had pulled out all the stops.

Disciplinary problems did increase but not all of them resulted from MVA/VOLAR programs.

The Vietnam War was winding down and thousands of Vietnam returnees wanted only to shed their Green Suits after pulling time in 'Nam. Some didn't adjust to garrison life and courts-martial and board actions increased significantly.

With rapid reduction in Army strength hundreds of Vietnam-related MOSs became surplus. Many soldiers were unhappy when they were reclassified.

The Early Release Program in 1971 aggravated the problems by causing extreme shortages in some skills.

Many career members blamed these problems on MVA/VOLAR. A particular target of their criticism was the paid radio and television advertising primarily aimed at getting young volunteers. Careerists didn't understand why large sums were being spent on advertising for recruits while Army strength was being

which he has to pass to be promoted to E-9 is so small that promotion becomes increasingly difficult at that level. It's the same way with a colonel who hasn't been promoted to brigadier general and has to retire after 30 years. There should be no stigma attached to the master sergeant or the colonel. Those grades carry great responsibilities and a person exercises a high degree of authority in those grades. Remember, the window is small.

I'll tell you one thing, though. Going through that window is a humbling experience—especially when you know so many fine persons whom you thought deserved to go through and didn't make it.

SOLDIERS: What about a person in the middle NCO grades who is doing a fine job but is happy with his present status. Will you

retain him?

LTG ROGERS: No, not indefinitely. You see, that person might be happy with his present status, but there is a younger man below him who eventually wants to move up. We won't retain this man indefinitely. You see, that person might be blocking a more aggressive soldier's chances for advancing.

SOLDIERS: Was the current officer reduction-in-force (RIF) designed to improve leadership?

LTG ROGERS: No. To do that we have a continuing program of identifying and separating those officers who fail to measure up. This RIF is a quantitative one caused by our having more officers than required and permitted.

This RIF is very painful because, among other things, it involves many good officers. We're separating 4,900 officers for two reasons. First,

our authorized officer strength is based on a percentage of the overall Army strength. As an example, prior to the Vietnam build-up our officer strength comprised about 11.6 percent of the total Army population. It had reached 14.9 percent by the end of FY 1972. We must get down to 13.7 percent by the end of this fiscal year and this requires that we separate a number of officers. That percentage will continue to decline in the future.

Second, our officer structure has a sizeable hump in it resulting from the requirements for Vietnam. That hump—an overstrength—is generally in Year Groups 1967 to 1970. If we left that hump in place when it reached the promotion window to major, many in the excess year groups could not be promoted and they would then have to be

reduced by officer RIFs, early releases and denying reenlistment to NCOs under the Qualitative Management Program.

MVA/VOLAR did generate its share of problems. Many volunteers listened to only part of the advertising message: The travel, adventure and changes in life-styles. They were not prepared for the realities of basic training. When the going got rough they went AWOL.

"The high school drop-out generally proved to be emotionally immature," MG Henion said. "He dropped out of high school and when the going got rough he dropped out of the Army. He went AWOL.

"We don't exclude non-high school graduates but our recruiters are now only given credit for three non-grads in every ten persons enlisted."

Sergeant First Class Lemuel Morris, a senior drill instructor at Fort Leonard Wood, MO, puts it another way: "There's really no excuse for a man not getting a high school diploma today. I consider the dropout to be a quitter."

Colonel George W. Orton, commander of the 3d Basic Combat Training Brigade at Fort Leonard Wood, has noticed a reduction in the number of disciplinary problems since restrictions were placed on the number of non-high school graduates allowed to enlist. "I'm beginning to feel much better about that situation. Non-graduates among the MVA enlistees we received in 1971-72 did cause disciplinary problems but I see a definite improvement with each cycle we put through."



Adventure training helps soldiers develop self-reliance, moral and physical courage and mutual confidence for teamwork whether the activity is mountain-climbing, boating, survival or skiing.

separated under the law. We thought it would be fairer to separate them now while they are young enough to start a second career.

We are also taking other actions to reduce officer strength: During the past 10 years we have brought an average of approximately 28,000 officers to active duty each year. We are only bringing in 8,900 during FY 74. Of that figure, 3,800 are ROTC officers, and of those, we are obligated to bring in 2,550 who are Distinguished ROTC Graduates or scholarship students. We will also only bring in 350 OCS graduates in FY 74.

SOLDIERS: What officers will be most affected by the RIF?

LTG ROGERS: The great majority will be from Year Groups 1967-1970.

SOLDIERS: One of the stated

goals of the All-Volunteer Army is to provide the soldier with a satisfying job. Hundreds are being involuntarily reclassified into new MOSs. Won't that have an adverse effect on the overall program?

LTG ROGERS: Yes, for a while. But surplus MOSs are also having an adverse effect. We wound up with large excesses of Vietnam-related MOSs, one example being in the aviation field. It's obvious that we don't need as many aviation personnel as we did during the Vietnam War. On the other hand we can't have people sitting around with nothing to do, nor do they like not being meaningfully employed. We have personnel teams going to CONUS posts and taking a look at surplus MOSs and trying to get the soldiers reclassified and retrained into shortage MOSs. CONUS commanders and

CINCUSAREUR have the authority to reclassify soldiers out of overage skills. I think it likely that many reclassified men will find new interest and new challenge in their new MOS. But let there be no doubt about it, MOS imbalance and MOS mismatch comprise one of our big problems at this time.

SOLDIERS: There are complaints that involuntary reclassification hurts NCOs when they're considered for promotion or QMP board action.

LTG ROGERS: I can understand how they might have that feeling. All I can say is that members of boards do take involuntary and voluntary reclassifications into account. I've observed enough of those boards to know that their members exercise a great degree of judgment in their deliberations.

While we're still on the subject

Command Sergeant Major Dillon Harlow of the Fort Leonard Wood Reception Station feels that some of the changes have adversely affected discipline. "I personally feel discipline was much better when we had reveille formations every morning. It was a matter of control.

"Now the first sergeant has to depend on the section chief to tell who's present for duty. And with no pass form and no requirement for a man to sign in or out it's impossible to control the men, especially since no one checks him at the gate anymore."

Points of View. Sergeant William J. Kelley, another Fort Leonard Wood drill instructor, believes there are good and bad points in the changes. "Getting rid of harassment was good but we shouldn't try to give the volunteer everything on a silver platter. We have to make sure he knows his job and its importance.

"Many of these youngsters have some pretty good ideas and we've got to let them know we're interested in those ideas."

Private First Class Richard R. Kupp, a draftee with 11 months service, most of them as company clerk of Company E, 4th Battalion, 3d Basic Training Brigade, is happy to see the passing of "Micky Mouse" practices. "I don't think the length of my hair has anything to do with my ability as a soldier. I like the way we're allowed to fix up our barracks and I don't need a reveille formation to get me to work on time."

Kupp concedes that some of the initial MVA enlistees did cause problems. "I saw some of those enlistees. Many of them were disillusioned. They heard

about the good life and relaxed rules but weren't prepared for the rigors of basic training. When they couldn't take it they bugged out.

"I'm not hung up on a high school diploma as an end in itself. I just think a man who drops out of high school today shows he lacks maturity and the will to stick to a task until he completes it."

First Sergeant Otis Walker, also of E-4-3, thinks elimination of Saturday morning work in TOE units is one of the smarter changes. "We really didn't get that much accomplished in a half-day," he recalls.

Another attempt to eliminate irritants from Army life was letting company commanders decide whether or not to conduct formal barracks inspections. "When we let up on our barracks inspections," said First Sergeant John C. Kramer, Fort Leonard Wood Reception Station, "cleanliness and maintenance took a nose-dive. So we walk through every morning and if one man's area is not up to standard we go after that man. If an entire barracks doesn't measure up we hold an inspection for the entire barracks."

Other commanders and NCOs agree with 1SG Kramer. "We had the same problem in Europe," 1SG Walker says. "Instead of re-inspecting the entire unit we leaned on the barracks that didn't measure up.

"That's the way we're going to build a disciplined All-Volunteer Army. We have to treat the soldier as an individual, then come down hard on him—as an individual—when he fails to do what's required of him."

PFC Kupp agrees. "I want an officer or NCO who

of MOS, let's take a closer look at this MOS mismatch situation. As is often done, if we only compare a man's duty MOS with his primary MOS, one may well find a mismatch. But if one compares the duty MOS with his secondary or alternate MOS, he might also find a match. So one must look closely at the method used in determining MOS mismatch.

SOLDIERS: Senior NCOs are required to be qualified in at least two skills. Will soldiers of all grades eventually be required to do so?

LTG ROGERS: We certainly encourage all soldiers to learn as many skills as possible, and we have recently implemented a program to require qualification in two skills. However, in the case of a young soldier, it normally takes a few years for him to master his primary skill. We don't believe we can re-

quire him to learn another one before he masters the first one.

SOLDIERS: Will the Army ever reach MOS equilibrium?

LTG ROGERS: By equilibrium I take it that you mean one soldier—no more and no less—for every MOS in every unit. We will never reach that day, because too many things happen that are beyond our control.

First, there is the inability to predict with absolute precision which men with what skills will become future losses and then have new men in training to replace them at just the right time. Then there are continual changes in our structure, in TAs and TOEs, some related to activation/deactivation, of units, to the introduction of new weapons systems, to base closures and the like. So you see, there are several variables in the equation

which have their impact. But we can improve our MOS imbalance and mismatch and we are working hard towards that end.

We are also looking at a concept which would reduce the number of MOSs by training the soldier in, say, basic infantry and having his unit train him in such skills as mortar crewman or other specialized training. We are taking a hard look at that one.

SOLDIERS: Rumors have it that the Women's Army Corps will vanish as a separate corps within another year. Are the rumors true?

LTG ROGERS: The WAC was established as a separate corps by the Congress and only Congress can change the law. I can't say when that will happen, but in my judgment somewhere down the road the WAC will no longer exist as a separate corps.

The old and the new: open bays will eventually give way to two- or three-man living areas with comfort and privacy. Below, a three-man section converted into a modern, two-man area, gives a glimpse of things to come.



Photo courtesy Lyles, Bissett, Carlisle & Wolff

knows his job and demands that I know and perform mine. I like to see a leader, officer or NCO who says 'I'm in charge here'. I want them to let me know what to expect when I break the rules. Don't misunderstand me. I don't mean a leader should growl at you or hassle you all the time but I do respect him when he lets me know who's in charge."

Discipline. SFC Morris believes application of discipline and punishment isn't consistent enough. "When two soldiers, given the same set of circumstances, commit the same offense they should receive the same punishment."

"I see too many instances where a soldier from one company messes up and gets the book thrown at him while his buddy in the next company does the same thing and gets his wrist slapped. "I'm not talking about a case where one soldier had been on the carpet for doing the same thing before, I'm talking about all

There are 17,000 members of the Women's Army Corps serving in the Army and that figure will increase to at least 24,000 by 1978. Of the 480-plus enlisted skills, we've opened all but 48 of them to women. WAC officers may now be assigned to approximately 65 percent of the officer skills and we're taking another look because we think we can open up more.

In recent action we've eliminated the word male from our aviation regulations and qualified women may now become pilots.

We've also opened all ROTC programs to women beginning with school year 1973. A young lady can now join the Army ROTC on

any college campus that has a unit, providing the host college or university agrees. Now, there are two things that I don't see happening. We won't see women serving in fox-holes in a combat situation, and they won't be assigned to positions in which they cannot maintain their privacy.

We are not going to be rushed into changes just for the sake of change or for cosmetic purposes. We will continue to make changes with respect to the utilization of women when the changes are right for the Army and right for the women, and we'll make them without fanfare.

SOLDIERS: Many NCOs have ex-

pressed concern over the retention of Article 15 records in the soldier's permanent file.

LTG ROGERS: A lot of officers also have the same concern for the soldiers in this regard. However, we're not going to change the policy at this time. It will be reviewed at the end of a year to determine if it should be changed.

I'm sure you understand the reason for the policy. For example, when a man is considered for board action—promotion, retention, schooling, special assignment and the like—all that is generally available is his record to be considered by the board. Let's suppose he's an officer or NCO being considered

circumstances being equal.

"When soldiers see inconsistencies it confuses and angers them."

Specialist 5 Robert Fletcher, recent reenlistee at the General Leonard Wood Army Hospital, believes discipline is necessary as long as it's applied fairly and firmly. "Any intelligent person wants to know what's expected of him on his job. I want to be required to know my job and perform it well.

"Our generation doesn't want someone looking over our shoulders. We want to be trained, given a job and left to do it. We want someone around when we have a problem but otherwise let us do our jobs. When we goof up, come down on us."

Quality and Stability. Specialist 4 David D. Bessell of General Leonard Wood Army Hospital recently reenlisted for microwave radio repair school.

"The Army has improved in a lot of ways. On my first hitch I saw a lot of officers and NCOs who didn't know their jobs and tried to fake their way through.

"We have some pretty good officers now. They know what they're doing and let you get your hands on the equipment. They take care of you better than before and if you need something or some advice they try to help.

"The quality of NCOs has also improved since the Qualitative Management Program (QMP) started eliminating the foot-draggers. I thought this QMP thing was just a lot of talk at first but now that it's being used it's going to improve the NCO Corps a lot."

Bessell also wants more job stability. "I want to be given a job and left on that job. I see too many people who have their jobs changed too often."

Specialist 4 Mark Kirk, a medical corpsman at the

General Leonard Wood Army Hospital, sees it this way: "I think most of the changes were for the good but some of them came too fast. I was a Specialist 5 when discharged. I decided to come back in and my recruiting sergeant said I had plenty of time to tie up the loose ends. Well, I quit my job and went down to reenlist and the recruiter said they had changed the regulation the day before and I had to come back in as a Specialist 4.

"Other than that, the Army is generally a pretty good deal. I do think recruiters should tell the young guy about the job challenges rather than all the glamor stuff."

Brigadier General Edward Greer, Deputy Commanding General of Fort Leonard Wood, believes commanders who claim the people-oriented changes have caused disciplinary problems are making excuses for their own failures.

"Show me a commander who says he's lost control and I'll show you a commander who hasn't been able to come up with an imaginative, stimulating program. The commander still has the tools of command."

Talk to members of the 902d Float Bridge Company, 11th Combat Engineer Battalion at Fort Belvoir, VA, and you get similar answers.

Says Specialist 5 George Floyd, a heavy equipment mechanic on his second hitch. "I like the changes but we need more trained supervisors. I want to learn my job and see every other man skillfully trained in his.

"As far as discipline goes, the Army seemed better off a couple of years ago. The NCOs knew their jobs better and when they told you to do something you did it because they knew what they were talking about.

for promotion. The board looks at his record and those of his contemporaries. If that person has received an Article 15 for misconduct or failure to perform his duties satisfactorily and none of the other individuals being considered has received an Article 15, it just seems unfair to the rest that the one be viewed as having performed equally as well as all the others. And yet that would have to be the board's judgment if the Article 15 is not in the man's file.

I'm not talking about an Article 15 for, say, a single minor traffic ticket. I'm talking about serious misconduct, of a pattern of habitual misconduct, or non-performance of


duty. I would hope that persons expressing concern over retention of the Article 15 in permanent records would keep in mind the fact that board members exercise pretty good judgment and take into account the seriousness of the offense or offenses which resulted in Article 15.

SOLDIERS: A few commanders have expressed a reluctance to give Article 15s, knowing they become a permanent part of the soldier's record.

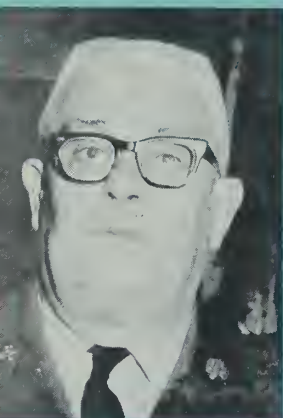
LTG ROGERS: I am unaware of any decline in the number of Article 15s since the policy was initiated.

SOLDIERS: What do you see in the future for the all-volunteer

Army?

LTG ROGERS: As to size and composition, I can give you a better picture down the road a ways. However, I would expect the volunteer Army to be a professional Army. I would expect it to be professional in terms of the skills and motivation of its members; professional in training, equipment and combat readiness; and comprised of disciplined and dedicated men and women who want to be in the Army, and who find it a proud, challenging and satisfying career. That is the kind of Army we must have—the kind our Nation expects and should require that we have. 

SFC Roy Williams: First termers are getting too much. It seems that with all the benefits, we are attempting to buy the loyalty of these young men and I don't believe that you can buy loyalty.



CSM Dillon Harlow: Discipline and control were much better when we had reveille. We also lost when the pass form was taken away.

PFC Richard Kupp: Although I'm a draftee I like to see a leader, officer or NCO who knows his job and who comes in and takes over and leaves no doubt he's in charge.



SP5 Robert Fletcher: Our generation doesn't want someone looking over our shoulders. We want to be trained, then given a job and be left alone to do that job. The Army is a lot better about that today.



SP4 Mark Kirk: Most of the changes were for the good, but some of them came too fast. The Army is generally a pretty good deal but I think recruiters should push the challenges.



They can't tell me what to do if they don't know it themselves."

Specialist 5 Herbert L. Edwards is a senior crane operator in the 902d. "It's good they got rid of reveille and some of the other 'Mickey Mouse' stuff but I see a difference between that and good discipline. When I came in the Army 5 years ago it wasn't 'brown shoe' but it was a lot better because when you told a guy to do something he did it.

"The 8-hour-day and 5-day-week are good but I often put in more hours than that—and I don't complain as long as I know the job is important enough.

"The All-Volunteer Army will eventually work but you've got to put a man on a job and let him learn that job. We have too many people assigned out of their primary jobs right now."

Specialist 4 Larry Leeper is a heavy equipment operator. "I was drafted and enlisted for 3 years to get into the heavy equipment field. Although I don't plan to make the Army a career it has been a good deal for me.

"I do the best job I can and have really enjoyed it working with the guys in this company. My only complaint is that there are too many guys assigned out of the jobs for which they were trained."

Private First Class John Howell is a heavy equipment operator with 1 year of service. "I was about to be drafted so I enlisted to get into this field. "My recruiting sergeant went right down the line with me and I got what I asked for. I've been thinking about making the Army a career and expect to eventually make sergeant.

"I'll learn my job and help the other people in my section learn theirs. My method will be to treat them like men when they do their jobs and sock it to them when they don't."

Specialist 5 Jimmy Jones also enlisted after receiving his draft notice. "The changes are good and the All-Volunteer Army can work.

"We already can see some improvements in the 902d. When I first came to this company you couldn't communicate with anyone unless he was your grade or maybe one grade higher. The officers and NCOs seem to take an interest in you now and we can communicate with any of them.

"If I stay in the Army I want to be the best trained person in my field. I want to fully prepare myself and go as high as possible."

Second Lieutenant Jim White is a platoon leader in the 902d. "I really don't see how we are going to get the manpower for an All-Volunteer Army. If we do get that manpower, though, we're going to have to work on the individual soldier and make his job more attractive. We have to give him more responsibility and listen to his ideas. The Army is becoming more people oriented—that's good. We also have to become professionals all along the line."

All-Vol Pros. How professional will the All-Volunteer Army be?

Colonel Alexander M. Weyand, Chief of the Volunteer Army Office, DA, puts it this way: "When we say 'professional' we mean it. All of us have had to reinforce our thinking in that direction. The recruiting force is now being finely tuned to get the quality enlistee we want.

"Once we get him it's up to the career people to lead, train and motivate him. It can only be done with a professionally competent career force. Enlistee quality, careerist quality; that's what our Recruiting and Qualitative Management Programs are all about.

"A man entering the Army 20 years ago could automatically assume he had the right to remain for 20 years. That day has passed."

Colonel William E. Weber, Chief, Enlisted Division, Directorate of Military Management, puts it another way: "A person can no longer assume the right to spend 20 years in the Army without producing. We're going to make sure that a careerist wearing the uniform is a true professional. Our Qualitative Management Program is helping us do that.

"Officers have had such a program for years. It was up or out. The NCOs have reached the same point. Look, we're talking about bringing a young man or woman into the Army and saying 'Make a career of it. You can go to the top if you can hack it'. But there has to be room at the top and so we have to constantly weed out the non-producers—the deadwood.

"We've denied reenlistment to a relatively few people but we haven't been through the complete system yet."

QMP Views. It's a key feature and energizer of the All-Volunteer Army, so how does the career soldier—the man most directly affected—view the Qualitative Management Program?

CSM Harlow feels it has some good and bad features. "It's done one good thing—it's made some NCOs get out and do something about their formal education.

"I know some senior NCOs you couldn't drag down to the education center before QMP started but after a few were denied reenlistment the word got around. It also makes an NCO keep abreast in his career, too, but there are some problems there. The screening boards are held without ever seeing the man. They look at a Sergeant First Class and say, 'You haven't made master sergeant within 27 years so you're out.' Well, the man might not have worked in his MOS in 10 years through no fault of his own. There are a lot of NCOs in that situation."

"We consider all these things," COL Weber said. "From a man's records we try to create a picture of the whole man. We look at his MOS test scores, his commander's evaluation, his military and civilian education and his achievements. We look at the whole man.

"If he's performed satisfactorily in any assignment, his records will reflect that. So he's out of his field: Has he taken an extension course to stay abreast of the changes in that field?

"We don't want an NCO who knows how to do only one job. While we look at his past record, we are also looking at his future potential. He got paid for the jobs he's done in the past and we're not going to keep him around if he can't grow.

"Of the 40,000 E-7s, 8s and 9s screened in a 2-year period, we only denied reenlistment to 1,200. On top of that about another 2,800 were separated or retired under the years-of-service-in-grade provision.

"It's the same way with promotions. We don't promote as a reward for having done a good job. We promote because the individual has demonstrated he can handle a bigger job. His records should indicate that. Here again, we look at the whole man—his physical condition, military and civilian education, conduct—the entire thing.

"But you can be sure that we're not going to promote or retain a man who doesn't measure up."

"He knows," COL Weber explains, "because he receives a copy of his evaluation and his MOS test scores. There's no excuse for him not being able to come up with a fair assessment of his own performance.

"We've had those standards for officers for years. NCOs are going to have to measure up, too."

Looking Ahead. Will the All-Volunteer Army work?

"It will if we don't blow it," says BG Greer. "We raised the standards. We're now getting a better cross section of American youth. But we can blow it by being antiquated in our thinking, training and facilities.

"We have to make training interesting and challenging. We're headed in that direction with our 'hands-on' and adventure training. Once a man gets on the job, he has to be given responsibility and a sense of participation. We have to take his life-style into account and also make his off-duty life better. We're improving his living conditions, recreational and educational facilities and his career chances.

"We've made gains in providing him with a reasonable salary. But we have to demand that he lives up to his end of the bargain."

COL Weber concedes that the system is not infallible. "We've had to develop a lot of new programs in a relatively short time. We made some mistakes. But more of our time is spent on problems of the individual soldier than one would imagine.

"True, we do have people working out of their MOSs. But requirements change, jobs within career fields change. That's why we now require every career soldier to be qualified in at least two jobs. The young man or woman coming into the Army today can be assured of making it to the top if he or she measures up. But no one is going to have a free ride."

What does the young soldier say?

"Tell it to me straight.

"Give me a job and require me to master that job.

"Make me toe the mark but don't hassle me.

"Give me leaders who know what they're doing and who trust me—and I'll hack it."



Camping, American Style

CPT John P. Courte Photos by SP4 Ed Aber

STRAW HAT PERCHED precariously on the back of his head, Specialist 4 Bill Shannon stoked his campfire and checked the sizzling burgers.

It had been a long hard week for Bill at his data processing job at Fort McPherson in Atlanta, GA. When Friday afternoon finally rolled around Bill and his wife Nancy loaded camping gear into their car and headed for a weekend of camping at the Third Army Recreation Area on Lake Allatoona.

As Bill and Nancy took off on their 40-mile trip thousands of families nationwide were hitching up trailers, loading camper trucks and piling into motor homes to hit the road for their favorite camping spots.

Why has the camping bug struck so many people in recent years?

"It's great to get away," says Bill. "Camping somehow brings families closer together."

But there are other reasons. Camping—depending how elaborately you want to go about it—can be a relatively inexpensive way to take a weekend mini-vacation. Also, many Americans want to get back to the outdoors, as one camper says, "before cement replaces trees on the national landscape."

The rising cost of restaurant food and motel accommodations also gives impetus to the camping boom.

Camping Wheels. Today's camping popularity is largely due to the tremendous growth of the recreational vehicle (RV) market which has made camping no longer the sport of the hardy few. Prior to the advent of the RV many a neophyte camper spent a cold, soggy weekend only to return home on Sunday night with runny nose and solemn resolve to try another form of rec-

reation. Now the RV has all but eliminated the hardship of camping. Tent campers such as Bill Shannon are quick to point out that RV owners "aren't really camping." Other purists claim the rolling penthouses have driven them deep into the woods, carrying tents on their backs.

One national recreational vehicle magazine reports 624,000 travel trailers, truck campers, camping trailers, motor homes and van-based units were sold during 1972. An estimated four million RVs were in use this summer.

RVs already have replaced tents as the basic living unit in most campgrounds. Some private campgrounds no longer accommodate tent campers, insisting the hodgepodge of canvas, ropes and hanging laundry is offensive to the eye.

Yet the rush to campgrounds goes on and camping attracts all kinds of outdoorsmen: those who like to rough it in tents and those who bring everything with them—including the kitchen sink.

"I just like being outdoors," said Jennie Nash, wife of First Lieutenant Rodger Nash, a helicopter instructor at Fort Rucker, AL. Another Army wife agreed: "This is out first time out but we plan to do it as often as we can."

Wall to Wall Campers. With camping, as with anything that becomes popular overnight, supply soon falls behind demand. Overcrowded campgrounds, clogged highways and long waiting lines at park entrances tend to dampen the enthusiasm of even the most avid campers. During the summer months, particularly during the peak vacation months of July and August, "FULL" signs go up by Friday evening in many public parks

and private campgrounds near large metropolitan areas. Camps further out are usually full by Saturday morning. Some private campground owners no longer accept weekend reservations and prefer operating on a first-come first-served basis.

The National Park Service flatly admits the rising demand for camp sites is creating a problem. Yet the Park Service doesn't plan to expand its facilities. "We want people to have a total park experience," said Tom Wilson of the Park Service information office. "We don't want to turn our national parks into giant campgrounds."

The space requirements of recreational vehicles have filled campgrounds with "wall to wall campers," according to Wilson. The Park Service is attempting to alleviate the problem by introducing an advance reservations system. The plan is being tested at six national parks this summer.

At Army installations recreational facilities are being expanded to accommodate military campers. At the Clark Hill Recreation Area near Fort Gordon, GA, the already well-developed campground is being expanded to include RV pads complete with hookups for water, electricity, sewage.

Army Travel Camps have been established at 34 posts in continental United States and Alaska. The camps are primarily designed to serve military personnel and families traveling in RVs. Some are merely stopover points but others include complete setups including recreational facilities that make them ideal for a camping vacation.

State and local governments are currently expanding their campgrounds. But the major expansion



Left, state and Federal park officials are helpful but don't intend to turn parks into giant campgrounds. Below, all the comforts of home—a motor home, that is—include air conditioning, wall-to-wall carpet, stereo and color TV. Bottom, these campers found all the equipment they needed—free—at Fort Belvoir's Special Services office.



is in the private sector. Private campgrounds are going up as fast as land can be bought and developed. One national motel chain is building travel parks off major highways complete with playgrounds, swimming pools and hookups for RVs.

While the picture may look a little grim at first the determined camper still has plenty of opportunity to do his thing—but it may require a little advance planning to insure he'll have a place to set up camp.

Many campers have taken to off-season camping to avoid crowds. Others arrange vacations and time so they won't be part of the week-end rush. Still others avoid problems by planning vacations well in advance and making reservations wherever feasible.

Although most Army facilities and public parks operate on a first-come first-served basis, some private campgrounds do take advance reservations. But if you want to "camp Army" call or write the officer-in-charge of the recreational facility where you want to stay and he'll give you an indication of the crowds he expects. (*See box.*)

"During the summer we're full every weekend," says Sergeant First Class James Sonders, NCOIC of the Third Army Recreation Area at Lake Allatoona, GA. "Campers get sites on a first-come first-served basis."

Let's Go Camping. Getting started in family camping can be relatively inexpensive. Most expert campers agree it's best to start off slowly and not spend a great deal for equipment. Try it for a few weekends and see how you like it. You can usually borrow or rent basic equipment from Special Services and then purchase your own if you find it's what you want.

"We've got tent trailers and complete sets of camping gear available free on hand receipt," says Charles H. Forbes of ADCOR (Army District of Columbia Officers Recreation Welfare Fund) and Special Services has similar set-ups at each post. If you decide camping agrees with you and your

family, there are several options available depending on how much money you want to spend and how comfortable you want to be.

Tenting is the least expensive way to start. Modern day tents are as varied in size and fanciful as they are colorful. They can be purchased for as little as \$40 for a two-man tent to as high as \$400 for an elaborate three-room model with attached screen porch. But you can buy a good quality family tent which can comfortably accommodate a family of four for less than \$200.

A tent has certain advantages: it's easily stored; it can be transported in the trunk of the family car; and it can be set up on any relatively flat area.

To be comfortable, however, you'll need other equipment as well. Sleeping bags are a must; and cots and air mattresses are nice extras. In some areas you may be able to set up your tent on a pile of dried leaves or pine boughs but most well-used campgrounds will offer nothing softer than hard-packed dirt.

Cooking over an open or charcoal fire is great fun but it makes a mess of pots and pans and the heat is hard to control. Most tent campers find a gasoline or propane stove a good investment. Cooking on such a stove is no different from cooking on a gas range at home. It's especially handy when rain dampens the fire or wood is nowhere to be found. Additionally, some campgrounds don't allow open fires so it's better to be prepared for that eventuality.

Food storage is a problem for the tent camper too. Some kind of ice chest or cooler is necessary to store perishables. Portable propane refrigerators are available but are expensive and relatively heavy. (Offsetting their convenience for cooking and refrigeration, propane gas cylinders may require detours through city traffic because their transit is sometimes barred in tunnels—so check your route if you use propane.) In most cases a well-constructed ice box will do the job. Ice is readily available at most

campgrounds.

It's a good idea to have some type of storage chest for other foods. In addition to keeping wildlife out of your supplies a storage chest will keep things neat.

Most tent campers minimize dishwashing by using paper plates and other throwaway utensils. Some dishwashing is unavoidable so bring along a dishpan and water storage containers. Five-gallon plastic cans similar to GI water cans are inexpensive and light enough to carry short distances. Since campgrounds commonly have water hookups for each campsite many campers carry garden hoses with shutoff nozzles to eliminate frequent trips to refill water cans.

Disposing of dishwasher and other liquid waste requires additional work. Simply dumping waste water on the ground is, for obvious reasons, forbidden in most campgrounds but at some sites you can dig holes for this purpose as long as they're refilled before you leave. Other campgrounds require waste water to be kept in closed containers and dumped in centrally located dumping stations. So unless you're prepared to make frequent trips to the dumping station use water sparingly.

Lighting presents no problems. A variety of inexpensive liquid fuel and propane lanterns are on the market. Many campsites have 115 volt AC electric hookups and some tent campers carry table lamps and long extension cords. But electricity usually costs extra and many tent campers find it an unnecessary expense. For emergencies a good flashlight is essential and replacement batteries should always be handy.

Most campgrounds have toilets and showers but rainy, midnight walks have prompted some campers to buy portable toilets. These are particularly handy for families with small children. They range from relatively inexpensive bucket types with disposable plastic bags to fancy battery-powered recirculating devices such as those used in commercial aircraft.

More comfort means more gear. So tent campers—particularly those

ARMY RECREATION AND TRAVEL GUIDE

STATE	INSTALLATION	TRAVEL CAMP (Commercial Telephone Numbers)	STATE	INSTALLATION	TRAVEL CAMP (Commercial Telephone Numbers)
Alabama	Fort McClellan	(205) 238-3214	Michigan	US Army Tank Automotive Command	•
Alaska	Fort Rucker	See Florida	Missouri	Fort Leonard Wood	(314) 346-5640
	Fort Greely	•			(609)
	Fort Richardson	See Fort Seward	New Jersey	Fort Dix	562-2844
		(907)		Fort Hancock	(201) 872-1424
	Fort Seward	862-4197			•
	Fort Walnwright	(907) 353-7209	New York	Fort Monmouth	(212)
Arizona	Fort Huachuca	•		Fort Wadsworth	447-5100
	Yuma Proving Ground	•			Extension
California	Hunter-Liggett Military Reservation	•		Seneca Army Depot	542 (315)
	Fort MacArthur	•			585-4481
	Fort Ord	(408) 242-5510			Extension
		•			18301
	Presidio of Monterey	•	North	Fort Bragg	(919)
	Presidio of San Francisco	•	Carolina		396-6724
	Sacramento Army Depot	•	Oklahoma	Fort Sill	(405)
	Sharpe Army Depot	•			351-3742
	Sierra Army Depot	•	Pennsylvania	Indiantown Gap Military Reservation	•
Colorado	Fort Carson	(303) 579-3712		Letterkenny Army Depot	•
	Fitzsimons General Hospital	•		Tobyhanna Army Depot	•
	Rocky Mountain Arsenal	(303) 288-0711		Valley Forge General Hospital	•
Delaware	Fort Miles	(301) 677-4410	South	Fort Jackson	(803)
		(404)	Carolina		751-5981
Florida	Fort Benning Recreation Area	545-7414	Texas	Fort Bliss	(915)
	Destin, FL	(904)			568-5201
	Fort Rucker Recreation Area	255-5816		Fort Hood	(817)
	Eglin AFB	(404)			685-5316
Georgia	Fort Benning	545-7414		Red River Army Depot	(214) 838-2694
		(404)			•
	Fort Gordon	541-0063		Fort Sam Houston	(817)
		(404)		Fort Walters	327-3524
	Fort McPherson	752-3767	Utah	Dugway Proving Ground	•
		(314)	Virginia	Camp A.P. Hill	(703)
Illinois	H&ISA (AVSCOM)	263-5370			633-5041
		•			Extension
	Fort Sheridan	•			203
Indiana	Fort Benjamin Harrison	•		Fort Belvoir	•
Kansas	Fort Leavenworth	•		Fort Eustis	•
	Fort Riley	•		Fort Lee	•
Kentucky	Fort Campbell	(502) 798-3463		Fort Myer	•
		(502)		Camp Pickett	(703)
	Fort Knox	624-4836			292-7231
		(318)			Extension
Louisiana	Fort Polk	578-2727			3221
		(301)	Washington	Fort Story	•
Maryland	Aberdeen Proving Ground	278-4056		Fort Lewis	(206)
		•			968-2271
	Edgewood Arsenal	•	Wisconsin	Camp McCoy	(608)
	Fort Meade	•			•
	Fort Ritchie	•	District of	Fort McNair	•
Massachusetts	Fort Devens	(617) 796-2617	Columbia		•
		•		Soldiers, Sailors, Marines, and Airmens Club	388-3202

•Indicates facility not available

who like to save most of the space in the car for people—may wind up purchasing small utility trailers. Some campers build their own and rig ingenious fold-out kitchens with specialized storage spaces for food, camping accessories and tools. Specially-built utility trailers are limited only by the camper's imagination and know-how. Other campers purchase screen tents to use as kitchen and

dining areas. Such tents are handy when it rains and they keep bugs out.

But the more elaborate the arrangements the more time it takes to set up camp. Moving can be a major operation. For the family with children old enough to help set up, the tent camp may be best. But for the camper who must do things by himself an elaborate tent camp may prove more work than

it's worth.

Join the RV Crowd. If you want to camp but you don't think tent camping is the answer you're ready to join the majority of today's family campers who prefer recreational vehicles.

There are all kinds of RVs from inexpensive pop-up tent campers to elaborate \$25,000 motor homes. One is nothing more than a tent on wheels while the other is liter-

ally a drive-it-yourself house complete with air conditioning, TV and stereo. But the most popular RVs are trailers towed by the family car. Those include the fold-down types and upright or "self-contained" travel trailers. Then there are truck campers which fit over the beds of pick-up trucks. There are also a variety of van conversions with pop-up and solid tops, and a wide range of motor homes.

Obviously, a prime consideration in selecting an RV is cost but there are other considerations as well. If you want to buy a trailer you'll have to consider how much car you need to tow it and where you're going to park it when you're not pulling it. That applies to any RV. Most communities and posts don't allow RV parking on the street and even parking an RV in your yard or driveway is illegal in some communities. So before you get your camp vehicle check post and community regulations. Most posts and some private communities have special RV parking areas but you may wind up paying for parking in a private lot.

With any trailer larger than a small pop-up tent camper you're going to need special towing equipment too. That includes an equalizer hitch which distributes trailer tongue weight evenly to the front and rear of your car and a trailer brake control. You'll have to buy a set of side mirrors because trailers obstruct your rear view. Depending on the size and weight of your trailer you may have to get special cooling equipment for your car's engine and transmission. When you tow a trailer on the highway, wind resistance and weight combine to overwork and overheat your engine and transmission. You'll find your gas mileage severely reduced, too.

So before you buy a trailer from your local RV dealer don't forget to ask him what the "towing package" will cost. Hitch, brake control and installation will vary depending on the type hitch and local labor rates but you can figure on at least \$200. And that doesn't include other equipment you may need for

your car, such as a cooling package and special shock absorbers. Also, make sure your car has sufficient horsepower to tow the trailer you want.

When you're shopping for a trailer remember the more comfort you want, the more you'll pay. Fold-out campers vary in price from about \$600 to over \$2,000 depending on size and the number of built-in comfort items. Generally, the cheaper models consist of nothing more than a small trailer which folds out into a tent. Chief advantage over the tent is that you're off the ground and have some storage space to carry camping gear. The most popular fold-out campers range in price from about \$1,200 to over \$2,000 and have basic living comforts—bunks and mattresses, dinette, propane stove, ice box, sink and hand-operated water system—built in.

The Collapsibles. Because of their light weight and low profile fold-out trailers tow easily and put little strain on a car. Since engine strain on level pulls is due more to drag than weight, gas mileage is usually better with a fold-down camper than a travel trailer. But all except the smallest tent campers still require an equalizer hitch.

Without such a hitch the rear of the car carries too much weight and the whole rig is not just hard to control, it's dangerous. It can sway badly and cause the driver to lose control, not to mention the damage that could result from overtaxing the rear suspension. Besides relative ease in towing, a fold-down camper usually will fit in a garage or carport so storage is less a problem than it is with a larger trailer.

Once at the campsite, the fold-out camper can usually be set up by one person in less than 15 minutes. There are usually enough cabinets to store food and eating utensils. Cooking and dishwashing can be done inside the camper. The water tank holds about 15 gallons but most fold-out campers have external water hookups so they can be rigged to a campground water supply.

The more sophisticated fold-outs

have 115 volt AC power cords for hookup to the campground electric supply and some even have combination gas/electric refrigerators. A 20-gallon propane tank mounted on the tongue provides fuel for a stove and optional heater and a car battery can power a lighting system when no camp power is available. Fixed toilet facilities are rare but a portable toilet can be stored in a cabinet and pulled out when needed.

Fold-out campers do have disadvantages. They don't provide the comfort some people like. With the exception of the most luxurious, they depend on canvas construction. They tend to be cold and like most tents are susceptible to occasional aggravating pinhole leaks and "sweating" in hard rains. They're crowded with more than two adults and two children.

Penthouse on Wheels. For those who prize comfort the self-contained trailer is the answer. "You've got everything there you have in your house," says Chief Warrant Officer David A. Colwell, assigned to the U.S. Army Signal School at Fort Gordon, GA. CWO Colwell and his wife Betty have been camping all over the United States. They started out in a tent and now own a 19-foot self-contained travel trailer.

Unlike the tent or fold-out trailer, where the camper still has to depend on the campground for basic comforts, the self-contained trailer has a completely independent support system.

In addition to bunks, stove, oven and a 12-volt lighting system it contains built-in toilet, shower, hot water heater, heater and refrigerator. The water system is pressurized with pressure maintained by an electric or hand pump. The waste or "holding" tank is usually large enough to serve several days without emptying.

Travel trailers are classified by length measured from the tip of the towing tongue to the extreme rear of the back bumper. The width varies but 8 feet is about average. Travel trailers as short as 12 feet

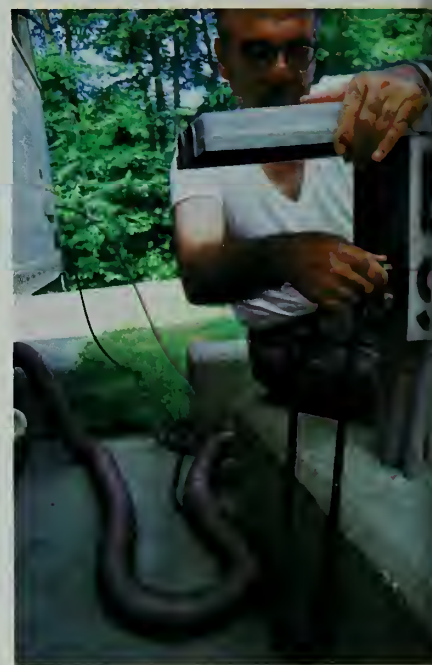


Self-contained "camping" trailer relies on the family chariot for motive power. Above, the well-furnished tent camp requires considerable time and effort to set up; it's a family affair—even Bowzer goes along. Campers on a shoestring budget can still get by with the barest essentials.

are on the market but these are not normally self-contained. Except for their solid shells they usually contain no more conveniences than fold-down campers.

Self-contained trailers usually start at 16 or 18 feet and range from there to as long as 34 feet (the limit in many states without being classified as a mobile home). One good point to remember on length: only a few manufacturers advertise the length of the box. So an 18-foot trailer, give or take a few inches, is only 16 feet or less inside, depending on the length of the tongue.

Home, Sweet Home. Advantages of the self-contained trailer are its comfort, ease of setting up and having everything right where you want it without having to unpack. In any trailer from 18 feet up



One advantage of the tent camp—you can get farther from the madding crowd. Motor home or self-contained trailer offer extra comfort, luxuries. If you go big, throw a bike on board for pedaling around the old campground. Many sites have hookups for electricity, water and sewage but anywhere you go, get there early; even better, call ahead for reservations.

there's usually ample room for foodstuffs, housekeeping items and family clothing. There's no need to cart around suitcases, cardboard boxes and other loose containers. Upon arrival at the campsite, all you have to do is unhitch the trailer, level it, stabilize it, hook up external water and electric sources and you're ready to enjoy yourself.

One of the advantages of the self-contained rig is its ability to operate "self-contained" without depending on external electricity and water. But most private and many public parks have electric and water hookups and some campgrounds are now providing sewer outlets at each site, making it suitable for a rela-

tively long stay. Self-contained systems, however, are not meant to last indefinitely without attention. The 12-volt battery needs recharging; the water tank needs refilling; the holding tank must be emptied.

Most trailer campers use local water and electricity whenever possible and conserve their internal power and resources. They use their own toilets only at night or when it's inconvenient to use the camp's central shower and toilet facilities. With regular use, holding tanks fill up quickly, and unless the camp has individual sewer hookups you'll have to hitch up the trailer and tow it to a dumping station. Most campers plan use of

toilet facilities so they can flush holding tanks just before hitting the road.

There's also the problem discussed earlier about what to do with waste water from sink and shower. This water normally doesn't go into the holding tank but drains directly out of the trailer. So unless you have a sewer hookup you have to collect that drainwater somehow and carry it to the dumping station. Recommended solution: use the camp's shower and bath facilities and confine your trailer-water use to dishwashing.

The travel trailer is also a convenience en route. For lunch just pull into a rest or picnic area, go in and dine. But NEVER let anyone ride in the trailer while it's moving. It's against the law in all but a few states. However, even if it weren't it's absolutely foolish to do so. Although it's rare with today's hitches, trailers do break loose from cars occasionally and the result is usually a totalled trailer. With the exception of the bigger, more expensive models most travel trailers are wooden frameworks covered with aluminum sheeting. The basic frames are 2" x 2" pine on metal beds that break like matchsticks in a crash.

Powerhouses. The step from the travel trailer to the truck-back camper or motor home is basically a change in locomotion only. Instead of towing your cabin you're driving it. The main advantage of the motorized rig is that setup time is cut down even further; there's no hitching and unhitching. The family can sleep, eat or play cards in comfort while you're moving down the highway. Also, if you're a water enthusiast you can tow your boat behind the vehicle.

On a cross-country trip stopping only overnight or for short periods, the truck camper or motor home has its advantages. But once off the road and in the campsite it becomes a fixed unit. Anytime you want to go anywhere you'll have to disconnect lifelines, secure loose items inside and batten down the hatches. Then you're ready to drive into town to buy that bottle of ketchup you forgot. Anticipating this prob-

lem, many families carry a motorcycle or tow a small car behind their motor home.

While truck campers can be removed from the truck bed so the vehicle can be put to other uses during the off-season, the motor home is hardly ideal transportation for doing grocery shopping or commuting. And like any motor vehicle it requires a good deal of maintenance. But it may be just the thing for the retiree who plans on spending a year or so traveling and seeing the country. Another consideration: initial and operating costs of the motor home are usually relatively high. The military family should carefully weigh the advantages and disadvantages of such a purchase.

Shakedown Cruise. Before taking off on a long camping vacation, or towing a self-contained trailer, take a couple of weekend trips to get the feel of your equipment and to work out the family routine. You'll find you need more traveling time towing a trailer than when you're unhooked. A good safe speed while towing is between 50 and 55 miles per hour; this goes for even a small tent camper.

As a starter it shouldn't be difficult to find a campground within a short traveling distance. It's best to try a well-developed campground first before going off to the wilderness. You'll want to make your first camping trip as pleasant, easy and comfortable for your family as you can. One Army wife said she was so cold, wet and generally miserable on her first camping trip it took her husband 5 years to talk her into going again, and then only in a self-contained trailer.

Army Recreational Centers are a big help. They're designed to provide activities such as boating, fishing, water sports and general relaxation for soldiers and their families. And as the camping boom takes hold, Special Services is pushing for more campsites. So before you go out for that weekend camping trip, check with Special Services.

It's also worthwhile to invest in a good campground directory. There are several on the market which

list both public and private campgrounds and the facilities at each—including the number of sites, fees, utilities and recreational activities. DA Pamphlet 28-7 provides a similar guide for military recreational areas.

Fees vary depending on the area and the facilities available. You can usually get a campsite with water and electricity for less than \$4 a day in most private campgrounds. Fees in public parks are somewhat less while sites in Army campgrounds are less than \$2 a day.

Where It's At. After a few shakedown trips, you may want to stretch your wings a little and get away from the crowds. As a rule you'll find the least developed campgrounds are also the least populated. And it is still possible to find a quiet site in the woods as long as you're willing to forego lifeline hookups, swimming pools, playgrounds, bathhouses, laundromats.

There are National Forest camping areas, for example, with no more facilities than an outhouse and a well. These are places where you can spend a few days camping and walking along nature trails. Some National Forest areas are open to camping on a limited basis but have no facilities whatever. You have to take it all with you.

On the other end of the scale is the private RV park or resort. More a well-landscaped mobile home park than a campground, such resorts usually sell as well as rent spaces and can cost as much as \$10 a day. Included in that charge is a well-developed landscaped site for your RV complete with all hook-ups. Available recreational facilities include swimming pools, tennis courts, entertainment for children, horseback riding and other sports.

The summer is drawing to a close but it's still not too late to join the trend to the outdoor lifestyle. If you don't have any camping gear go to your post Special Services and see what's available. Then when Friday afternoon rolls around, join SP4 Shannon and wife and head off for a weekend of camping. 📌

RUN FOR YOUR LIFE

SP4 John Englehart

SERGEANT DICK IS FAT. CAPTAIN JANE IS FAT. MASCOT OTTO IS FAT. THE ARMY IS FAT. THE ARMY DOES NOT RUN.

RUN FOR YOUR LIFE.

In June 1972 the Army initiated a physical conditioning program called Run for Your Life. The program, designed to get Army personnel to start jogging on a voluntary basis, hasn't set any records.

The reasons for not getting involved in running are as numerous as there are people in the Army. Yet jogging remains one of the easiest, most convenient and inexpensive ways to stay in shape. The problem is getting people to start.

The reasons for starting are often negative—people not liking what they are and wanting to be something else. This rationale runs the gamut from being 100 pounds overweight to preparing for Airborne training.

Most joggers begin because they know someone else who started. In a relatively short time, maybe 4 to 6 weeks, they can see the tangible results of a simple conditioning program—results like weight loss and improved mental attitude that comes with satisfaction of reaching a goal. But there's more.

Jogging can also help to lower blood pressure, strengthen your pulse, increase oxygen intake and improve circulation. And if you can stay with a solid jogging program you might find yourself not getting as tired as you once did. So how do you get started?

First Steps. Although experts disagree on how much or how fast you should jog they generally rally around the first step in jogging as a hard and fast rule: see a doctor. You many *think* there's nothing wrong with your general health and well-being but you'd better let the old Doc have a look at you before launching into a serious jogging program. Before you even lace up your shoes get a complete physical



and if you're over 30 make sure you get an electrocardiogram.

The reason for seeing a doctor is simple: you don't want to keel over after you've jogged once around the block. But there's something else. You'll want to determine whether you're healthy or whether you're physically fit—and there's a big difference between the two. Being healthy means the absence of disease and injury. Being fit is the capacity for performing strenuous activity without damaging your health. It's feeling good *before, during* and *after* physical activity.

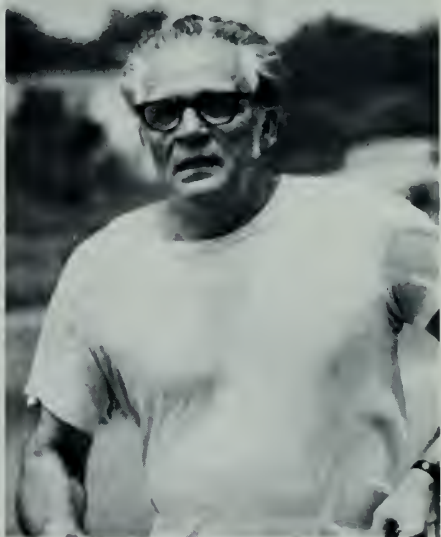
With a big OK stamp from the Doc on your bod, you're ready to put on the necessary equipment for jogging. If you've got an old pair of tennies and a pair of cut-offs you're set for warm weather running. During the cold months you might want to invest a few bucks in a sweatsuit. You're now fully equipped for jogging.

Before you start jogging do a few loosening-up exercises—anything to shake out the cobwebs and get the juices flowing. Five minutes of this should be enough but if you feel you need more then knock yourself out. Just don't do so much you're too tired to jog.

When you start jogging it's going to hurt. If you think it won't you're in for a rude awakening. Every



In tennis shoes and running shorts you're set for warm weather jogging. During cold months you may want to invest in a sweatsuit. Whatever the apparel, give jogging a fair test by staying with the program at least a month.



Jogging is especially big in the Washington, DC area where most military personnel hold down desk jobs. The following comments came in response to the question, "Why do you jog?" asked at the Pentagon Athletic Club. Look hard enough and maybe you'll find a reason to start jogging yourself.

- "One reason is to stay in condition. I want to be in good shape when I get back to a field unit."

- "Running is a good way to take out the frustrations of a paperwork job. It helps ease the tensions of bureaucratic life."

- "It helps to improve self-discipline. You have to make yourself get out and do it."

- "For a guy who has a tough time finding the time to keep in shape, jogging takes only a few minutes a day."

- "I feel much better if I run about 2 miles every day."

- "I jog about 2 or 3 miles at lunch and I feel refreshed when I come back to the office."

- "I just enjoy it."

- "I run at my own pace . . . I don't compete. I just do it because I enjoy getting outside."

- "I've been running about a year and the doctors tell me my physical condition has improved quite a bit. My heart is stronger and my lungs are clear."

- "Because I know it's for my own good."

- "I look forward to getting out of the office and away from the boss."

- "Ever since I was a kid I've had a weight problem and if I don't jog I put on weight like mad."

- "I like the challenge of running—just to see if I can run 3 miles in less than 18 minutes."

- "Running is something you can take with you . . . home, on TDY or to a new duty station."

- "I hate it . . . but I do it twice a day. It's good for me."

- "I RUN BECAUSE IT FEELS GOOD WHEN I QUIT."

step of the way will give you one more reason for quitting. But stick with it and promise yourself you'll give jogging a fair test; stay with the program at least a month.

Just remember it's not how *far* you jog but how *long* you jog. The first week or so just jog for 10 minutes a day. But don't cheat. Make sure it's a full 10-minute workout. When you start jogging you have to be realistic—too little running and you won't attain your goal of basic physical fitness; too much running and you'll break down.

Go It Alone. Another thing to keep in mind when you first start jogging: Do It Alone. Company breeds competition and when you begin a conditioning program that's the last thing you want. Competing with someone else makes you lose sight of your goals. If you run with someone else, one of two things will happen: your partner's pace will be too fast and you'll find yourself straining to keep up or if the pace is too slow you'll be held back. Either can destroy your conditioning program because it'll lead you right to the two main reasons people quit jogging.

If you're not jogging at your own speed you'll either get injured or discouraged. Injury forces you to quit

and discouragement makes you want to quit. Run at your own pace or you'll find yourself back in front of the boob tube every night not even remembering what jogging was like.

But what is a reasonable pace? While you're jogging give yourself what's called the "Talking Test." If you can talk while you're jogging then your pace is about right but if you find yourself gasping for air while trying to talk you're going too fast. After you've been jogging a few months you may want to start singing while you jog. The guys in the neighborhood might think you're a little weird if you start bellowing an Italian opera but they're probably wishing they could run to music too!

Log It. After you've finished jogging, talking and singing, sit down and make a daily jogging record. Keep track of what you've done physically and just how it's affected you. This log should include four basic items:

- Running time or running distance. Be exact.
- Weight. Weigh yourself every time—consistently either before or after you jog.
- Pulse. This should be taken while resting after jogging.

"It's Part of My Life"

SP4 John Englehart

"WHEN I FIRST STARTED long-distance running my ultimate goal was to run in the Boston Marathon just once. Now that I've done it I know I'll have to go back and do it again."

Lieutenant Colonel Paul Vanture is sincere when he talks about the Boston Marathon. "I guess there were a lot of reasons I wanted to run in Boston. The most important was that I wanted to reach the pinnacle of long-distance running. To be one of only two or three thousand people in the world who can run more than 26 miles gives you a great feeling of accomplishment. I guess it's my own little ego trip."

The Boston Marathon is to run-

ning what the Super Bowl is to football. Very few are able to compete in the race and even fewer finish. And like the Super Bowl the marathon creates a mystique all its own. "A half-million people line the streets of Boston to watch the race. All along the way people are cheering you on, giving you water while you run. It's incredible how involved the spectators get. You can't really appreciate the atmosphere of the marathon unless you're there."

But running the Boston Marathon is not the kind of thing you decide to do on the spur of the moment. "It took me about 6 months to get in shape for the race and even then I wasn't sure I could do it. You have to totally dedicate yourself to a rigid conditioning program. I was running 10 miles a day when I started working out for the marathon and before that I had been doing long distance running for about a year."

Since the Boston event does represent the best in long-distance run-



• Record any unusual problems you may have encountered such as abnormal aches, pains or breathing troubles.

If you can keep an accurate record of these four items for 4 to 6 weeks you'll begin to see some positive results. Experts agree it'll take that long to get over the hump and begin to make jogging a habit. And making it a habit is exactly what you want. That's the only way to make the program effective. It takes a relatively long time to cash in on the benefits of jogging and without proper habit patterns you can lose everything you've gained in less than a week.

Discipline is the key to the program. You're going to have to push yourself every time you jog. If you can make it through one month you're probably on the right track.

Once you've gotten through the first couple of months don't think you've done it all. You've completed what might be called Phase I of the program, or Solitary Jogging. You've run by yourself and developed a solid conditioning program. Now you're ready for Phase II, or Social Running.

Now you can start jogging with others because you're disciplined enough to keep your own pace.

You can talk while you run and begin to enjoy some of the extra benefits—like jogging a couple of miles without having your body scream with pain when you're finished or being able to increase your pace and distance. The more you can do without feeling tired the better.

Against the Clock. Phase III, the toughest part of the jogging program, consists entirely of speed running and no matter how you slice it . . . it hurts. It doesn't matter how long you've been jogging. If you run fast enough and long enough you're going to hurt. You're no longer setting your own pace but running against the clock. This type of running lets you know what you can do. It taxes the body but satisfies the mind. Knowing you can run 3 miles in less than 30 minutes puts you in a special category.

Most guys never get half way through Phase II yet they continue to run at their own pace for years. This is perhaps the most important feature of jogging. It doesn't matter what phase you're in as long as you do it regularly. Your physical fitness will improve. As one jogger says, "After you get over the hump you look forward to jogging. You look forward to getting outside. It's no longer work—it's enjoyment."



"I run every day and try to do at least 10 miles whenever I go out. I know I'm in the best physical condition of my life and I guess my physical age is about 26 or 27."

ning you have to qualify to enter the race. "You have to run 26.2 miles in less than 3 hours and 30 minutes. As you might imagine it's not easy. After the first 15 miles you have to push yourself to finish."

Even though Boston may be at the top of long running it's not the only competition for LTC Vanture. "Whenever there's a post track meet or a marathon within a couple of hundred miles I try to be there. It's not competing to win but competing to finish. Running becomes a part of your life and you try to do it whenever you can."

But there's more than just competition running for the 38-year-old West Point graduate. "I run every day and try to do at least 10 miles whenever I go out. I know I'm in the best physical condition of my life and I guess my physical age is about 26 or 27."

And physical conditioning is what running is all about. Vanture says, "Though there are those who go for gold medal honors, there are no losers in a marathon

race. Just finishing is a victory of sorts. It's a challenge, a chance to put balance into your life. It's an opportunity to learn what you're physically capable of doing."

But even this reason for running may be hard to understand unless you've tried it. Dismissing running without trying it is like saying you don't like spinach although you've never eaten it. "It's not self-torture or masochistic motivation that drives people more than 26 miles to the finish line. It's not an explainable proposition but an experience one must endure before he's capable of understanding," says LTC Vanture.

"And besides being in better physical condition running has given me a better mental outlook on life. I'm coaching a kids track club and I've even gotten my family involved in running with me."

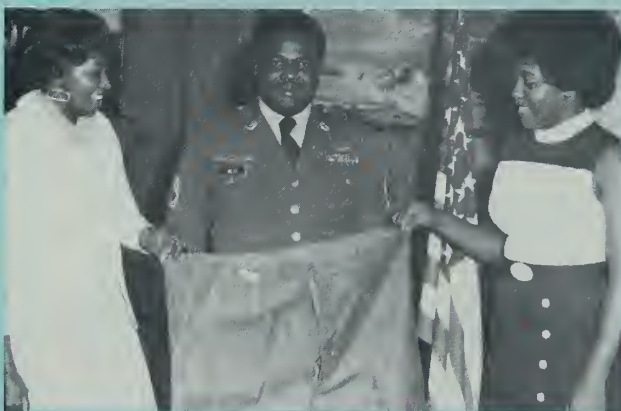
Why does he run? Simple. "I just enjoy it. The best way to describe it is to say I get kind of a 'high' from running. It really gets my adrenalin flowing."



Fort Riley, KS--General Creighton W. Abrams, Army Chief of Staff, and Major General Gordon J. Duquemin, commander of the 1st Infantry Division and Fort Riley, spoke at ceremonies re-dedicating a bronze-and-marble monument to the memory of Major General Keith L. Ware and the seven men who died with him when their helicopter was shot down near Loc Ninh, Vietnam in 1968. The seven men were Lieutenant Colonel Henry Oliver, First Lieutenant Steven Beck and Command Sergeant Major Joseph Venable of MG Ware's command group and aircraft crew members Captain Gerald Plunkett, Chief Warrant Officer William Manzanares Jr., Specialist 5 Jose Gutierrez-Velazquez and Specialist 4 Raymond Lanter. Mrs. Keith Ware, representing families of the honored men, unveiled the monument. The memorial, originally dedicated in Vietnam in 1969, was brought to Fort Riley when U.S. forces left the country. The area has been designated the MG Keith L. Ware Ceremonial Parade.

Kaiserslautern, Germany--Specialist 5s Graciela Gravlee and Mervetta Williams of the 32d Army Air Defense Command headquarters are more than just women in the Army and the wives of Army men Specialist 5s Kenneth Gravlee and Harold Williams. The two ladies are also mothers in the Army who have chosen to take advantage of the 1972 policy change which allows members of the Women's Army Corps to remain on active duty though they give birth to a child. The Army brought both couples together initially, Grace and Kenneth at Fort McClellan, AL, and "Mert" and Harold at Fort Benjamin Harrison, IN. All four SP5s plan to continue their Army careers with slight modifications caused this year by the birth of Sandra Delores to the Gravlees in February and the birth of Vicki Lynn to the Williams in April.

Camp Drum, NY--Army Reserve Staff Sergeant Wayne Twitchell had a break in his summer-camp regimen this year. He had the evening of July 24 off so he could pitch for the National League in baseball's annual All-Star game, held this year at Kansas City; but he was on duty back at Camp Drum the next day. SSG Twitchell, a reservist for almost 5 years, is a rifle platoon squad leader when he dons the green suit but professionally he's a pitching ace for the Philadelphia Phillies. The 25-year-old hurler said it was the thrill of his life to be named to the All-Star team. For another Army reservist who made the team, see "Catcher In Reserve," page 38.



Fort Jackson, SC--If anyone wanted to lose weight in a short time it was Sergeant First Class Arthur Miles Jr., NCOIC of the Land Navigation Classroom, Training Command. SFC Miles, who weighed 278 pounds 4 months ago, had to lose 71 pounds so he could re-enlist in the Army. He lost 74 in a crash program which included exercise in the gym, steam baths, encouragement from his wife and going to the post hospital for advice. "The dietician put me on a high protein diet," SFC Miles says, "However, ...just pushing myself away from the table was one of the biggest things in my diet. The

Army wants men who are 'lean and mean' and I want to be a part of that Army." SFC Miles made the deadline and re-enlisted for 6 years; he wants to lose 10 more pounds--now that he's proved it can be done. In picture, SFC Miles' wife Liz and sister Veronice hold pants he wore at 278 pounds.

Fort Lee, VA--U.S. Army Troop Support Agency has named the dining facility of Headquarters Company, Logistical Support Command, United States Army Forces Southern Command, winner of the fifth annual Philip A. Connelly Award for excellence in Army food service in the small unit category. The 22 dining facilities in this year's competition had to go through inspections at battalion, brigade, installation, and major Army field command levels before being judged by teams for the Connelly Award. LSC's dining room features air conditioning, music, carpeting and padded arm-chairs which give the area a comfortable restaurant-like atmosphere. One satisfied customer said, "It's a dining room, not just a place to throw your food down." In the Large Dining Facility Category (serving more than 201 men at a meal), the winner was the Camp Red Cloud Enlisted Men's Dining Facility of I Corps (ROK/US) Group, from Uijongbu, Republic of Korea. Staff Sergeant Emmett Hicks of the LSC and Sergeant First Class Robert Swantek of the Red Cloud facility attended the 72d Annual Convention of the Food Service Executives Association in Atlanta, GA, to receive the silver trophy bowls. Runners-up were Team 3, 34th Artillery Detachment, 559th Artillery Group, Ceggia, Italy in the small facility category and 1st Battalion, 2d Field Artillery, 8th Infantry Division, V Corps, Baumholder, Germany, in the large facility category.

Wiesbaden, Germany--More than 200 members of the newly designated 1st Battalion, 333d Field Artillery, gathered at Camp Pieri airfield to see the Lance missile and its carrier being lifted by a CH-47 (Chinook) helicopter in a demonstration of USAREUR's new might. The Lance missile system replaces the Sergeant as the U.S. Army's latest contribution to the NATO commitment. Featuring compactness and simplicity of operation, the Lance can be quickly put into firing position by its eight-man crew.

Bay of Panama--Scuba specialists from the 3d Special Forces Battalion, 7th Special Forces Group (Abn) (3/7) helped locate and salvage the wreckage of an Air Force A-7 jet which crashed into Panama Bay June 15. Working with Air Force, Navy and Panama Canal organization personnel during the 5-day search, the 3/7 underwater experts operated in muddy water at depths from 35 to 55 feet. Threatening skies, currents and tides, sharks and jelly fish made the job of Army divers no easier. Pieces of the plane had to be located by feel as the men probed along the ocean's bottom. Those who sustained cuts, however minor, in the bare-handed search had to leave the scene to avoid attracting sharks. The scuba men logged almost 70 hours underwater with more than 400 dives. Air Force Lieutenant Colonel Robert Roseen, officer in charge of the search and salvage, noted that pieces of the wreckage will aid the accident investigation board in determining the cause of the accident. "The divers did an outstanding job under extremely difficult conditions," LTC Roseen added.

White Sands Missile Range, NM--Prospectors are gone from New Mexico's Organ Mountains and now the government is the biggest "miner" of silver in the White Sands region. But unlike the grizzled fortune-hunters who sought the precious metal a century ago White Sands personnel don't look in "them thar hills"--they reclaim silver from photographic chemicals, films and prints by electrolysis. The DOD-directed program has reclaimed \$24 million in silver since it was begun 20 years ago. The silver reclaimed is shipped to the U.S. Naval Ammunition Depot, Colt's Neck, NJ, for refinement, forwarded to the U.S. Assay Office, New York City, processed into bullion and stored. Not only does recycling the metal increase the supply, but it contributes to conservation of natural resources and increased pollution control.



Troopers of the 172d "Arctic Light Infantry" Brigade prove they're

A DIFFERENT BREED OF

It's the cold you have to worry about. If you can learn to work in the cold you can beat the enemy "

Staff Sergeant Danny Trevino was talking about the dual problems U.S. Army Alaska soldiers face when they test their combat readiness in the land of ice and snow. Combat soldiers in the Arctic face two hostile elements: the aggressor and the weather.

During exercise ACE CARD VI, men of the 172d "Arctic Light Infantry" Brigade played both aggressor and defender in the Nome area. Also known as the "Snowhawk" Brigade, the 172d is able to operate under arctic conditions where air mobility is essential because each of its three infantry battalions has an airborne company providing quick reaction capability.

Fly in the Legs. After these troopers establish an airhead and secure the area Air Force C-130s bring in the rest of the troops. Army aviation elements follow to provide lift for battalion-size

LIEUTENANT COLONEL RICHARD FELL is Information Officer, Headquarters, United States Army Alaska, Fort Wainwright, AK.

airmobile operations.

To defend against harsh weather and human enemies simultaneously calls for extra effort from the troops. The men must get to their objective, consolidate forces and put up life-sustaining shelters. Staying alive in the Alaskan winter wilderness requires men to work as teams. Here team spirit has survival value.

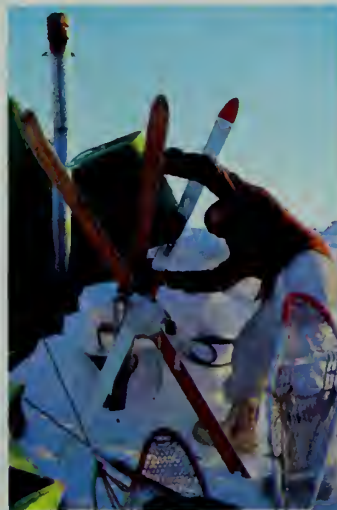
"I see guys crawling through the snow and loving it," says SSG Trevino. "They do a lot more than they have to because there's a different attitude out here. People call each other by their first names and joke around. The whole thing builds morale."

ACE CARD VI showed the men the many kinds of weather soldiers in the field can encounter in Alaska. During the 6-day operational part of the exercise high winds and cold temperatures gave way to pleasant weather. With not much wind and plenty of sun the mercury rose to around zero.

The unseasonal warmth made the men shed their parkas as they improved defensive positions at the Nome airhead.



LTC Richard Fell



Troopers turn away from ascending Chinook to protect eyes and faces. Blocks of snow serve as building material for windbreaks and emplacements. SSG Trevino prepares a tripod of skis for hanging the fuel supply. Later, men take 1-hour shifts on guard duty.

But when they went on the offensive it was a different story. Winds gusting up to 50 knots created chill factors of 65 degrees below zero. The Snowhawks, bundled up in arctic clothing, were prepared. Their equipment includes skis, snowshoes, *ahkio* sleds and M-571 utility carriers for over-the-snow mobility.

The fickle weather did change some plans, however. The 1st Platoon, Company C, 4th Battalion of the 9th Infantry expected a jump to secure the Nome airhead, but First Lieutenant Lee Vagt and his men had to scrub their drop because of high winds.

At the Nome airfield 1LT Vagt led the platoon to its assigned sector of the perimeter, then joined SSG Trevino's squad whose tent would serve as command post—once it was put up.

Not So Easy. The first step in preparing an arctic shelter is to hack out blocks of snow and ice with saws and machetes. These blocks are used to erect walls which shield tents from the wind. Tents are put up in the cleared space to present a low profile to the wind.

Next the Yukon stove is pieced together and hooked up to the fuel source (a 5-gallon can of gasoline). Now the man can enjoy warmth and hot rations.

A routine is established; security guards take 1-hour watches; inside the tents fire guards watch the stoves while others sleep. Drinking water and gasoline are replenished morning and evening by the

M-571s. At these times boredom begins to set in but rap sessions with tentmates keep men alert.

Private First Class Bruce Adams talked about the disappointment of not being able to jump. "We should jump more," he said. "It makes me nervous at jump time if I've waited too long between jumps. Once a week would be great."

Sergeant Ron Campbell, a fire-team leader, was restless despite the tent talk. "If you get guys involved in a problem you'll find they like it but it's the hurry-up-and-wait that hurts. The guys get frustrated just waiting around."

Into Action. But the men didn't have to wait. They were soon part of a battalion-sized airmobile assault to secure high ground dominating the aggressor base camp. Arctic tents and equipment were stashed and lashed into *ahkios* which M-571s rushed to a staging area. From here an air armada of 49 choppers delivered men and sleds to landing zones.

As the Chinooks disgorged troops on the wind-swept tundra the bulkily dressed men on the desolate landscape looked like a lunar landing party. But 30-knot winds at minus 10 degrees dispelled this fantasy.

Men hauling sleds over the frozen surface luckily didn't need snowshoes on the hard crust as they strained against biting wind to reach their objectives. The troopers formed perimeter defenses and with

security elements posted, turned to problems of survival.

In chill-factor temperatures of minus 65 degrees teamwork is absolutely necessary to unload the *ahkio*, put up the tent and heat it as quickly as possible. Frostbite is an ever-present danger; exposed flesh freezes in 1 minute.

Live and Learn. But sometimes haste makes waste. It's knowledge tempered with experience that counts. SSG Trevino and his squad were first in their area to get a tent erect and livable. "We had our tent up first," said Trevino, "because we put up the wall before we set up the tent. Everyone else had wind blowing through."

"Everybody has something to learn up here," he said, "Like leaving M-16s outside the tent so the barrels don't freeze with condensation."

ACE CARD VI was a learning experience. It taught the Snowhawks that air mobility can get them to any area of Alaska on short notice and it taught them they can live, work and if necessary fight in extreme arctic or subarctic conditions.

But teamwork was the most important lesson. "Especially now with no war going on," said 1LT Vagt, "people will tend to slack off. It's a real challenge leading a platoon but getting the troops working together is what's important. If they knew only tactics and didn't know how to work together we'd have real problems."

The arctic tent is no little grass shack but it's home. The Yukon stove keeps the inside warm and enables the Snowhawks to enjoy hot rations.



If There's an Overseas Tour
in Your Future,
Think Ahead—Is Your

SHOT RECORD UP-TO -DATE?

SFC D. Mallicoat



FIGURE 1 WORLD AREAS IN WHICH CERTAIN IMMUNIZATIONS ARE REQUIRED.

AREA IICP

"Drop trou and bend over, soldier," or maybe just "Roll up your sleeve, please." How many times have you heard something like that in your Army career, no matter how short your Army career has been.

No doubt about it, shots are part of the Army way of life: American soldiers and their traveling dependents receive shots to ward off serious diseases which rarely threaten those living within the relatively disease-free confines of continental United States.

Shots are given both for the individual's protection and to insure the combat effectiveness of military units. After an initial barrage in basic training shots come in seven varieties. There are injections for smallpox, typhoid, tetanus-diphtheria, flu, yellow fever, cholera and plague.

Still there're the questions of "For where?" and "How often?" Usually local immunization clinics keep the soldier informed so he and his dependents can keep their shot records up-to-date. But to eliminate doubt SOLDIERS offers the following information:

Where? There are six geographical areas (see map) each with different shot requirements. They are:

Area I. Including the United States, Canada, Greenland, Iceland, Kwajalein Atoll (Marshall Islands), Guam, and all Pacific islands east of the 180th Meridian, the North and South Poles, Bermuda, the Bahama Islands, Baja California, and the area in Mexico north of a line 50 miles south of the United States-Mexico border.

Area II. Including Areas IIC, IICP, ILY, ILYC and all other areas outside Area I (which are separately listed because of varying shot requirements).

Area IIC. Including the Arabian Peninsula, Afghanistan, Burma, Republic of China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Korea, Communist China, Macao, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, Iran, Iraq, Syria, Turkey, Lebanon, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, the African continent north of the Sahara, and Madagascar.

Area IICP. (Indicated by cross hatch on map) Including Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam

Area ILY. Including Central America, southeast of the

*Smallpox immunization is not presently required for dependents traveling to Europe. Requirements are now limited to those imposed by the state of residence (for entry into the school system) or host country, or for travel to infected areas (currently Brazil, the continent of Africa, the Indo-Pakistani sub-continent and Southeast Asia). However, smallpox immunization will be offered to dependents seeking it voluntarily.

Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Panama and South America.

Area ILYC. Including Africa south of the Sahara.

How Often? Travel to or through or duty in any of these areas requires the following shots:

Area I. Smallpox* every 3 years; tetanus-diphtheria every 6 years; and flu annually.

Area II. Smallpox* every 3 years; tetanus-diphtheria every 6 years; flu annually; typhoid every 3 years.

Area IIC. Smallpox every 3 years; tetanus-diphtheria every 6 years; flu annually; typhoid every 3 years; cholera semi-annually.

Area IICP. Smallpox every 3 years; tetanus-diphtheria every 6 years; flu annually; typhoid every 3 years; cholera and plague semi-annually.

Area ILY. Smallpox every 3 years; tetanus-diphtheria every 6 years; flu annually; typhoid every 3 years; yellow fever every 10 years.

Area ILYC. Smallpox every 3 years; tetanus-diphtheria every 6 years; flu annually; typhoid every 3 years.

Alert Forces. Alert forces will receive shots according to area or local requirements at their home stations but must maintain the following as a minimum:

Smallpox every 3 years; typhoid every 3 years; tetanus-diphtheria every 6 years; flu annually; cholera semi-annually; yellow fever every 10 years; and plague, if residing in Area IICP, semi-annually.

Military dependents. For those dependents who travel within Area I, the following shots are recommended on a voluntary basis: tetanus-diphtheria and oral polio-virus vaccine (one time only). Measles vaccine is recommended for children age 1 through 14 who have not had natural measles. Rubella vaccine is recommended for all children between ages 1 and 14.

Dependents traveling outside Area I under Armed Forces sponsorship will receive the following: typhoid, tetanus-diphtheria, and oral poliovirus vaccine (one time only). Flu vaccine is recommended on a voluntary basis. Intervals between shots will be the same as for sponsors. Infants 3 months of age or older are required to have begun immunizations prior to travel outside Area I.

Smallpox vaccination may be necessary to meet international requirements but presently is not a necessity in Europe. However, smallpox immunization will be offered on a voluntary basis.

COME FLY WITH ME

Story and photos by
SP4 Ed Aber



DA VINCI DID IT. Orville and Wilbur did it. So did thousands of other kite flying enthusiasts gathered for a day of fun and competition at Washington, DC's Annual Kite Flying Festival.

Specialist 4 Gregory Kennedy, a volunteer official from Fort Holabird, MD, found the event hosted by the Smithsonian Institution right down his "flight path."

His combined hobbies of kite flying and model rocketry coupled with previous work at the Smithsonian Aerospace Center gave him the solid aeronautical and technical background to help make such an event fly right.

Warm weather, bright sunshine and gentle breezes set the scene for a riot of colorful kites and people. Fantastic flying machines ranged from miniature 6-inch newspaper-covered triangles to 12-foot aluminum-framed monsters made from yards and yards of brilliant Chinese silk.

The clear blue sky was transformed into a kaleidoscope of dancing shapes and colors. The earthbound anchors often rivaled the kites for displays of color. Funky costumes and body paint injected a carnival atmosphere that blended with business suits and high heels.

Kids, string, colors, crack-ups and 1,000-foot-high successes combined in a spectacle whose enjoyment was limited only by imagination. It was a day to go fly your kite!





It's not a serpentine UFO but a slithery, skybound snake. Other exotic shapes: an airplane and man-made gulls. Participants were as colorful as their kites. SP4 Greg Kennedy, shown top with wife Deborah, drew on background as longtime kite-flyer and model rocketeer to serve as volunteer official.



The Ted Simmons Story—

CATCHER IN RESERVE

Story and photos by SP4 John Englehart

IN 1967 TED SIMMONS WAS THE FIRST young man to be drafted—not by the Selective Service system or the U.S. Army but by a corporation known as the St. Louis Baseball Cardinals.

During the free-agent draft conducted by baseball's National League, the Cardinals made Simmons their number one pick. Thus at the ripe old age of 17, a kid not even old enough to register for the "Big Draft" was going to do what many have sought but few have accomplished—play professional baseball in the big leagues.

"I had just finished high school in Detroit and had enrolled at the University of Michigan when the



Opposite page: A state of limbo—catch it or watch it get hit. This page: Ted breaks up a double-play; below, he waits on deck.



Far left, he talks with the press. Above, a big league cut. Left, behind the plate Ted keeps close company with the man in blue.

Cardinals drafted me. I had always wanted to play professional baseball and when the Cardinals offered me a contract I couldn't wait to sign," says Ted. "The Cardinals sent me to Modesto in the Pacific Coast League and as soon as the season was over I went back home to register for Uncle Sam's draft. Right then I knew the only way I was going to be able to play ball and fulfill my military commitment was to join the Army Reserve.

"I don't think there's any way I could have served in the Army for 2 years and then come back to make baseball my career. If you stay away from the game that long it's got to affect you. So I guess you could say I joined the reserves not to avoid active duty but to make the Army compatible with my civilian career."

After joining the reserves Ted went on active duty for 6 months beginning with Basic Combat Training at Fort Dix, NJ. "You've never been cold until you've been to Dix in the dead of winter," says Simmons.

After his active duty stint Ted reported to the Cardinals for spring training in Florida. "I thought spring training was going to be pretty rough because I hadn't had much time to work out but the Army kept me in shape and the spring workouts with the Cardinals were really pretty easy."

It was back to Modesto after the grapefruit league and another year of seasoning for the now SP4 Ted Simmons. During the season Ted reported to his reserve unit back in Detroit once a month and for 2 weeks summer training. "Talk about hectic," says Ted. "We'd have a game Friday night and after the game I'd catch a plane for Detroit, spend 2 days with the unit, then catch another plane Sunday night and catch up with the team."

The 2-week summer camp was no picnic but at least you could plant your feet on the ground for a while. "Sure I missed being with the team for 2 weeks but I knew this would happen when I signed up. I made a commitment and I kept it. When you decide to do something you've got to give it your best shot, whether it's baseball or the reserves. Any less than 100 percent and you'll just make life miserable for everyone around you, including yourself."

Big Leaguer. Ted made it to the big leagues in 1969. It took half a season but Simmons finally became the starting catcher for the Cardinals. "About 2 weeks after I got the starting catcher's job I had to report for summer camp. When I got back my starting job was gone. So I'd be feeding you a line if I told you the reserves didn't affect my playing. They did. But if it hadn't been for the reserves I wouldn't have played at all for 2 years. I worked for it and got my job back."

As the starting catcher for the Cardinals Simmons, then 21, decided to make his permanent home in St. Louis instead of Detroit. "When I moved to St. Louis I transferred to the 102d USARCOM, he said. "The people in the unit here are really great. They don't treat me any different than anybody else. It doesn't

make any difference what you are in this unit. When you came to a meeting you're a soldier and that's it."

Ted's MOS is 76Y20—dispatch clerk. But Ted does more than just his share of the duties. Sergeant First Class Bill Farley, military personnel clerk for the unit, says of Ted: "He's really a cooperative guy. He never gives you any static. I guess the best way to classify Ted is dependable."

Whenever the Cardinals are in town for a home stand Ted reports to the unit every Monday morning to put in an 8-hour day. And if the Cardinals have an open date Ted devotes that day to the reserves too. The reason: He's required to put in just as much time as any member of the unit and since he's playing for the Cardinals nearly every weekend in summer he logs all the extra time he can. This may sound like special treatment but it's not.

As SFC Farley says, "We have four or five guys in the unit who are doing the same thing. Ted puts in just as much if not more time than most of the guys in the unit. Anybody in any reserve unit can do the same thing Ted is doing. He's not getting preferred treatment."

Recruiting Pitch. Besides going to meetings whenever he can and always showing up at the office when he's in town Ted has volunteered for additional duty with his unit: recruiting.

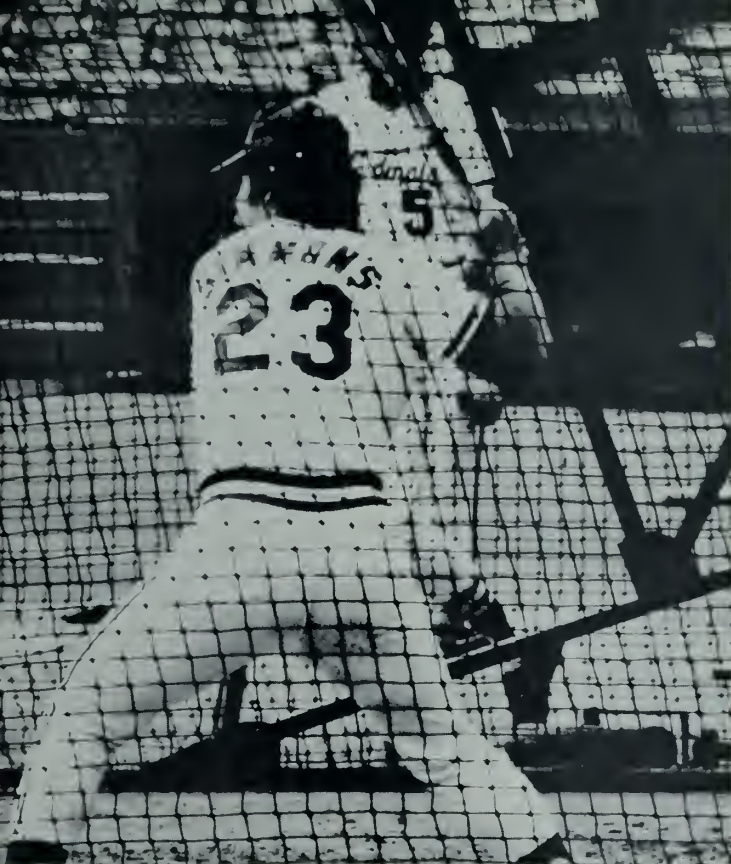
"I like to go to the local high schools and talk about the reserves. The reserves have a lot to offer young people today so you've got to spread the word. One of the biggest things the reserves can do for a young guy is channel him in the right direction. Some kids get out of high school and have no idea what they want to do. If nothing else the reserves will give them a real skill—something they can take into civilian life and make a good living. And let's face it, the money isn't bad either. A few extra bucks always help."

Some other comments by the Cardinals' catcher:

BASEBALL: "The biggest thing about catching is you've always got to be thinking. You have to outguess the hitter. If he's thinking curve you've got to call for a fast ball. If you make the wrong call it could cost you the game."

Because the catcher calls the signals, Ted thinks too many people feel the catcher is the final judge on what pitch to throw. "I may signal a curve but if the pitcher wants a fast ball he'll shake off my signal. If I give the curve signal again and he shakes it off again I may have to go out to the mound and talk it over."

"I don't go out there and tell a pitcher what to throw. If the batter hits it out of the park the fans, the manager and the rest of the team don't get on me; they jump on the pitcher. It's his ball game and I just try to help him all I can. The key to the whole pitcher-catcher relationship is respect. The two players have to respect each other's ability and judgment."



Left, before the game Ted gets in a few swings in the batting cage. Below, a quiet moment in the locker room finds Ted checking the box scores of other National League teams.

HITTING: Ted hit .303 in 1972 and was named to the National League All-Star team as a catcher along with Johnny Bench. Ted thinks one big reason he's been able to hit well is because he's a switch hitter. "Being able to hit from both sides can be a real plus. It's a lot easier to hit a breaking ball that's coming into you rather than one breaking away. It helps psychologically too. You can really psych some pitchers if you're a switch hitter."

What about hitting orange baseballs like the one the American League used in spring training? "Orange baseballs would be really tough to hit. And the reason is simple. On a regular baseball, the cowhide is white and the seams are red. When a pitcher throws a slider for example, the spin of the ball causes the red seams to look like a small dot in the middle of the ball. If the ball was all orange you wouldn't be able to see the dot, so you couldn't tell a fast ball from a slider. If you didn't know the difference your average would drop in a hurry."

Another proposed change for baseball is the use of a designated hitter, a change already in full swing in the American League. "I think the National League will adopt the DH within the next couple of years. It'll add more excitement to the game and cause more pitchers to have a higher earned run average," says Simmons.

BASE STEALING: Most teams in major league baseball have one or two players in the starting lineup who can literally steal a run for their team. It's tough to score from first on a single but if that single comes after you've stolen second the run is almost a

sure thing. It's Ted's job to cut down those runners trying to steal.

"Most fans think a baserunner steals a base off the catcher but that's seldom the case unless the catcher drops the ball or lets it get by him. The really good baserunners steal off the pitcher. They study pitchers and they know every move the guy may have. The minute the pitcher gives the first sign he's going to throw home the runner is gone."

Lou Brock plays left field for the Cardinals and has led the league in base stealing the past 6 years. He agrees with Ted. "Some pitchers don't hide their moves very well. The minute a pitcher leans back the least bit I'm gone. Once he leans back he has to go home. It's his natural motion. Anything other than that and he balks," says Lou.

"If a guy like Brock gets a good jump on the pitcher you couldn't throw him out with a cannon," says Simmons. "If the pitcher can hold him close the catcher can usually throw him out."

THE FUTURE: "I know I can't go on playing baseball forever," says Ted. "I won't try and tell you I'm going to spend 20 years in the reserves because it's not true. But I will tell you this: If I wasn't playing baseball I just might."

"I'd like to go back to college and get my degree so I can teach when my playing days are over. That may sound like something less than what a professional ballplayer should do after he retires but I think I'd enjoy it. Oh well, I'll take care of that at the end of each season. Right now I've got a ball game to play."



Standardization, maintenance
and parts supply have come
a long way since the
refrain was popular:

Sorry Buddy, We're All Out

Barney Halloran

The galloping "Jack-in-the-box," right, was a 10-ton machine with 5/8 inch-thick armor, 2 machine guns and a 7-cylinder radial engine. Pow! Bang! The M3A1 scout car, of the type shown below, was also used by the Infantry and usually loaded down with all sorts of water-cooled .30-cal machine guns and a short-barreled .50.

WHAT A HEADACHE. Even National Slug Rejectors, Inc., a slot-machine manufacturing outfit, got into the business of producing major truck parts during World War II. So you know what maintenance must have been like.

Although it's hard to believe, throughout the '20s, '30s and early '40s Army regs and the law just about eliminated anything other than accidental standardization in military vehicles. Contracts went to the manufacturer with the lowest bid and that was it. Specifications on military vehicles were limited to weight,





speed and carrying capacity. There were no specially designed military trucks. Trimmings like brackets, tow hooks and brush guards were about all the Army could add to transform commercial trucks into military vehicles.

Standardization was a dream; maintenance and parts were a nightmare. The command officer of the Holabird Quartermaster Depot (QM was in the motor transport business until Ordnance took over in '42) reported in 1935 that "the 360 different models of vehicles in the Army . . . involve nearly a million items of spare parts which neither the War Department nor any other authority can control."

When the ARs for procurement were changed in 1939 everybody expected a break. But the regs again limited the Army to "models produced commercially by two or more competing companies." As you might imagine, four-wheel drive vehicles were not a popular commercial item. Spare parts were treated like ex-

travagant extra goodies.

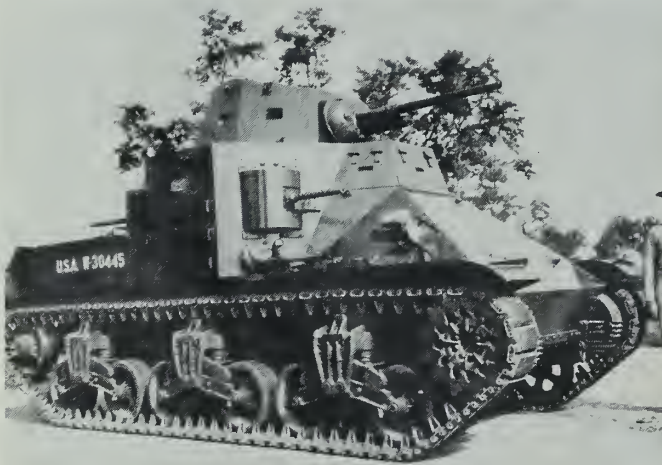
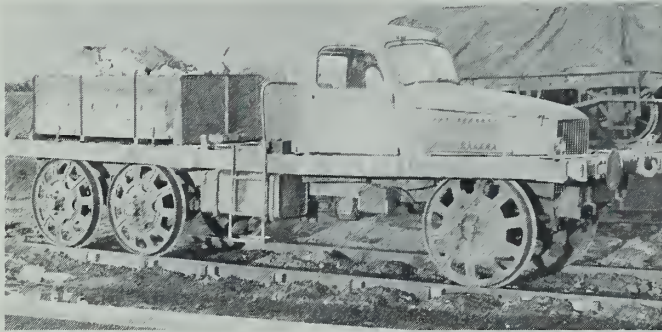
Prior to World War II the Quartermaster made no arrangements to buy spare parts with new vehicles. It was a matter of saving money. When a truck broke down a trooper was dispatched to buy whatever parts were needed from a local dealer.

Changes. Things changed somewhat for the better in January 1942 when all civilian car and truck production was halted and true military vehicles bounced off the drawing boards onto the road.

Some however were a continual pain in the neck. The duplex-drive amphibian DUKW—or Duck—was such a masterpiece of design modification and improvisation that engineers maintained no two produced were ever exactly alike.

Additional maintenance problems cropped up when some of our allies got their hands on American gear. In one incident reported from North Africa, French native troops were so dubious of the quality of drinking

Right: Nobody even looked twice, it was perfectly normal to rope your 37-mm AT gun into a pick-up. What else? Then why not turn a truck into a switcher loco? Below: This rig could haul seven loaded freight cars and never get a flat. The M2 medium, bottom, never got to war. With machine-guns fore and aft and a 37-mm bean shooter it just looked cool. The suspension was later incorporated into the famous Sherman design; the radial engine was not.



Armored Car Number 3, right, was a favorite of the flying squad, except they hated polishing all its chrome. This Corbitt-built car never made it to war either. Then somebody thought about converting a bath tub into an amphibian. The rare item at far right center was a special engineer rig used to string steel cables. The wheels look suspiciously like Air Corps swag. Then, not being satisfied with a motorized bath tub, engineers came up with the "duck," far right bottom. Not easy to maintain, the duck was known by a number of other not-so-nice names.





To make maintenance more fun, tanks like this M3A1, left, were fitted with welded-on chunks of pierced-steel-planking and flame throwers. The camouflage pattern is known as "swiss cheese." At least rust was no problem with the "tank" below. Bullet holes were easily taken care of with a needle and thread.

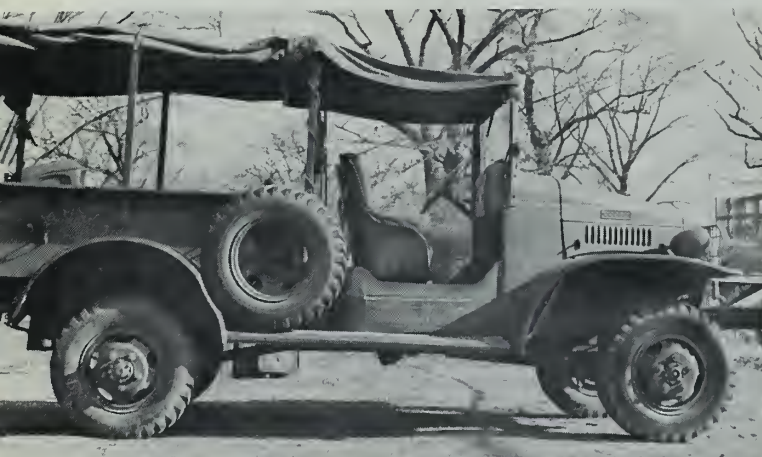




Immediately after World War II began all sorts of vehicles were tested. This 8x8 trackless tank is one that was rejected. In late '42 wheeled armored vehicles were limited to 7 tons.



Back in the days of the brown shoe Army there was a sense of style. This Field Artillery command car featured genuine leather upholstery, streamlined fenders and chrome trim.



This 1/2-ton pick-up might have been great gear for surfers but it didn't quite fit the requirements for a tactical vehicle. It was never designed as one.

water (they wouldn't dream of drinking it themselves) and so turned on by preventive maintenance lectures that they poured only *good* wine into their truck batteries.

By 1945 things had taken a turn for the better, prompting General of the Army George C. Marshall to note that the great advantage the U.S. Army enjoyed on the ground was "principally attributable to the jeep and the 2½-ton truck."

However, track-laying vehicles were seldom singled out for any kind of praise. The Army's misbegotten tanks were the result of another strictly enforced old AR (850-15) which flat-out limited tank size to under 30 tons with a maximum width of 103 inches. Ordnance experts were quick to point out that Hitler's *Panzers* violated the American rule.

To say that tank development was lagging in the States prior to World War II is an understatement. The culprit was intraservice rivalry. Following World War I the General Staff disbanded the Tank Corps and turned all tanks over to the Infantry. Just to make sure tankers wouldn't raise a fuss the decision was incorporated into the National Defense Act of 1920. According to official Army history, "The purpose was to prevent the Tank Corps from ever being reconstituted to plague the Infantry. . . ."

Finally in October 1939 an order was placed for 329 M2A4 light tanks—an improved version of the Jack-in-the-box M-2—powered by a 7-cylinder radial and packing a 37-mm. bean shooter. The M2A4 contract was the first industrial order placed by the Army in 20 years. Prior to that time cavalry tanks were labeled "combat cars" to get around the law. The situation changed in 1940 when a separate armored force was created.

As an indication of the stage of our development, the newly ordered M2A4 dustmakers were in about the same category as Hitler's machinegun-toting *Panzer Is* which were retired 13 days after the German Army drove into Russia as "being burdensome to the troops."

Official disinterest in tanks in the pre-World War II years accounted for the hundreds of improvised parts and completely improvised vehicles which plagued crews and maintenance men alike through the wars.

Years of official disinterest also account for some of the improvised radial, diesel, twin-banked and tandem engines dropped into World War II production tanks and our World War II reputation for not building the world's greatest armored vehicles.

As far as motor transport goes, there was one truck for every four soldiers in the European Theater in 1945—compared to 1918 when there was one truck per 40 troops. And there was plenty of variety.

That's probably why when the old wrench-twister said, "Hey pal, I need points for a Mack, Federal, Studebaker, Harvester, Yellow, Corbitt and Ward La France," he wasn't surprised to hear: "Sorry Buddy, we're all out."



For surprise and suspense
try traveling

space available

SP4 John Englehart

"ALL MILITARY PERSONNEL desiring air transportation to Athens, Greece via Torrejon, Spain please report to the passenger service desk."

That's you, trooper. Your Air Force counterpart (otherwise known as the guy who works for the airplane drivers) has just given you the all-clear to cash in on one of the Army's big bennies: free air travel.

Remember the free air travel pitch the recruiter gave when you enlisted? It's on the level. All it takes to get off the ground is a little paperwork.

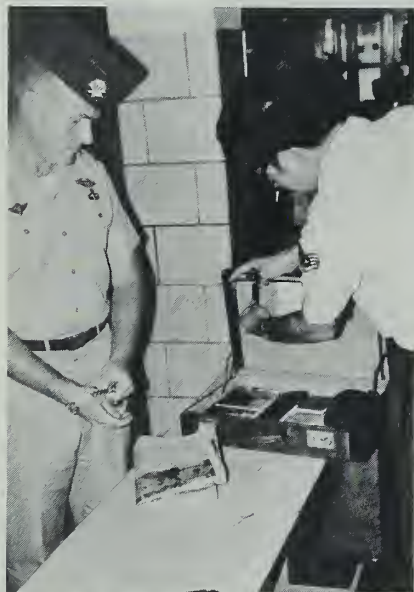
A little paperwork. Sure, The last time you heard that word you were in the reception station. But it's true. The only thing you need to get on a military flight is a set of orders (leave, TDY, PCS, etc.), a copy of your shot record—and an empty seat.

Still a little skeptical, huh? OK, here's the poop on what to do. Assuming you have the necessary papers, phone the nearest Air Force Base and ask for the passenger service desk. They'll be able to tell you if there are any flights going your way. And going your way is one of the keys to space available travel.

Let's say you've decided to take 2 weeks leave and go to Europe. The Air Force people tell you they have one flight a week going to Frankfurt, Germany; Torrejon, Spain; Athens, Greece; Istanbul, Turkey; and Santa Maria, Azores. Only problem with this schedule is that you wanted to go to Rome, Italy. So do the next best thing—get as close to Rome as you can. In other words, take what you can get.

Ask the Air Force people to put you on the list for at least five flights to Europe.

Visit the Acropolis; eat at a sidewalk cafe in Madrid, Paris, Rome or any one of hundreds of European cities; watch girls and take in the sun on some pebbly Mediterranean beach. All it takes is a little paperwork. But when you come home through customs don't try to bend any of the rules—it won't work.



Face it, your chances are a lot better if your name's on five lists instead of one. Once you get to Europe you'll have a better shot at making connections to Italy than you would in the States.

Once you've signed up, be ready to move on a moment's notice. Check in to the air terminal at least 3 hours before the first scheduled departure. The earlier you get there the higher on the list your name will be. Check your baggage, sign your name—and wait. While you're waiting there are a few things you might keep in mind, one of which is the priorities by which people are selected to fly.

Space available travel is divided into four main categories. Category 1 includes all active duty personnel and their dependents who are on emergency leave status. Category 2 is all active duty military personnel and their dependents on ordinary leave. This category also covers personnel on TDY or PCS orders. Category 3 is for all student dependents and category 4 includes all retired military personnel and their dependents. Precedence within the four categories is determined by date and time of sign-in.

Another item to remember: if you're





in a rush don't leave the terminal. It's amazing how many flights present themselves in the middle of the night—perhaps someone steps out, doesn't hear his name called and you get his seat.

And speaking of seats, it'll be a pain in the posterior if you show up at the terminal looking like an unkempt King Kong. You have to fly in uniform and present proper military appearance—No fatigues please. A clean uniform and recent haircut and shave will put you in line with the appearance regulations. Without these the only place you'll be going is nowhere—the regs are strictly enforced.

Once the boarding procedure begins be ready to hop. If for example you're in Category 2, number one on the sign-in and there's no one on emergency leave you'll be on the plane if there's a seat. Remember, the Air Force is doing a job, not running a commercial airline. If they have space on the plane you'll get it but mission needs come first. And don't worry about being "bumped" from the flight because of rank. It doesn't matter if you're a private or a captain, the first one to sign in is first to go.

DEPENDENTS: If you want to take

your wife along, no sweat. The only papers she'll need to accompany you overseas are dependent ID card, passport, shot records and visa. But if you want to travel stateside and chink a little change in 'Vegas or ski the slopes in Colorado all she needs is her ID.

But be forewarned. If your wife is going with you, you'll obviously need two seats instead of one. You'll be taking twice the risk if she wants to go with you (but think of the risk when you get home if you *don't* take her).

Once you get to your destination check in with the local Air Force passenger service people about a flight back. Allow yourself plenty of waiting time for a return flight.

Getting home from Europe will be twice as hard as getting there. Your best bet for a return flight to the States is from Torrejon, Spain just outside Madrid. If possible avoid Frankfurt, Germany. The air terminal there is almost always packed with troops trying to get back to mom's apple pie. Frankfurt is the hub of most Air Force activities in Europe and guys have been known to wait there a week for a flight. Once again the "take-what-you-can-get" policy is the best way to go.

One word of caution, though. Remember that you'll have to take the same chances getting a flight back that you did going over. So be prepared to pay your way back on a commercial flight if you get too close to the expiration of your leave. The lack of available air transport is no excuse for not getting back to your unit on time and you could be AWOL.

CUSTOMS: Just because you're in the military doesn't mean you skip going through customs. On your flight home Air Force personnel will give you a declaration certificate. You'll have to list everything you purchased abroad and are bringing back into the States.

You'll be allowed some duty-free items, the amount determined by how long you've been gone. You'll also have to list how much liquor you're bringing back. Shoot straight with the customs people. Trying to sneak through an extra fifth of booze to avoid paying a dollar tax just isn't worth it.

The Army gives you 30 days leave a year and you don't need to spend all of it at the local pub. Take advantage of travel opportunities. In 2 weeks you can see people, places and things most people don't get to see in a lifetime.

**Remember
the free air
travel pitch
the recruiter
gave you when
you enlisted?
It's on the
level.**



CURTAIN! *Five minutes to curtain!*

Each year this backstage alert marks 6,000 opening nights by more than 300 Army theater groups worldwide. Some 25,000 free performances of plays and musicals are given annually under Army Special Services auspices for more than 2.5 million soldiers, their families and friends.

In recognition of this work, the American Theater Association recently accepted the Army Theater Program as a full division of that organization, designating it the Army Theater Arts Association.

Productions are directed by such professionals as Wilbur Evans, now at Fort Bliss, TX. He left the Broadway national touring company of *Man of La Mancha* to go to Vietnam as a member of the Army Entertainment Program. His most recent play, *Take Me Along*, was a Fifth Army award-winner.

Directress Vanita Rae Smith of Fort Leonard Wood, MO, recently tackled *The Me Nobody Knows*, a musical with a cast of 11 children who talk and

All The World's a Stage

SFC D. Mallicoat



Frankfurt Entertainment Center

Schofield Barracks, HI



Scenes in Army theater run from "Purgatory" (opposite) to "The Persecution and Assassination of Jean-Paul Marat . . ." (top) as well as the contemporary rock musical, "The Last Sweet Days of Isaac."

sing of their world, cold and bitter, yet filled with hope.

Unlike civilian counterparts, the Army theater director must train and develop any available talent which soon may vanish with rotation. But he can be satisfied with no less than professional results.

What plays are being produced on the Army's worldwide stage? For traditionalists there's *Gaslight* or *Bell, Book & Candle*. For the daring, *Waiting for Godot*, *J.B.*, *Inherit the Wind* and *The Madwoman of Chaillot*. The unexpected: *Jesus Christ Superstar* or *Dracula Baby*. And there's always Shakespeare.

This season will offer a Designers Showcase as well as a Playwriters Showcase done on a cooperative basis with the Eugene O'Neill Memorial Theater Center in New York City. There'll also be Guest Celebrity Workshops for Europe and the Pacific.

To join this world—officer or enlisted, civilian employees or dependents—stop by your local Special Services entertainment workshop. Whether as stagehand, technician or actor, there's a place for you.



Schofield Barracks, HI

Schofield Barracks, HI



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Frankfurt Entertainment Center



Presidio Playhouse



Schofield Barracks, HI



A variety of moods are captured by Army thespians on stages large and small. "The Secret Life of Walter Mitty" or "You're A Good Man, Charlie Brown" (opposite page) offer laughter. "The Persecution and Assassination of Jean-Paul Marat . . ." (top and center left) takes a dramatic trip into the inner recesses of man's mind. "I Do, I Do" (center right) is a musical stroll along the path of married life with all its emotions from altar to the grave; and "How Now Dow Jones" offers a wacky musical look at the world of Wall Street.

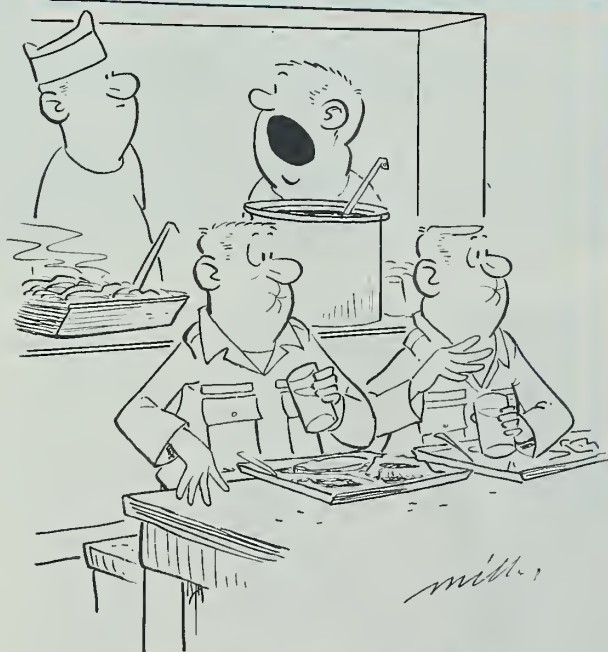




UNOFFICIALLY SPEAKING



"At least we've been able to hold the line on prices . . . you can still get a 50 cent 'burger for a buck and a half."



"First it was meat, then the potatoes . . . I suppose now they're going to complain about the lemonade."



"Two hundred and fifty of them went through here and not even one 'thank you'."



"To pull off a rotten trick like that requires a really mean, sadistic individual. I guess that's why we all admire you so."



TAX CHANGE

With the expiration of the draft authority on June 30, 1973, Sections 112, 692, 1034(h) and 2201 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 providing tax relief to certain members of the Armed Forces and/or their survivors during an induction period will no longer be authorized: Section 112 pertains to exclusion from gross income of certain pay earned by enlisted and officer personnel while serving in a combat zone or when hospitalized because of wounds, disease or injury incurred in a combat zone during an induction period. Section 692 pertains to forgiveness of taxes if death occurs while serving in a combat zone or during hospitalization as a result of wounds, disease, or injury incurred while serving, providing such death or injury occurred during an induction period. Section 1034(h) pertains to military members during an induction period and extends from 1 to 4 years the time required to report the capital gain from sale of a personal residence or purchase a new personal residence. Section 2201 pertains to military members who are killed in a combat zone or die from wounds, disease or injury incurred while serving in a combat zone during an induction period. Note: Pay of missing members is not affected by the induction proviso and will continue to be excluded from computation of gross income.

ROTC JOBS

Retired officers are needed as instructors for Army Junior ROTC units in the Federal Republic of Germany. Individuals must be certified by the Department of the Army, possess a bachelor's degree and teaching certificate and have 2 years' teaching experience in Junior ROTC. Applications should be sent to Headquarters, Department of the Army, ATTN: DAPE-CPC-RT, Washington, DC 20310.

SCHOLARSHIPS

Two-year ROTC scholarships will be offered to 50 selected enlisted Army members for school year 1974-75. Enlisted members who win the competitive scholarships may attend any of 290 colleges and universities offering Army ROTC. They may take any course of study (except theology) leading to a baccalaureate degree. General requirements are: ● Have completed or received credit for 2 years of college study, ● Have completed at least 1 year of active service, ● Be accepted by a college or university offering Army ROTC, ● Be under 25 years of age on June 30 of the year in which eligible for appointment as an officer, ● Serve as an active duty Army officer for 4 years following graduation from college. For details write Army ROTC Scholarships, Fort Monroe, VA 23651.

FIRE PAY

Hostile Fire Pay for soldiers serving along the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) in the Republic of Korea will be terminated on September 1. The announcement in a memorandum from the Office, Secretary of Defense will be reflected in changes to the DOD Military Pay and Allowances Entitlement Manual.

MILPERCEN SERVICE

Enlisted personnel PCSing to or from overseas who desire information or assistance may now visit the Enlisted Personnel Information and Assistance Office operated by the Military Personnel Center (MILPERCEN). The office is located in Room 212, Hoffman I Building, 2416 Eisenhower Avenue, Alexandria, VA. Be sure to bring a copy of your reassignment orders.

If you're planning to apply for compassionate reassignment while visiting the Information and Assistance Office be sure to bring the proper documents to support your claim. They include:

- At least one copy of your orders.
- If the claim is based on the health of a relative, a doctor's statement including complete diagnosis and prognosis for recovery (the detailed statement must be written in medical terminology--as one physician writing to another physician).
- Statement of doctor's opinion that the relative's condition warrants your reassignment. (The doctor's statements will be evaluated by a medical consultant in the Office of the Surgeon General, Headquarters, DA.)

NEW MEXICO VOTING

Residents of New Mexico will vote on seven proposed amendments to the state constitution in a special election November 6. Qualified voters should send a completed Federal Post Card Application (FPCA) to their county clerk requesting a special election ballot. A copy of proposed amendments may be obtained by writing the New Mexico Legislative Council Service, 334 State Capitol, Santa FE, NM 87501.

QM COURSE

The Quartermaster School is presently offering correspondence course for Petroleum Storage Supervisors (MOS 76W40). Consisting of 16 subcourses totaling 112 credit hours, the course provides an overall working knowledge of supervision of petroleum terminal and pipeline operations, petroleum technology and related administrative and training functions. It's available to NCOs in grades E-5 and above with MOS 76W40 or persons holding any other 4-level supply MOS whose actual or anticipated assignment involves petroleum storage operations. E-3s who have successfully completed the Petroleum Storage Specialist (MOS 76W20) correspondence course or its equivalent may also enroll.

FREEDOM LETTERS

"Human Goals -- Values for Living" is the subject for the Freedoms Foundation Patriots Letter Writing Awards for 1973. Entries--in letter, essay or poetry form--should be no less than 100 words or more than 500 words. If letter style is used, it may be addressed to any person or organization, real or imaginary. For all entries, type name, rank, social security number, complete military address and permanent home address including Zip Code. Awards include \$1,000, and the Defender of Freedom Award; \$100, \$50, George Washington Honor Medal and Honor Certificate Awards. Entries must reach Freedoms Foundation, Valley Forge, PA 19418 not later than November 1, 1973.

SOLDIERS

SEPTEMBER 1973



**Coping
With
Stress**



EDITOR'S CHOICE

What Goes Up Must Come Down

ASK ANY PILOT what he appreciates most after a day of flight and he'll probably tell you it's the voice of a competent Air Traffic Control Tower Operator at journey's end. Army pilots are no exception.

As flight has become more commonplace it has also become more complicated. With the sophisticated navigational aids at the pilot's disposal today it's relatively easy to fly from Point "A" to Point "B." But once the pilot arrives at Point "B," threading his way to a safe landing down through dozens of other aircraft operating in the area requires expert assistance from the ground.

At Army airfields all over the world Air Traffic Control Tower Operators help Army pilots in this last phase of flight. From the time a pilot enters the airfield's control zone until he shuts down his engine

MSG Nat Dell

he relies on the tower operator for information and instructions which could mean the difference between a safe landing and a disastrous accident.

In addition to being qualified to work towers at Army facilities the Army ATC operator must also meet and maintain the same stringent qualifications established by the Federal Aviation Administration for civilian controllers.

Whether working in a mobile tower in a combat zone, at the Pentagon helicopter pad or a per-

manent Army airfield the Army Air Traffic Control Tower Operator speaks a language understood only by the pilots with whom he converses and by his fellow controllers. He speaks of Radials, VOR, TACAN, VORTAC, DME, ILS, GCA, NOTAMs and barometric pressures.

His conversation is terse but not abrupt; he's not required to be a pilot but he has to know the flight characteristics of aircraft, both military and civilian, that land at or depart from his airfield.

In the photo above, SOLDIERS Photographers Staff Sergeant Dave Hinkle and Specialist 4 Ed Aber show a pilot's eye view of that most welcome sight after a day of high flight, the tower where the ATC plies his trade.

For more on the ATC's duties see, "The Pilots' Friends Below," page 50.

SOLDIERS

OFFICIAL U.S. ARMY MAGAZINE

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VOLUME 28, NO. 9

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SOLDIERS, the Army's official magazine, is published under supervision of the Army Chief of Information to provide timely, factual information on policies, plans, operations and technical developments of the Department of the Army to the Active Army, Army National Guard, Army Reserve and Department of the Army civilian employees. It also conveys views of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff on topics of professional interest to Army members and assists in achieving information objectives of the Army. ■ Manuscripts of interest to Army personnel are invited. Direct communication is authorized to Editor, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314. ■ Phone: Autocon 284-6671 or Area Code 202-274-6672. ■ Unless otherwise indicated material may be reprinted provided credit is given to SOLDIERS and the author. ■ Military distribution: From the U.S. Army AG Publications Center, 2800 Eastern Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21220 in accordance with DA form 12-4 requirements submitted by commanders. ■ Individual subscriptions: \$17 annually to Stateside and APO addresses; \$22.25 to foreign addresses. ■ Individual paid subscriptions are available through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. ■ Use of funds for printing this publication approved by Headquarters, Department of the Army, July 17, 1973.

COVER: Society has its casualties, too, brought on by the stresses of change, adjustment and tensions of modern living. Army experts don't have all the answers on mental illness but they offer the latest findings and guidance on "Mental Depression" in this issue. BACK COVER: Miniature soldiers aren't child's play when war-gamers enter this picture photographed by SP4 Ed Aber. For more on the interplay of "Games and Not Games" see page 18.



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WHAT'S NEW

VICE CHIEF

General Frederick Weyand was sworn in as the Army's new Vice-Chief-of-Staff in August. He succeeds General Alexander Haig Jr. in the second-highest Army post. Until becoming the new Vice-Chief, GEN Weyand had been serving as Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Army Pacific. The new Vice-Chief received his commission through the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

SFC/SP7 BOARD

A new DA promotion selection board to consider Active Army personnel for Sergeant First Class/Specialist 7 is expected to convene in late October. Primary zone includes all Staff Sergeants and Specialist 6s with a date of rank earlier than November 1, 1968. Secondary zone runs November 1, 1968 through June 30, 1969. Selection candidates must have either a high school diploma or GED equivalent in order to be eligible for promotion. An updated DA Form 20 will be furnished by custodians of the military personnel records jackets before the board convenes at the U.S. Army Enlisted Records Center, Fort Benjamin Harrison, IN, 46216. Candidates should review their 201 files and DA Form 20s for accuracy and insure forwarding of pertinent documents (e.g. military or civilian schooling or courses completed, letters of commendation or appreciation, certificates of achievement, etc.) to the USA Enlisted Records Center for consideration by the board.

GERMANY COLA

Effective July 26, changes to the Joint Travel Regulation authorize payment of a Cost of Living Allowance (COLA) to all soldiers with dependents in West Germany and Berlin. COLA applies to families in government quarters and those members living on the economy with dependents whether the dependents are command-sponsored or not. Those members whose dependents are not command-sponsored will receive COLA at the "without dependents rate."

EM DEGREE PROGRAMS

Two major enlisted college degree programs are now in operation. The enlisted undergraduate program, limited to studies in data processing, business administration, engineering and law enforcement, provides up to 2 years' support at an accredited civilian institution, with all costs borne by the government. "Bootstrap" provides time off for up to 6 months for completion of associate degree requirements and 18 months for completion of a bachelor's degree with no expense met by the government except for normal VA benefits. AR 621-1 provides details on both programs.

PORTCALLS

A major improvement in the procedure for issuing portcalls for AIT graduates was introduced September 1 to Forts Ord, Polk and Jackson. They are the first to test a new system called PORTCAP (port call - centralized assignment procedures). The new system has been devised to eliminate most of the administrative actions by the installations themselves. Under PORTCAP, assignment instructions will be provided by CAP III (Centralized Assignment Procedures - Phase III) and transmitted to Military Traffic Management Terminal Service (MTMTS).

Then MTMTS will secure aircraft reservations for the individual. The assignment instructions and portcall instructions will be sent to the installation much sooner than under the present system. If a situation arises which will prevent the soldier from meeting his portcall date, it is the responsibility of the installation to notify MTMTS. This should alleviate some of the "no-shows" or soldiers who are AWOL at the aerial port of embarkation. With a better exchange of information between MTMTS and the installations and improved portcalls system and MILPERCEN (U.S. Army Military Personnel Center) assignment procedures, the administrative error level should be greatly reduced. And since approximately 55% of the "no-shows" are due to administrative error, the "no-show" rate at the aerial ports of embarkation should decrease substantially. Under the new PORTCAP system AR 614-200 (Assignment Procedures) and AR 55-28 (Portcalls) will be revised.

TICKET PUNCHING

Army Chief-of-Staff, General Creighton W. Abrams, is concerned that many highly qualified officers may be unfairly judged or evaluated because the Vietnam build-up and current reduction in the Army's size have deprived them of the traditional "shorthand indicators" of officer quality. Many solid, capable officers with experience, good judgment and know-how have missed being selected for a specific command, promotion or senior service college attendance. The Army is considering modifying a number of personnel procedures to correct any unfair judgments. GEN Abrams also says he expects commanders not to place undue reliance on the traditional "shorthand indicators."

VA HOME LOANS

The maximum interest rate for VA home loans has been hiked to 7 3/4 percent, a raise of 3/4 percent over the previous rate. A record total of 362,000 loans was approved by the Veterans Administration in FY 1973 with 75 percent going to Vietnam-era vets. Nearly 70 percent of all VA home loans are now being made for veterans under age 36 with the median age being 31.

WOMEN IN ROTC

A maximum of 6000 women will be admitted to the Reserve Officer Training Corps this year at colleges and universities offering the Army program. The training leads to second lieutenant commissions in the Regular Army upon graduation. The women may be married and/or have dependents but will not be required to bear arms or participate in marksmanship training.

CSM BOARD

Active duty personnel promoted to Sergeant Major before October 15 will be considered for appointment to Command Sergeant Major by a DA selection board convening in October. Exceptions for consideration are those individuals: with more than 26 years service, who have applied for retirement or who have previously been removed from the CSM program or a recommended CSM list. The DA CSM Selection Board will meet at the USA Enlisted Records Center, Fort Benjamin Harrison, IN.



SOLDIERS is for soldiers and we invite readers' views on topics we're covering—or those you think we should. Please stay under 150 words—a postcard will do—and include your name, rank and address. We'll honor a request to withhold your name if you desire and the editors may condense comments to meet space requirements. We can't publish or answer every one but we'll use representative viewpoints. Send your letters to: Write On, **SOLDIERS**, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314.

HAIR IN PLACE

I suppose it's little like flogging a dead horse but I can't resist the temptation to correct COL Best (and his critics) regarding LTC Custer's hair style at the Little Big Horn. In short, you're both wrong.

All question of the merits or demerits of long male tresses aside, it's an historical fact that Custer's hair had nothing to do with his demise on 25 June 1876. Custer had a haircut on 17 May 1876 at Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dakota Territory, shortly before leaving on the ill-fated Yellowstone Expedition. All authorities, despite the variance of their testimony on other points, agree on one thing: Custer's hair was clipped very short.

As for PVT Hippie's letter in "Write On" (July), the Indians may figuratively have "had his ass," but they certainly didn't have Custer's hair or any other part of his anatomy. The body of the 7th Cavalry commander was the only one found that was not scalped or otherwise mutilated. There were only two clean bullet wounds: in the left temple and near the heart. There were no other marks of violence on Custer's body according to witnesses who inspected the battlefield next day.

Donald C. Wright
(former CPT, USAR)
Silver Bay, MN

BLOWING THE WRONG HORN

I was amused to see in your June '73 issue the picture on page 15 with the caption "Remember when going to the beach was fun? Korea bound convoys didn't stop anywhere."

If I'm not mistaken, that's a 1955 Chevrolet station wagon in the picture, which probably came along somewhat after the Korea conflict.

MAJ Richard F. Reeves
USARBCO, DMO, MMD

You're right.

UPSET STOMACH

My heart was broken and my abdominal aponeurosis and linea alba did a complete flip when I read the letter under the caption "Tummy Tricks" on the "Write On" page of your July issue. You left my name off the list of those signing. This was of some concern to me as I must confess to some degree of pride of authorship. (Also, some of the others got rather worked up as they suspected I had crawfished out at the last minute.) Please add my name to those appended to that letter and keep hanging in there.

LTC W. Roberson

MONEY MUNCHER

I'll sue!! Who in hell authorized you to print a picture of my car's engine on your July edition front cover? Don't deny it, I recognize the wads of my money.

CW3 Bill Grauling
355th Avn Co (HH)
Fort Eustis, VA

TWO WAY HELP

The newly established Fort Campbell Consumer Information Center expresses its appreciation to Mr. Barney Halloran and **SOLDIERS** magazine for a timely article on the automobile repair situation (RIP OFF, "Soldiers," July '73). It has proven of great value to the Center's dual purpose of providing consumer-oriented resource material and a consumer counseling service. It is hoped similar articles will be forthcoming.

2LT James L. Widner, AGC
Consumer Information Center
HQ, 101st Airborne Division
(Airmobile)
and Fort Campbell, KY



MENTAL DEPRESSION

The Quiet Disease

Story by SFC D. Mallicoat
Photos by SP4 Ed Aber

DEPRESSION! Without warning this insidious disease will strike from four to more than eight million Americans this year alone. Without regard to age, sex or race it will drive several thousands to suicide and hospitalize another 150,000.



Some form of depression is the fate of most human beings. It's the natural response to loss, failure or just bad luck. Without depression there probably would be none of the world's tragic literature, music or art. But it's when depression hangs on and an individual can't shake it that it becomes abnormal. The frustrations of society which spark depression are present in the military as well as the civilian community. The soldier and his family have no special protection against ". . . the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune."

The Army is reduced in size. There are fewer opportunities for people to move up and fewer resources. The peacetime soldier, like a fireman between fires, is subject to boredom and frustration, maybe even anger.

A morale problem this may be; a breeding ground for mild depressive illness, definitely.

Definition. But what's the difference? When does simple "down-in-the dumps" depression become the dangerous, more complicated depressive illness? Is it simply a matter of intensity?

Not so, according to a study done by the National Institution of Mental Health staff and on-site investigators in Maryland and Hawaii. Normal and clinically depressed people were tested. The major differences were not in degrees of sadness but to the extent self-blame, helplessness and definite changes in behavior patterns occurred.

The seriously depressed person is pessimistic about himself, the world and his future. He's convinced that he's alone and hopeless and often exaggerates his faults and shortcomings. To him nothing is worthwhile—least of all himself.

Freud considered depression an expression of hostile feeling directed toward one's self. Today, in extension of this, the most widely accepted theory suggests depression results from a feeling of helplessness following loss of self-esteem.

Depression shows itself in many ways and with different degrees of intensity. Often those who go to the doctor with the complaint of "just not feeling myself" may be suffering from depression. Physical symptoms such as headaches, low-back pains, dizziness and chronic indigestion are often the result of depression, reports an American Medical Association symposium.

Chronic fatigue, boredom and habitual underachievement are also symptoms as are alcohol and drug abuse. But perhaps the most common feature of depression is a marked change in personality. Instead of having fun, the depressed person avoids it. Instead of taking care of himself, he neglects himself and his appearance. In extreme cases he wants to die instead of live. He loses his desire to become successful.

For example, "A competent NCO in his last year of service gets into a drunken brawl and gets busted," notes Lieutenant Colonel (Dr.) John Follansbee of



“... depression: an expression of hostile feelings directed toward one's self.”

—Freud

the Walter Reed Army Medical Center (WRAMC) mental health team. “He begins to goof off on the job, lacks reliability and becomes insubordinate. What do you do?”

The officer who takes disciplinary action in a situation like this without first consulting the mental health team is making a wrong move. This NCO has all the characteristic changes which mark depressive illness.

“Depression is not easily recognizable, especially for the patient, but a sudden change in behavior is a real warning light.” Commanders should be alert to such behavior changes.

Psychiatrists feel certain personality types may be more or less susceptible to depressive illness. Colonel (Dr.) A. W. Johnson Jr., chief of psychiatry and neurology at WRAMC, says, “The aggressive outgoing person may be less affected than someone who shuts off his feelings from the outside world and relies upon himself, alone, for satisfaction. It's really a matter of attitude.

According to NIMH studies, twice as many women as men suffer depressive illness; married persons are more prone to it than unmarried. And most experts agree both hereditary and environmental factors play an important role in fostering the disease.

A National Institute of Mental Health study found that each of 40 depressed patients had suffered from several personal problems in the year preceding breakdown—including divorce, moving to new community,

physical illness and the death of a loved one.

Causes. The scenes the soldier faces are not much different. “Military causes for depressive illness are much like the civilian causes—career disappointment, family problems, frustrations of all sorts,” says COL Johnson.

“Units closing or combining lead to a loss of personal identity, another cause of depressive illness,” he continues. “As we turn our thoughts to a peacetime Army we must consider these problem areas. We need action to release tension—like adventure-training or community action programs.”

“This is the ‘loss’ or ‘separation’ problem . . .” adds Captain (Dr.) Fred Mittelman, another WRAMC psychiatrist. “Unfortunately in the military there's a tendency to deny loss or to associate it with necessary mission or jobs. In other words, ‘I'm doing this for the good of the country; it's the manly thing to do.’ One of the seeable outgrowths of this is the rampant alcoholism in the Army, especially past age 40.”

“The soldier must change locations frequently,” says Major (Dr.) Terry Gagon. “This disruption of friendships and ties often leads to a great deal of denial and stress from such ideas like ‘a real man adjusts quickly.’ One sergeant said, ‘I always try to think I don't need my old friends any more.’ This is dangerous.”

“Another danger: the Army is a very paternalistic organization” says LTC Follansbee, “A young man from a rather insecure family background joins and without him realizing it the Army becomes his substitute family. It feeds him, clothes him, assures him pay so when he faces retirement we see a different kind of depression.

“The most serious hospitalizable cases come in about this time. Our man must face problems he never really mastered. He must cut family ties, so to speak. He's on his own. This is devastating to a lot of people.

“Retirement not only affects the one retiring but the family as well—the wife and the children. The identified patient may not really be the one in need of care. It's not uncommon to find adolescent children getting into trouble with the law or with drugs about the time their father retires.

“The whole family suffers. The Army family has

A CASE HISTORY

Her husband was on an unaccompanied tour. He hadn't been gone long but the thought of separation filled almost every waking moment, and she was sleeping less and less. Each day became like the last. Her anger at the Army had been gradually replaced, by fear—fear of being alone, helpless. She became unsure of even the smallest decision. Tears came easily. Alcohol no longer helped although it did temporarily let her escape what she pictured as her failure to conquer the hopelessness which engulfed her. She cut herself off from the outside world. Depressive illness had claimed another victim.



few roots to hold onto. Instead of growing deep roots theirs spread out to encompass the whole Army community and when separation is forced on families trouble can pop up anywhere. So really the family should be seen as a depressed unit."

But there are other reasons for depressive illness in the military.

"Men who don't get the assignment or job they want turn to alcohol. This is a form of depression," says Captain William Challenger, a nurse with the mental health team.

"We're talking about the importance of humanizing the management system," says LTC Follansbee. "People aren't giving individual attention to levies. They're letting the computer do it. Mismanagement is always a problem but we must keep in mind paper errors can have profound impact on the individual."

"The same thing is true for the man trained for a specific job and then placed in a position where those skills are not used. A person must feel useful," MAJ Gagon adds.

"Unfortunately some leaders take the valid idea of 'Mission First' to mean they can expect a soldier to 'do anything for the Army without complaint.' This idea can lead to a good deal of depressive feelings and possibly illness in the military," LTC Follansbee says.

Self Worth. Recognizing the individual for his accomplishments is one preventive measure against depressive illness. Each man must feel his opinion is important, that there are those who care what he does and that his career is inwardly profitable.

As far as treatment goes, no longer does the soldier who seeks help have to worry about being stuck in a mental hospital with his career ruined, according to Army psychiatrists.

COL Johnson says, "Today the Army mental hygiene program tries first to prevent serious difficulties. If problems do arise early evaluation and treatment to minimize the effect becomes the goal. We want to get people back to duty wherever possible as soon as possible.

Why Not Come? Nevertheless the stigma of mental illness hangs on despite the efforts of Army doctors to change old-fashioned attitudes.

"There's a stereotype of the psychiatrist and mental health, a legacy of the past," MAJ Gagon says, explaining unwarranted fear of treatment. "The image of the snake pit and state hospital is still around. People think if they have anything wrong with their mind they'll be labeled crazy."

"Unfortunately people would rather get drunk than come to a psychiatrist," says LTC Follansbee. "I'd say that, underneath every case of alcoholism is a depression, an emotional illness.

"And the Army has a way of protecting its alcoholics. There's almost a collusion among soldiers as a group to do everything possible to protect these people except confront them with the fact they're hooked on booze and need to do something about it. That's where the mental health team comes in."

A mental health team is not just a group of psychiatrists. Usually there's a psychiatrist who heads the group but there are also enlisted clinical specialists, psychologists and social workers. It's designed to help any mental problem, not just depression.

But there's a natural fear of sharing private feelings or private experiences and many feel shame if they need help. Follansbee says, "Despite the modern generation people are ashamed of the social and internal consequences of admitting they can't manage their own problems. But that's why we seek any doc-



tor—when we can't handle a problem ourselves.”

“There's also the fear, especially among senior ranking members, that they'll lose their jobs or that their security clearances will be pulled” says CPT Challenger.

“Or a man may suspect he's a possible victim of the ‘up-or-out’ policy and at the same time believe a psychiatric visit may be an adverse factor,” says MAJ Gagon. “Command must stress that emotional illness is not necessarily a deterrent to later effective functioning.”

“We treat many senior people confidentially and have seen them go on to higher goals,” says LTC Follansbee. “I personally know of those who have reached star rank. I have never had an unwarranted invasion of records and have never initiated an adverse report.”

“Commanders need to bring psychiatrists and other members of the mental health team out of the gray area and give them sharper definition, insuring themselves of their integrity and the integrity of the program. By their model and example they can help eliminate fear of the program,” COL Johnson says.

“The principal protection of the patient is the desire of the psychiatric worker to protect him,” LTC Fol-

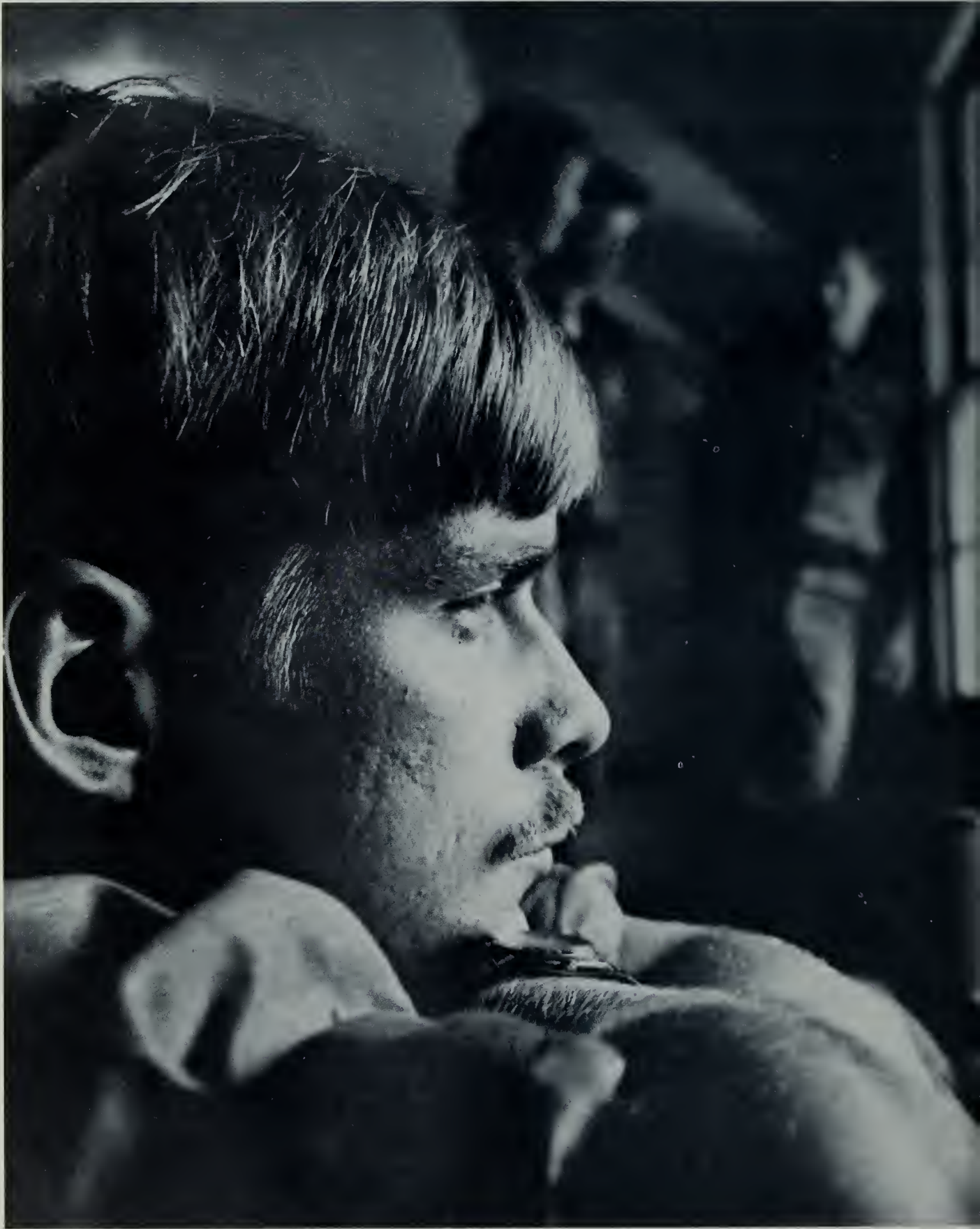
lansbee points out. “The Surgeon General's policy on confidentiality of records makes it difficult for anyone to gain access to them. It is not absolute—and some psychiatrists feel we should go further in this area—but it is good.”

Destructive Urge. Unfortunately suicide is too frequently the end result of even a mild case of depression. Hence the importance of treatment.

Sometimes mild depression has deeper roots. It is not true a person who talks about suicide will not attempt it. Those who do commit suicide often appeal for help first. Almost twice as many women attempt suicide as men but three times more men than women succeed.

Depressive illness may be considered the only “fatal” mental illness, according to NIMH. From a feeling of loss or separation, the depressed person moves to unrealistic convictions that he is a loser and will always be a loser, that he must be worthless and bad and not fit to live. Suicide is the next step.

Still, psychiatrists are puzzled as to the real reasons for suicide. Do people want to die or sleep; to escape an intolerable situation; to influence someone else's behavior? It appears to be a combination of factors. Behavior is many times more important than words



**"Melancholy looks upon a beautiful face and
sees but a grinning skull."**

—C. N. Bovee

as an indicator of a person's thoughts, psychiatrists say.

"Suicide is the major symptom of the disease of hope," says Colonel Stewart L. Baker, Consultant to the Surgeon General for Psychiatry and Neurology, "and depression is a sign we are having trouble with our hope."

"Depression is a frustratingly difficult thing to explain to anyone who hasn't suffered from it," explains freelancer Percy Knauth in *MH (Mental Hygiene)* magazine. Knauth struggled 12 months to conquer the disease.

"[Depression] gets all mixed up with feelings of guilt and shame and worthlessness; to many it seems a disgraceful sign of weakness they cannot snap out of The very symptoms work to prevent the patient from being able to explain them; the fact that it is the *mind* which is affected makes it impossible for them to reason with themselves or others," says Knauth.

Yet while depression can be a serious and even fatal disease if untreated, psychiatrists claim it responds well to treatment.

"Depression is one of the areas where psychiatry has one of its greatest successes," says CPT Mittleman. "Many times depression is self-limiting and good medication skillfully administered is very successful, much more than the treatment of alcohol or drug problems."

Therapy. Four major therapies are used in the treatment of depressive illness. They are: anti-depressant drugs such as the tricyclics; psychotherapy—talking with the patient to help him better understand personality problems and environmental stress; electro-convulsive therapy or shock treatments; and milieu therapy to reeducate patients in the art of coping with social roles and interacting with groups.

The most common treatment is psychotherapy, which is used almost exclusively for the less severe forms of depression. It's important to find out just how a patient feels and reacts to his feelings. Results of a 5-year research project supported by the NIMH suggest a person suffering depressive illness perceives and sees situations *incorrectly*. This naturally affects the way he feels.

A new approach to studying depression is underway on the West Coast where researchers are making an effort to find out how many "pleasant experiences" occur in the lives of depressed persons. They have determined that depressed persons tend to have fewer social skills and receive more negative reactions from others. At first other people are sympathetic but even-

tually find their behavior distasteful and avoid them as much as possible. This reinforces the depressed individual's idea of aloneness and worthlessness leading to still deeper depression.

Such studies have given psychotherapists new insight into treating the disease.

Psychotherapy is not so much a job of telling a person what's wrong as listening to what he says to discover what's wrong; to observe a person's relationships with others and their environment; to determine where fault exists and what the best method of correcting it will be.

Drugs. Drugs are often used in conjunction with psychotherapy. One of the first such drugs was being used to combat tuberculosis when someone noticed it gave the patients a feeling of elation. One problem with such anti-depressant drugs is the delay before the medication takes effect, often as long as 2 or 3 weeks. A thyroid hormone in small doses decreases the time lag by about 40 percent but is limited to the treatment of depressed female patients.

And some people think they can treat themselves with drugs. "Half the legally manufactured amphetamines, it's estimated, end up on the illegal market," says COL Johnson.

"The most common drugs are liquor or pot, but acid, speed, downers, uppers, a great variety are known to be used.

"The danger is that those treating themselves don't really know what they're doing. They don't know the physical effects such as an increasing heart rate or raising the blood pressure. They start taking more than one drug at a time in combinations, with and without alcohol.

"And some of these drugs create a dependence, as tolerance increases rapidly, requiring larger and larger doses to get the original effect. A person can become psychologically dependent on them in just a few weeks."

Shock Treatment. Perhaps the most dramatic of all treatments is electro-convulsive therapy. A current of roughly 100 volts at 400 milliamperes is sent through the patient's brain for some 7 seconds.

In earlier days attendants held the patient, who was fully conscious. There was danger of broken arms, legs, even a broken spine. Early technical improvements included an injection of *curare* to relax the muscles and, after treatment, administration of strychnine to stimulate breathing.

Today the patient is given a mild anesthetic and muscle-relaxing drugs which prevent injuries. The treatment is completely painless when given in such

a procedure. The most a patient can expect is a temporary memory loss of usually less than an hour. Even that is reportedly reduced if the electrodes are applied only to the non-dominant side of the brain.

The number of treatments generally ranges from two to ten. Often only four or five are required and sometimes improvement comes after the first treatment. But ECT is not a cure of the basic causes of depression and is generally used only as a last resort or to alleviate serious suicidal depression in the more severe cases. Its advantage is the speed with which it works. According to the American Psychiatric Association ECT is 90 percent effective in relieving symptoms of depression where it's used.

But usually much simpler treatment is all that's necessary and is readily available.

Coming to the Clinic. As with most mental illness though, the first step toward a cure is the patient's realization he needs help. On many posts a clinic is usually open 24 hours a day for emergencies but most patients are seen by appointment only.

"On some posts when it's made known that a person is having difficulties along this line an enlisted specialist will actually visit the man at home or in his unit," explains COL Johnson. "Other times he may be asked to come to the clinic. There he may be interviewed by an enlisted specialist, a social worker, a psychologist or psychiatrist. No attempt is made to push people into doing something they don't want.

"Ordinarily they're allowed to tell their story and talk about their problems in their own way. Everything they say is confidential unless they're told otherwise. No word is given to their supervisor or commanding officer without their knowledge. Unless their job could be significantly influenced by their problem there's no need for anyone to know anything except they're on sick call.

"A psychiatrist should be thought of as a medical specialist such as a surgeon. Some emotional problems can be handled by the chaplain, social worker or other mental health specialists. Even general practitioners are trained by psychiatrists to treat mild cases of depression.

"Still if a man feels he can't talk to his platoon or squad leader, first sergeant or CO, the chaplain or a physician at the dispensary, he can come to the Mental Hygiene Consultation Service (MHCS) on post. There he will be met by a member of the mental health team who has the training to assess the situation.

"Prevention of development of more severe illness by early recognition is the best guarantee for successful treatment."

Prevention. "A counseling course should be included in all supervisory, NCO and junior officer training and then updated annually," says COL Baker. "If these men are sufficiently socially sensitive they will realize any drastic change in personality must be examined. They should wonder if the cause has to do with some frustration, some internalized rage caused by social or occupational inefficiencies.

"If possible the first man on the scene should sit down and try to draw the suspected depressive out, get him to talk. The supervisor should get closer-related to the person so as to assess the problem for cause and possible remedy. He should ask himself, 'What are the variables?' It's the principle of immediacy as well as proximity that's applied here.

"The commander too should provide his NCOs a model; he should be quick to show them the relevance and usefulness of mental health specialists. He should question himself on how well he integrates such a consultative agency into his own activities and the missions he leads."

"A primary area for counseling is basic training," says MAJ Gagon. "The platoon sergeant or first sergeant should be attuned to what can be handled without a psychiatrist. There's the problem here of leaving home for the first time, having to work for a foreman or his equivalent for the first time, separation from family, friends and security. Too often we hear, 'Soldiers don't get depressed about what they've left behind. You're men now.' How wrong that is. Men do get depressed."

Should a man be located who needs professional help the NCO should be familiar with the mental health clinic, its procedures and its personnel. Just like finance or supply, he should be satisfied with its integrity. He should feel assured he's doing the best thing when he directs a man to the care of the mental health staff.

Help At Hand. Other steps Army-wide can be taken to reduce the external causes of depression.

"With the closing of installations and the ending of the war hopefully the frequency of transfers will decrease and people will remain with units longer," COL Johnson says. "It would be much better if we could move units instead of individuals or at least have a stateside unit and an overseas unit so a unit's esprit could be maintained.

"Soldiers and their families should have deeper roots, get to know each other better and have more of a group feeling. Stability would help here, cutting down on alienation. Men need to build a feeling of purpose. They need to know why they're in a certain job, why they're in a certain unit and that the unit's mission



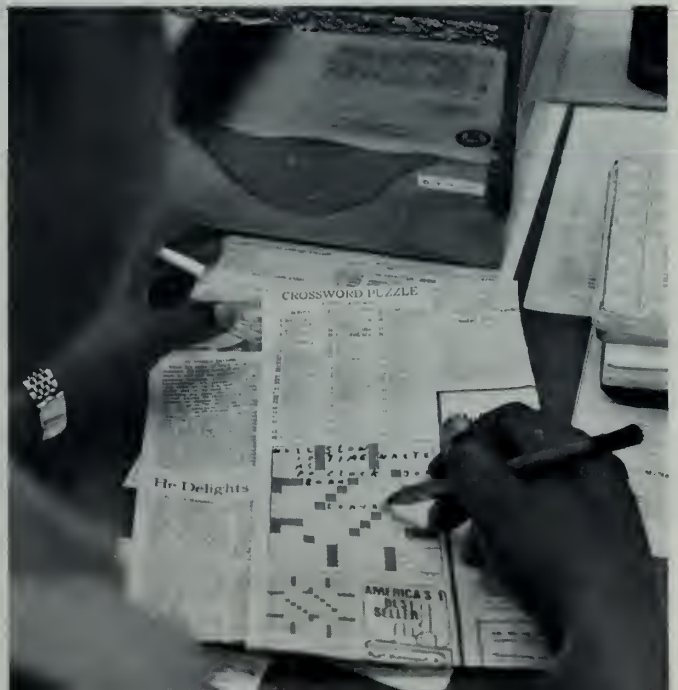
BOREDOM first leads to passing time in such common pursuits as working a crossword puzzle, but it can also lead to the frustrations of depressive illness.

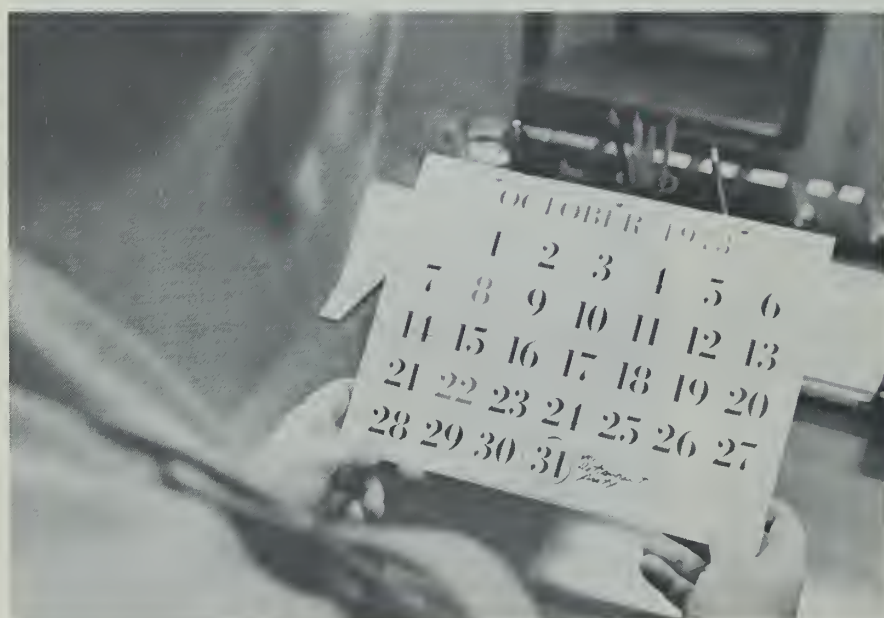
will not be thwarted by lack of resources."

"A commander may ask the local mental hygiene team to help him check working conditions for problem areas where depression can breed," explains MAJ Gagon.

Clues for the NCO to watch for are increased use of alcohol or drugs for no apparent reason, an attempt to destroy one's military identity by going AWOL or failing at every task given; overindulgence in food, exercise or sex; impotency and attempts at suicide. Much behavior we have come to know as "escapist" is really a cry for help.

"But commanders must be concerned—ready to act. Depression is as much a danger as hepatitis. It can







CHANGES in behavior may be symptoms of depressive illness. They may occur as overeating, alcohol abuse, fear of retirement, or loss of incentive.



destroy morale and defeat a man before he ever enters combat."

"The unit is the first place where depressive illness can be stopped," says COL Johnson. "Adventure-training, community-action projects and Project Transition training are all good stop-gaps. But so is the commander who's not afraid of criticism."

Insufficient sharing of information with the average soldier may build frustrations dangerous to his effectiveness," says COL Baker. "There must be a personal rapport with the command level. Information used well has a dual purpose: the commander can gain an insight into NCOs and troops, he can learn of their frustrations before they become operations problems, and the soldier has a forum to air his opinions and his ideas, thereby contributing to mission effectiveness.

"Such a forum also opens the door for the commander to present not only the mental health team but the other experts in problem areas on his staff (See "Colonel Fred Says It Best," April '73 *SOLDIERS*). This is the kind of example, the kind of model his troops need."

"It's true the NCO and junior officer need to be prepared to counsel as well as set the example. But let's not forget one other professional help—the hotline," COL Johnson adds.

"On a hot-line someone can at least talk about difficulty and have someone answer who will have some expertise in a particular area or knowledge of

how to direct the person to help.

"The mental health team can help set up such a service as can the Army Community Service office but don't forget the civilian hot-lines which military personnel can take advantage of. This too is a good preventive measure as well as a source of locating the disturbed person."

The Future. There is much to learn about depression. It's been around a long time but the surface has barely been scratched. What are the long-time effects of ECT? What really is the difference or relationship between normal depression and depressive illness? Is there some biological or chemical cause which can be easily corrected?

And perhaps most important of all, is there any way to discover the susceptibility of a person to depressive illness? The answers may be a long way off or just around the corner—no one can tell. Still the fact remains: You could be depression's next victim.

More on Mental Health

To learn more about depressive illness write the National Institute of Mental Health, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20852, or the National Association for Mental Health, 1800 North Kent Street, Rosslyn, Arlington, VA 22209. Two NIMH publications you might ask for: Learning About Depressive Illnesses and The Depressive Illnesses: A Major Public Health Problem.



DIAL H-E-L-P

SFC Patricia A. Currans

The phone rings once.
"Inscape House, can I help you?"
"Ah . . . I need someone . . .
just to talk . . . ah," the lonely
voice answers a little desperately.

What the caller really needs more
than anything is someone to listen.

And that someone is available
24 hours a day in a little white
house on a hill at Fort McClellan,
AL, where volunteers man the
H-E-L-P line.

Volunteers come from all walks
of the military community. Officers,
NCOs, specialists, privates, depend-
ent wives, and teenagers.

But there's no uniform, no rank.
H-E-L-P line volunteers are just
people—who care.

"You know something? I can
talk to you, but I just can't talk
to officers and NCOs," a young
distressed woman told two civilian
clad volunteers. They had been
rapping for more than an hour. The
volunteers were a major and a
sergeant first class.

Most people think of a H-E-L-P
line as an aid to young people
hung-up on drugs or booze.

H-E-L-P at Fort McClellan is
just that—and more.

Anyone with a problem can call.
The volunteer may not have the
solution to every problem—but
they know where to refer the call.

A young black dependent wife

received discourteous treatment at
a downtown department store.

Upset, she called H-E-L-P, who
in turn referred the case to the
fort's Human Relations Officer.

Within 24 hours, the young wife
had received a personal apology
from the store's management. The
rude employee received a severe
reprimand.

Soldiers who have problems with
pay call H-E-L-P.

Their calls are referred to the
comptroller, and they have an
answer within 24 hours.

"Sometimes we get crank calls,"
said Chaplain (Captain) Lewis
Maurer, Inscape House chaplain.
"We had a young man call and tell
us he'd taken an OD," the chaplain
recalled. "He said he was in a
phone booth. We sent volunteers
out to check all phone booths on
post. We couldn't find him. This
could be just a case of a soldier
testing us to see if we really care.

"If someone calls and says they
have taken an OD and want help,
we try to find out exactly where
they are. If they can get here, we
ask them to come to the Inscape
House. If they can't we send some-
one out to find them. When they
get here, they are counseled by the
on-call staff member."

Professional staff members in-
clude a psychiatrist, a psychologist,
and a chaplain. Paraprofessional
staffers are a medic, social work

specialists and social work tech-
nicians, all trained counselors. One
of the staff members is on call 24
hours a day.

The Inscape House has a crash
pad for women and one for men.
It's available for someone on a bad
trip, or for someone wanting to
sleep off a drunk.

But no one has to call or go
there unless they really want help.

Late one Sunday evening, an
MP came in with a young man in
tow.

"Brought you a customer."

"Hi there, what can we do for
you?"

The young soldier is silent.

"He's got a drinking problem, I
caught him drinking at the service
club."

"Come on in and have a seat.
A cup of coffee."

Still silence.

"When you get ready for him
to go back to his unit, call us.
We'll send a patrol to make sure
he gets there."

Still silence from the trooper.

The MP left.

"Look, man, I didn't want to
come here. What am I doing in a
place like this? I don't have a
drinking problem. I just got caught
drinking where I wasn't supposed
to be drinking."

"Nobody can make you come
here if you don't want to."

"You mean I can go?"

"Goodbye."

SERGEANT FIRST CLASS PATRICIA A. CURRANS
is assigned to the Information Office, Fort
McClellan, AL.

"No MPs?"

"No MPs. But he may still be out there and if he sees you he'll pick you up again."

"No, he won't catch me this time."

The soldier left. But he knows that if he does want help, he has a place to go. Where someone cares.

The phone rings.

"Inscape House, can I help you?"

"Someone told me I could call here if I have a problem."

"Right. What I can I do for you?"

"Well, I'm in the fifth grade at the Fort McClellan Elementary School, and I have this math problem that I can't get the answer to. Can you help me?"

"Why don't you read the problem to me, and we'll talk it through and see if we can come up with the answer?"

And they did.

The H-E-L-P line is working. Because people know it's there, and the people who work there care.

They care about the young soldier spaced out on speed. The lifer who can't put down the bottle. The black wife who is treated harshly. The soldier who didn't get paid and the young student who can't figure out his homework.

They really want to H-E-L-P.







GAMES AND NOT GAMES

Barney Halloran

BY THE END OF MAY 1942 a powerful Japanese task force was steaming east across the Pacific. Its mission was to destroy the remainder of the weakened American fleet and take Midway, the island from which the Japanese were convinced Lieutenant Colonel Jimmy Doolittle had launched his raid against Tokyo.

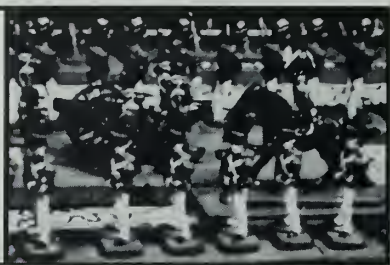
From his flagship *Yamato*, Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese combined fleet, commanded the force. From the carrier *Akagi* Vice-Admiral Chuichi Nagumo, architect of the Pearl Harbor attack, commanded the attack group.

On June 3, 1942, a diversionary attack was launched against the Aleutians to draw Admiral Nimitz's American fleet north. But the ploy didn't work.

On the morning of June 4th the Japanese fleet headed into the wind and the carriers *Soryu*, *Kaga*, *Hiryu* and *Akagi* launched their planes against Midway.

While the attacking force bombed and strafed the island fortress, a scout plane reported sighting ap-

GAMES AND NOT GAMES



(Continued)

proaching American ships. Admiral Nagumo ordered, "After completing homing (rearming and refueling) we plan to contact and destroy the enemy task force."

It didn't happen that way. The Japanese planes were caught aboard their carriers by aircraft from the *USS Yorktown* and *USS Enterprise*. All four Japanese carriers were lost. Strangely enough, the action had been predicted and played out before.

In May, before the Japanese fleet left its anchorage, the entire attack had been war-gamed by the Japanese naval staff. The same play occurred. As the attack planes refueled, American aircraft caught the fleet unprepared and two carriers were lost. However, an Admiral Ugaki objected to the umpires' ruling and the carriers were declared safe. The game was forced to conclude in a Japanese victory. Still, war-gaming had predicted the results.

Ever since the first standardized war games were played in the 18th Century the battle has raged on. Are games worth the effort? What are the rules? Who can change them? Do games actually predict battlefield results? Some people think not and the results have often been ignored.

Nyet, Ivan. In 1914 the Russian General Staff had war-gamed its invasion of East Prussia. During the game the two attacking Russian armies were separated by terrain and defeated in detail. Months later during the actual campaign the Russians were annihilated at the battles of Tannenberg and Masuria. The attacking Russian armies had been separated by terrain and destroyed.

During World War II Allied and Axis general staffs war-gamed extensively to plan operations. War games were used to plan the attack on Pearl Harbor, the invasion of Russia, and the invasion of Britain. However, disastrous results in war-gaming convinced the Germans not to invade the British Isles.

Get Serious. Down through the ages men and little boys have played with toy soldiers and blocks of wood to test tactical plans or get their jollies. Only recently with the introduction of cleverly designed and carefully researched commercial "board" games have war-gaming novices been able to get into the big league, excluding for the moment computer simulations and other research studies done by the government.

Commercial "board" war games like *Stalingrad*, *The Bulge*, *Moscow*, *Normandy*, *Afrika Korps*, *Chancellorsville* or *Phalanx* are played on large cardboard maps overprinted with hexagonal grid squares. The games

come with odds tables, calendars, unit designators, weather charts, an extensive set of rules, dice and a historical brief on the actual campaign.

Cardboard unit designators used as men represent units that actually took part in particular battles. While they're not very sexy-looking they carry the movement, defensive and offensive factors necessary to play the game.

Movement factors are scaled to the game. For example, a tank regiment might be assigned a movement factor of 8 with infantry regiments assigned a factor of 4. These factors remain constant throughout the game unless poor weather or terrain conditions are involved.

If a unit captures a railroad, just as in actual warfare, it can be used to move troops around the battlefield. And if a unit runs into mountains, lakes or swamps, its movement is naturally slowed down just as it would be in mud or snow.

In one turn each side is allowed to move all its men simultaneously. Battles take place when opposing units move onto adjacent squares. To decide battle results, defensive factors are added up for the defending units (taking terrain into consideration) and offensive factors are totaled for the attacking units. The fickle element of chance present in any battle is provided by rolling dice, but the games' odds tables usually weigh the results in favor of the unit most logically capable of winning.

Once a battle is resolved, or both sides have completed a move, a time element (in some cases a month) is checked off the calendar used to figure in weather factors, troop replacement factors, and when the game is over.

Specialist 4 Dan Evans, a Fresno State grad and Chinese language specialist, has been playing "board" war games since he was 10 years old. "My dad and I bought a game, played it twice, argued about the results and that was it. I started playing by mail."

War games by mail are almost like chess by mail; the players use a grid numbering system to explain moves to each other but instead of rolling dice to determine battles the number used is the last digit reported by the stock exchange on a predetermined day.

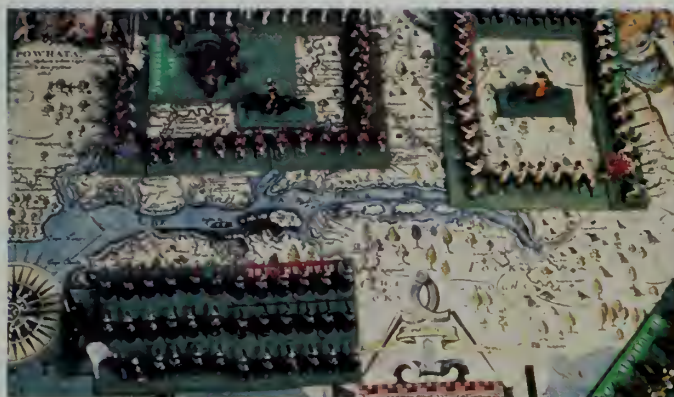
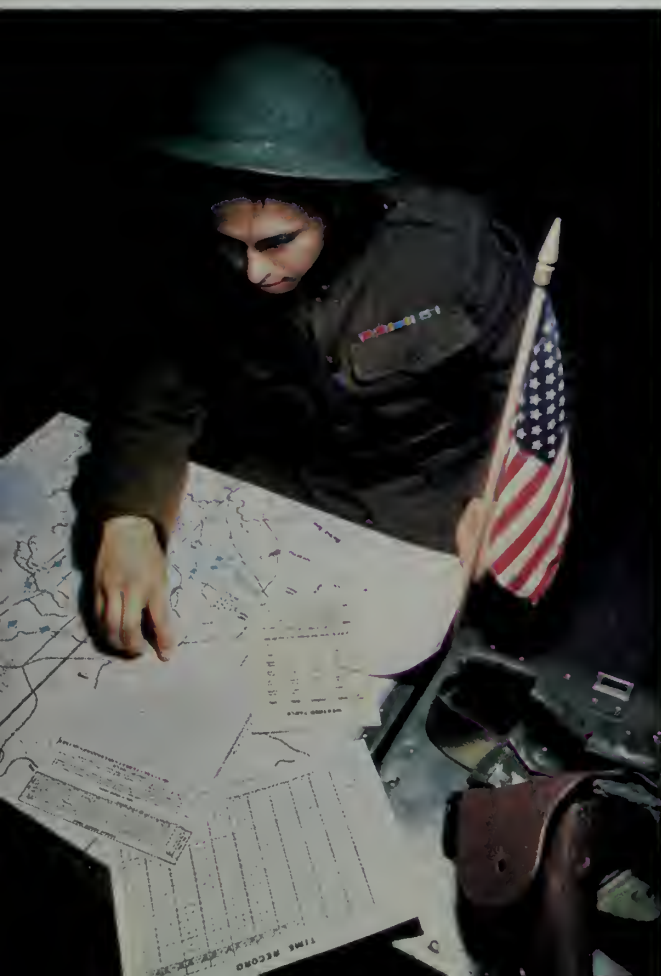
However, board games aren't interesting enough for some players because the game's outcome is heavily weighted by the historical odds mathematically built into the game. "You're almost always trying to beat the clock," says Dan, "trying to keep history from catching up and taking over."

Lead Heads. That's why battles waged with miniature soldiers seem to be extremely popular with war-gamers. According to Dan, "Even people who couldn't be less interested in war or war games are turned on. It isn't the pretty toys; it's the play—the game itself."

Carefully painted little Napoleonic figures are the lead-headed warriors used most commonly by amateur wargamers and as in board games, factors are assigned to units according to their battleworthiness. Except



There's more than one way to fight a war—depending on what your inclinations are. Some folks dig board games like the troop in OD, but dressing up is hardly part of the game. It's an intentional anachronism. And it's not always the toys that war-gamers get hot over, as SP4 Dan Evans said, "It's the game itself."



besides movement, offensive and defensive factors there are sophisticated sets of morale and firepower factors which add appreciable realism to the miniature games. After all, it makes sense that if the Commander-in-Chief is present or supplies for a siege are available or a dependable outfit is on its flank any unit will fight just a little better.

Again, once the little soldiers are engaged, different factors are added to or subtracted from a unit's melee factor (basic fighting worth) depending on what formation the unit's in, what ground it's occupying, whether it's moving or stationary, defending or attacking. Then fire effects tables are consulted to see what damage is done.

While seemingly complicated, these games tend to get more interesting as additional players join—provided they all know the rules well enough to keep the games moving at a fast pace. It's not unusual, in fact, to find 10 players each maneuvering 300 to 400 men in a single game. But as in all military operations, while the actions occurring may all be simultaneous, moves must be planned and written down in advance. Just as in a battlefield situation a careful study of troop dispositions, firing ranges, weapons effects, terrain and morale must be considered before committing a plan to action.

The value of these games is obvious. They're terrific mental gymnastics and extremely useful in developing tactical skills. Yet these games are primarily tactical exercises; strategy doesn't come into play.

Saga of SAGA. But in another place, deep within the bowels of the Pentagon, an entirely different kind of gaming goes on—gaming so serious even the word “games” is misleading. The proper name for the work carried on by SAGA (Studies, Analysis and Gaming Agency) is simulation.

SAGA's job is a full-time operation. To provide the Joint Chiefs of Staff with insights and information needed to formulate plans and make recommendations to the President, a constant analysis of changing data is essential. Specifically the Joint Chiefs must know the strength, location and disposition of our general-purpose and strategic forces such as missile-carrying submarines and bomber wings, plus the availability of communications, command and maintenance facilities, the losses to expect in case of war—and what implications changes in world politics have on military plans.

In performing analysis SAGA's almost entirely military staff of mathematicians and program analysts (who are also practical military men—submariners, pilots, artillery- and missilemen) use computer simulations, mathematical models, human research studies and political/military game-play to solve problems before they actually occur.

Doctor in the House. Dr. Henry Kissinger, long before joining the Government, was frequently selected as a team captain for SAGA's political/military exercises. Crisis management sessions, which are essen-

tially opportunities to brainstorm hypothetical political situations, begin with scenarios either dreamed up at SAGA or submitted by another agency. Two teams, a Red and Blue, are selected and have at it as adversaries.

In one session more than 10 years ago, what seemed a completely implausible situation was cooked up: Arab guerrillas had hijacked a commercial airliner and were holding the passengers as hostages. In another session long before the Six-Day War, and while Egyptian military strength was at its peak, an Arab-Israeli war was simulated. Contrary to expert opinion, the war-gamers had the Israelis reaching the Suez Canal in 12 days. At the time it was unthinkable.

Military simulations and political-military games give senior military officers, diplomats and high-level personnel from executive agencies a chance to test options and theories and see what results their plans produce. It's an opportunity to try out new ideas in a human laboratory and find solutions before an actual crisis develops. But there's still no guarantee the results are workable or predictable.

Brigadier General Harold A. Strack, Chief of SAGA, frankly admits his operation is fallible. “Sometimes our information is massive and precise; other times it's less detailed and submitted only for generalized information. Mathematical models are run through SAGA's computers to test all the factors involved in strategic planning including the vital factors of time and movement as they apply to success and failure.” But in either case computers are used only to do the mathematics and store information; they don't make policy. “Nor does the analyst make decisions,” says the General.

While the best information available goes into SAGA, BG Strack's men are responsible for taking the data and shaking it out. “We are relatively insulated as a staff agency, and try to stay objective,” says the General. “We also strive for a degree of analytic humility. Just because we tried to do it, doesn't mean necessarily that what we have is right or useful. We're not theorists; we try to subject the best known facts to analysis as a means of supplying information to the decisionmaker which may be of help.”

People who work daily with computers don't need to be reminded of the saying, “garbage in, garbage out.” “Garbage” isn't in the SAGA staff's vocabulary. Every effort is made to “scrub out” inaccurate or inappropriate information. That job is done not by machines but by men acting as “nonsense filters.” The computers are part of the “means” and not the “end.”

Long before television became America's number one pastime games were very much a part of American life. People once found parlor games, card games, games of tactics and chance stimulating fun, a chance to toy and play with ideas. Maybe we could take a lesson from little kids. After all, even Sir Winston Churchill played with toy soldiers.

A POW REUNION

Story and photos by SFC D. Mallicoat

The Randers Revisited

EDITOR'S NOTE: *SOLDIERS visited Mrs. Donald J. Rander just before her husband returned from 5 years captivity in North Vietnam. (See "One Wife Tells Her Story," April '73.) Turn now to her husband, Sergeant First Class Donald Rander, and discover how one ex-PW views the past, present and future.*

DADDY'S HOME! Five long years of waiting have ended. Only one problem remains as far as daughters Lysa and Page Rander are concerned.

"When will he have time for us?"

Patiently they wait. Their dad has become a national figure overnight. They accept it. But at times the disappointment creeps through.

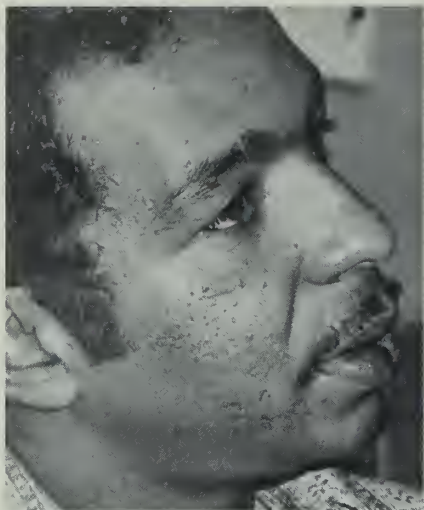
"We're giving the American people what they want and badly need—heroes" Sergeant First Class Rander explains. "I feel it's our responsibility, our duty to help them where possible shed the idea this war was a waste, useless, as unpopular as it may have been. But . . ."

A lengthy silence fills the room as the sergeant's mind races over the memories of the recent past. Finally he speaks, hesitantly at first and then more boldly.

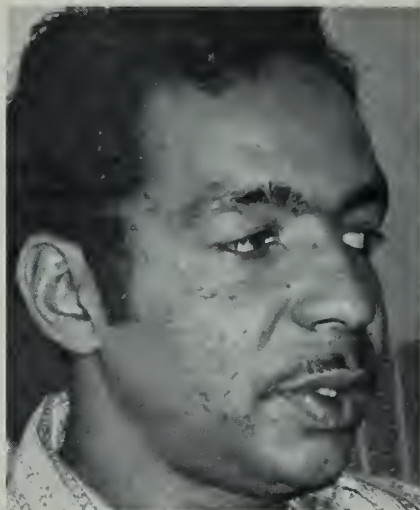
"I . . . I only wish people would realize one thing. With the parades and parties and dinners and all the other demands on my time I just haven't had enough time to devote to my family. As a husband and as a man I feel I'm going to have to work the rest of my life to give my wife and family all the medals they deserve. And as of yet I haven't had the time."

Even Don's first night in his own home, a home completely new to him, was filled with distractions. At last, about midnight, he and his wife Andrea were getting ready for bed when Page appeared at their door. Under her arm was a book she had been carrying around all evening. Andrea whis-





"We're giving the American people what they want and badly need—heroes."



"... we ran out of ammunition and there were just too many VC. We decided to surrender and waved a white flag from the side of the roof. They fired at it. It was scary as hell."



"I'm having a little problem adjusting. Mainly because I didn't grow into this age of permissiveness gradually. In some respects it's OK..."

pered how their youngest daughter had been anxiously, patiently waiting to read Daddy a story.

"What could I say?" Don questioned. "I sat down and Page jumped into my lap and began to read her book, *Nobody Listens to Andrew*. Little did I know how prophetic that would be. The whole thing really hit me. This young lady on my lap was just 20 months old when I left."

How It All Began. Five years earlier, SFC Donald Rander had been assigned to the 525th MI Group and stationed in Hue. Many thought the old walled city impregnable. Those in the city felt differently.

"We knew what was coming. We just didn't know when," Don recalled. "There seemed to be a false sense of security around Hue. Some said security around the city was very bad and there would be a slaughter of civilians if something wasn't done quickly. Well, something was done but not nearly enough. The Tet holiday and the simultaneous movement of several units caused security breakdowns.

Charlie hit at just the right time.

"On January 31st, we were holed up in the house where we worked. A jeep, tank and two platoons of men attempted an evacuation but when they got to the end of our street, the jeep was hit by rocket fire.

"The tank started backing up and 'friendlies' began firing at everything, even us. One of the must awesome sights in the world is to see some 200 men with M-16s opened at automatic plus the machineguns on the tank firing right down your throat. It seems like every weapon is aimed at you. I ate dirt. No one was hurt but so far as we know it was the only rescue attempt."

There was a pause. Rander's thoughts were not pleasant. He stood up, moved to his balcony, pulled aside the curtain and looked out as if to reassure himself that he was still in the U.S.

"The next morning we ran out of ammunition and there were just too many VC. We decided to surrender and waved a white flag from

the side of the roof. They fired at it. It was scary as hell.

"None of them spoke English but we finally made them understand. At first they manhandled us—yanked my watch from my arm and tied me up. Then one decided he wanted my flak jacket and he wasn't too kind about how he got it." Rander was wounded in the left forearm.

Now he turned from the window. The expression on his face reflected the anguish of those torturous hours.

"They started to pull off glasses and boots and that really scared us. Everybody remembered Korea where they found our guys with their hands tied behind them, a bullet in the back of the head and their glasses and boots missing. One of the guys started to plead, 'Oh, no. Oh my God, no.' And for some reason they stopped."

Tucked in their captors' hats, Rander recounted, were crumpled papers with commands spelled out phonetically in English translated from Vietnamese. With those and gestures, the NVA communicated with their prisoners. "After all, the



"I was the only black in the camp so they tried to alienate me from the other prisoners."



"In my opinion you must do all in your power to stay alive so you can get back and report what you have seen and learned, without betraying country, unit or friend."



"I don't know if we gained a peace with honor. That's not the point. . . . History will judge that. History will judge the war and I'm no historian."

only thing they really needed to know was, 'Sit there,' and 'Come quickly.'

"They fed us but couldn't give us any water since the supply had been cut. Their only water was in their canteens. They did, however, find a bottle of gin and one of wine which they gave us.

"It would've been difficult if not impossible to escape. Everybody was nervous. Everybody was shoot-at anything that moved. We'd probably have been shot by our own guys if we'd tried it then."

The march north began. Not a death march, the pace was easy even though hands were tied behind the captives' backs. There were plenty of rest stops. Still one thing puzzled SFC Rander.

"In certain areas artillery or aircraft would hit just like clockwork. The VC and NVA knew exactly when it was coming and for how long. They even seemed to know how many rounds would be fired. The patrol leader would look at his watch, tell us to get down or hurry through an area and then they'd come in, just like he said.

Even the B-52 strikes on the Ho Chi Minh trail were like that. There was too much of a pattern."

Villagers many times were hostile to the American prisoners, throwing rocks at every opportunity though the guards would half-heartedly try to stop them. And the food was barely fit for human consumption.

"It was never real good and never adequate. We ate pretty much what the guards did. However, many times they'd eat our ration of meat or special delicacy—and anything was a delicacy then. I remember once it was peanut butter. Now I don't like peanut butter but it was mighty good then—even mixed with rice.

"They'd give us rice and greens. The greens were usually wild and the rice—well, it wasn't Minute Rice I'll guarantee. One time while out looking for wood the Filipino captive we called 'Pop' saw some leaves which would make good tea. At the time we were drinking boiled water. The guards let him pick some and bring it back. We dried it out and it did give the

water a little flavor."

Twenty-three days later, two men—former Army Sergeants Robert Hayhurst and Edward Dierling—did manage to escape. But because of his wound Rander figured he would slow them down too much and they needed every chance they could get in an area swarming with the enemy.

For unknown reasons, 17 civilian prisoners and five soldiers were separated from the rest of the prisoners. Rander was in this group. Then in December 1971 they were separated even further. This time six civilians and three military were placed in a camp specially erected for nine or ten prisoners some 60 "clicks" north of Hanoi. They must have been special in some way although "each man, private or colonel, went through the same hell," Rander explained, "Of course the Vietnamese are very illogical."

Interrogations began almost immediately. First the big public relations push. "They told us about their political stand—how fair and reasonable they were, how they felt about ending the war and how

just and moral their position was. They tried to show us how unjust and immoral the American invader was. They pointed out how we were violating the Geneva Accords of 1954.

"We were violating them. Ha! When were we allowed to write letters or receive them or anything else for that matter? And when was the American side informed of our capture or even the fact I was alive? That's also part of the Geneva agreement.

"They pushed that stuff until it was coming out our ears.

"Besides all that, I got hit very subtly with trash about minority conditions in the States. They seemed to think because their minority races lived in the hills so did ours. At first I played it low key. I told them I had a good education as did many of my friends.

"I was the only black in the camp so they wanted to alienate me from the other prisoners. I was given Black Panther newspapers, releases on Bobby Seale, Huey Newton and the black guy who ran with Gus Hall on the Communist ticket. I was told when black militants came to North Vietnam and when the law so much as sneezed at any black or civil rights person.

"They mentioned Martin Luther King's assassination, the persecution of Angela Davis, whom I'd never heard of before, and even the Soledad brothers. But in January 1969 they really put it to me. The North Vietnamese told me that the NVA had released three of our soldiers in the Delta. One was black. Allegedly he'd been treated for a wound by the NVA doctors and was in beautiful shape. Anyway, they claimed as he got on the evac chopper, he gave the peace sign and said something like, 'Vietnam, Vietnam.'

"The colonel in charge of the pickup is then supposed to have put his fist in the young black's face angrily reprimanding him. The North Vietnamese also told me that when the ex-PW got Stateside, Army doctors wanted to look him over. He and his family refused.

Still our doctors went ahead and killed him in the process.

Fighting Back. "The first few times they hit me with this type of stuff I didn't pay much attention cause I didn't want to bring too much attention to myself. But after 4 solid months of taking that crap I blew up and lit into them.

"I told them there was absolutely no truth in what they were saying and if they believed it they were bigger fools than I thought they were. I got into a bit of trouble due to that incident. They began to ignore me. No recreation periods, no one to talk to and when I had a severe headache they wouldn't bring me aspirin.

"It was then I conceived the idea of counter-subversion. It'd be another means of mental escape from the extremes of everyday boredom. I admit I had to color the truth a bit but I didn't care because of what they were doing to me.

"In the interrogations I'd use the names of people I knew in sports, for example. Then I'd organize these stories in my mind, go over them again and again. I realized I was telling them fiction so in case I was interrogated later I could remember them exactly.

"I also told them a lot of truth about my background. Things I knew were contradictory to what their government was telling them about the U.S. After 3 years of this I believe I was successful in causing two or three to wonder just what was the truth."

Rander was also given books authored by Lenin and Marx. He was told of the great achievements of the Communist society. He listened and read, educating himself—but not with the results they desired.

"It only made me a stronger anti-Communist. Before my capture I was told why I should hate Communism and why I should fight it. Now I understand it. Communism in its true form and on its way to reaching that form, takes away the free will and liberties of man in order to achieve the government's end. It is only the substitution of one ruling body for another. Their



"... I just haven't had enough time to devote to my family. As a husband and a man I feel I'm going to have to work the rest of my life to give my wife and family all the medals they deserve."

methods for achieving world domination are all too often violent and against the people's will."

Even within the camp staff disparities in the Communist system were evident.

"For a classless society there were so many damn classes and for a government which supposedly is so anti-bureaucratic they had one of the damndest bureaucracies I've ever seen. The guards, for example, didn't speak English and were virtually not allowed to learn. It was beyond their purview—and you don't overstep your boundaries in their society.

"Still the 'bad' guards were in a minority. There were some who harassed us if we showed what they referred to as a 'bad attitude.' But for the most part they showed an interest in us and the United States. They wanted to learn a few words of English—like how to greet someone. They wanted to know if the fruit which grew in Vietnam also grew in our country.

"Most of the guards were young and had some education. One I remember even showed compassion. Even though we couldn't talk to one another you could feel him saying, 'Gee, under other circumstances perhaps we could have been friends.'

"As best he could he'd ask about my health and even share his cigarettes and he was on a ration of a few a day. He'd insist that I take his and at a time when I was only getting three cigarettes a day it was like manna from Heaven.

"There were the others I'd still like to meet in a dark alley and do them a job. I knew they were doing their job but some of them caused me personal grief, like the one we called Hitler. You can just imagine what kind of a guy he was. In another camp there was a sadistic \$*!&?)\$ and I know at least 60 men who wouldn't hesitate to kill him in a minute. But I don't hate the North Vietnamese people. They deserve pity. I was a prisoner for 5 years. They're prisoners for the rest of their lives.

"Generally the camp commanders I ran into were fair and easy-

going. One we had for 3½ years was a former PW of the French. He had compassion and was approachable—when you could get to him. It took me 18 months and even then I had to get real sick. I just couldn't digest the bread they were giving me. I explained it to him and asked for rice. He thought for a moment and then said I could have rice once a day and bread once a day. I think that's one reason my stomach is in as good shape as it is today."

Staying Alive. The press has continually pointed out how healthy the returnees appear. SFC Rander knows better.

"Their medical treatment in captivity was insufficient, inefficient and inadequate. A lot of the diseases are just not apparent and I don't mean the scars on their souls which they will probably carry a long time.

"The man I lived with for 3½ years had an advanced case of beri-beri, scurvy, malnutrition and vitamin deficiency. He'd lost sensitivity in his lower legs and his lower jaw was so rotted they had to pull all his teeth. He was a healthy, outdoorsy type of man before his capture.

"I suffered from a toothache for 2 years and finally lost the tooth. Another man was injured during capture. Blood and pus ran from his ear until the time of his release. He's lost the hearing in his left ear. I lost the hearing in my right ear—all due to inadequate treatment.

"At times they'd put on a show. A 'doctor' would come in, take my blood pressure, feel my pulse and forehead and then ask me through an interpreter what was wrong. Usually I'd tell him and then he'd ask, 'What do you need?' I'd tell him that too and if it wasn't too outlandish I'd get it. In other words he asked me for my diagnosis, prognosis and treatment. He'd go by that.

"The last 5 months they began to fatten us up and of course after peace was assured the fattening-up process really speeded up. The medical treatment improved and

they even brought in a dentist for the first time. They just didn't care much until then."

Mental Stress. SFC Rander was deep in the past now, his speech becoming more and more morose. His whole body slumped as if weighted down by the bitter memories of captivity. Even his hands which had emphasized almost every prior point suddenly became motionless.

"You can't imagine the hell, the loneliness, the struggle just to keep your sanity. At least I had God to talk to in solitary. I wasn't a practicing Christian before but I had a belief and it did sustain me.

"At times I was scared stiff. Especially when our jets went over. I didn't know if they knew this was a prison camp or not. Prayer was the only thing which settled such fears."

For a moment he brightened. A smile crept across the somber face.

"I honestly believe the prayers of my parents, my wife, my kids, and of many, many others helped bring me home safe."

And then it was back to the past. "We went through all sorts of mental exercises to keep our sanity. We tried to name all the cars we knew, the states and their capitals, dogs with names beginning with each letter of the alphabet, and all the other things you've read about.

"I used to make a game out of how many drags I could get from the two or three cigarettes I had each day. I also tried to get extra tobacco in any way I could without giving them any information, like pilfering one or two from a pack left alone on the interrogator's table.

"I thought about my past, things which were wrong, things which were right, ways I could improve or if I needed to improve. I made resolutions like attending church more regularly and bringing religion into my home, being more considerate of my wife and less demanding of my children. All in all I decided I'd become a better father, a better citizen, a better husband, a better soldier and a

better man."

What about sex?

"There was no use of sex in interrogation. I guess they hadn't seen any American movies. The rest of the time we never let it become an obsession. We talked about our past sex lives to remind ourselves it still existed but it was not an insurmountable problem. We relied upon each other to keep our morale up; and I don't mean homosexuality.

"We drew from each other's reserve strength. That's where Monika came in.

"Monika Schwinn was a young nurse from southern Germany. She, Bernard Diehl, and three others were part of a volunteer team which had no connection with the war, the government or the Americans. They were on a mission of mercy and clearly identified as such."

Still, in April 1969 they were lured into a trap and captured. Subsequently all five fell critically ill. Major Floyd Kushner, an Army physician, along with several other U.S. prisoners, fought to keep them alive with what little medical supplies they could pilfer. In spite of the efforts three of them, two young girls and a young man, died.

Monika and Bernard pulled through thanks to the Americans' efforts—and after an official ceremony thought they were on their way to freedom. In reality they were on their way to the camp where SFC Rander was being held captive. They arrived in early 1970 and were immediately placed in solitary confinement.

"Our prison was no place for a woman," Rander explained "There were no special sanitary facilities, nothing. They even had to give her material so she could sew her own underthings.

"She spoke only German and it wasn't until November last year we even got to communicate with her. By that time Bernard had taught her some English. Those weekly 2-hour sessions were her only break with solitary confinement.

"As far as I'm concerned Monika ranks the highest of anyone in our camp. Yes, even above Lieutenant

Colonel Floyd 'Jim' Thompson who spent 9 years in solitary and Colonel Benjamin Purcell, as much as I respect each of them. But they are men, soldiers.

"Monika had no self-pity. She didn't complain. She didn't belittle anyone. Her only interest was to bolster *our* morale. Once when we were dealing with a man who was having mental problems she advised us how to handle the situation. She had worked in a mental institution for several years when she first entered nursing. Her only concern was for others. This is raw courage. I can't praise her enough."

Freedom Rediscovered. At last the day of release came. SFC Rander would be on the last plane out but he didn't mind. What was on his mind most were the changes 5 years can make when they drop out of a man's life. His first encounters were with black awareness and the medical treatment.

"When I first boarded the plane I just couldn't believe it—it was real.

"One of the first things which hit me was the abundance of blacks in respectable jobs. No longer just janitors but in business suits in places I had only dreamed about when I left. The Afro hairdos, the black magazines in the post exchange and the black culture items made me aware something was happening, something beautiful.

"It's what I've always wanted and it's a good start to cure the cancer of prejudice. There seems to be greater understanding and togetherness, a willingness to accept the black socially, to try out his music, his food, his culture—even his clothes. After all I'd heard I was really proud to be an American.

"And the medical treatment. All I can say is superb. They worked with us personally to get us back in A-number-1 shape. I'd forgotten what a real hospital was all about. Why they even changed one of my appointments so I could go see my youngest daughter perform in a playlet at school. I've never had so much downright good care."

As for language changes Rander



Page shows Daddy a card trick she learned in his absence.

found no barriers. By the time he reached Valley Forge Army Hospital, PA, he even had his soul brother handshake in order. And as for the new sounds, "They're groovy. I dig the changes," he comments as he checks out the flip side of a "Blood, Sweat and Tears" platter, his favorite "new" group.

Of course there are the clothes.

"When I walked into the BX at Clark Air Base, I couldn't believe the styles and colors. I spent my first night there just looking. I like to dress in solids and suits but it wasn't long before I found out this isn't the way it's done. In Baltimore when I went to get my new wardrobe Andrea had to remind me I was 5 years behind the times. What a day that was.

"The president of the department store, whose daughter we found out later had worn my POW bracelet, escorted me everywhere. I figured the \$500 gift certificate he gave me was enough but he dashed upstairs and opened a credit account for me. He had to. I spent \$1,000."

Gifts have been pouring in ever since SFC Rander came home. At

first he was a little reluctant to accept them. Then a 3-week vacation in the Poconos was offered. It was his first vacation in 5 years with wife and family. And it was all free.

"Most of the people are so sincere and feel they just aren't doing enough, it would be a crime, almost, not to accept their offers," the career soldier confidently points out. "They don't want to profit from it. It's from their hearts. People open their doors and their hearts to you. You can't thank them enough. To see the warmth, sincerity and love and to know Americans are still Americans is really great."

Home Life. Fluff jumps into Donald's lap. When he left Don didn't like cats but Fluff is another story. Hopkins, the other cat, had better watch out though. He snapped at the returnee not long after he came home and still treats him with an air of arrogance. Unless the kids win out Hopkins may be looking for a new home.

But 5 years have made a lot of changes in social mores as well.

"I'm having a little problem adjusting. Mainly because I didn't grow into this age of permissiveness gradually. In some respects it's OK. After all a child is a person with rights which must be respected. But too much freedom before a child is capable of coping with the responsibility is dangerous. They need education and it must come from the school, the church and especially the home. That's our responsibility. We must prepare our children to accept freedom's responsibility."

There's a slight pause, and then: "Of course, I sure am sorry I missed the mini-skirt era. That must have been something."

New Standards. Then there are the changes Rander would like to see take place. Like in the Code of Conduct.

"It's unrealistic. It can be used as a guideline but in several points it's extremely impractical. You can resist telling tactical information; you can resist telling anything which could harm your fellow prisoners;

you can resist talking until the pain becomes unbearable and that point varies individually.

"In my opinion you must do all in your power to stay alive so you can get back and report what you have seen and learned without betraying country, unit or friend. I don't think the object of the code is to get a soldier hurt or killed when through his ingenuity he can stay alive. Each individual case deserves individual attention.

"My prime objective as a prisoner was to stay alive. Escape, yes, but don't put the onus on a man so he's willing to try anything. There must be more emphasis on escape and evasion training and it must be more realistic.

"Once in the camp you must stay as healthy as possible and maintain your mental stability. This includes, when possible, preventing torture. Have a story to tell your captors. Lie but don't get caught. Make sure you all have the same story to tell. Don't let the enemy doubt your veracity. When necessary, play it low key. Help them forget you're there.

"Learn as much as you can about the camp, former prisoners and the prisoners who are there. Every tiny bit of information helps. If you're in solitary and not separated from other prisoners speak loudly so they will find out where you are.

"Present resistance training in the Army is very inadequate. We attempted to capture students but they knew it was only for an hour and we wouldn't hurt them so they went the name, rank, serial number route. It's not that way in real life. As far as I know no one in our camp gave in to the demands of the enemy except under extreme torture—and I mean extreme. We must be more realistic."

Rander picks up a glass, takes a drink, then pauses to gather his thoughts and make sure he's said everything.

"There were many men who chose the hell and horror of Vietnam," he says intensely. "Some didn't know why. Some did. Some came for money . . . and died for

money. Regardless of their reasons, they came. Others, because of personal convictions, chose the hell and horror of prison, of being condemned by many of the American people. I don't agree with what they did but I respect them.

"The others ran. They made their choice. Frankly I think they should keep going. However, I don't seek revenge.

"I feel they should be allowed to return and pay a penalty. But there are too many cases to establish a blanket penalty. Too often somebody gets caught up in the times, a victim of circumstances. Cases should be tried individually.

"But there are some, and I think they know who I mean, who are willing to tear down our country, my country. I say to them, if they don't like it—GET OUT! People who are irresponsible, naive and foolish enough to believe what the Communists tell them. There were some demonstrators who acted out of sincerity but some went too far.

"I don't know if we have gained a peace with honor. That's not the point. Obviously there is no peace in Southeast Asia yet we did get our boys back home and we didn't entirely sell out our good intentions. History will judge that. History will judge the war and I'm no historian."

So only the future remains for SFC Rander.

"I plan to remain in the military, hopefully in Military Intelligence. I already have more than 11 years in the military service. I also hope to receive a commission. Right now we need a totally dedicated armed force made up of volunteers. We must establish a hard, well-trained core of professionals. I hope to be one of those professionals."

A week's vacation at Disney World in June helped put some of the togetherness back into the Rander family. The junior volunteer organization of UNICEF kept Lysa occupied for the whole month of July but the rest of the family attended a religious retreat near Denver, CO. Next stop: a new home in Washington, DC.



Camp Perry, OH--Specialist 5 Joanne R. Stawski of the U.S. Army Marksmanship Training Unit, Fort Benning, GA, successfully defended her title of the National Women's High Power Rifle Champion and the National Women's Service Rifle Champion with her Grand Aggregate of 1,548 in the National Rifle and Pistol Championships here August 17. Simultaneously, companion Army marksman Staff Sergeant Arpail Gapol posted a 1,564 in the eight-match national championship 4-day marathon to grab the National Service Rifle Championship. His score, fired with the M-14 service rifle, was third overall behind the bolt rifle scores of civilian marksmen Ronald G. Troyer (1,573) and Gary Anderson (1,572) for the Open National Rifle Championship. SP5 Stawski, in winning the national championships for the second year, beat her 1972 top score by 49 points and ranked along with many of her male competitors.

Camp Drum, NY--Four hundred and fifty paratroopers hit the silk last month in an assault on Camp Drum positions of the 104th Armored Cavalry Regiment, Pennsylvania Army National Guard. Six Air Force C-141s delivered the 1st Battalion, 505th Infantry, 82d Airborne Division from Fort Bragg, NC, for the combined Active Army and National Guard exercise. The aircraft made four passes over the drop zone dropping troops each time. Although seventeen men were injured in the landing, once on the ground the 82d immediately set defensive positions along the Indian River, securing bridge crossings against enemy forces of the 104th Armored Cav. The next day the battalion was supplied with a relief force of armor to hold the aggressors until such time that they were able to dig in along the river. Two days later the 1/505th moved into the cantonment area of Camp Drum to prepare for a march through the Adirondack Forest region. They then were carried by truck to the edge of the forest where they began their 100-mile trek to Griffiss Air Force Base, Rome, NY.

Worms, Germany--One member of the Women's Army Corps in Europe won an award not often received by a woman--the German Army's Bronze Shooting Medal. Sergeant First Class Pamela Kurokawa was one of 35 soldiers of Headquarters, U.S. Theater Army Support Command, Europe (TASCOM) who received such awards here recently. She was presented the award by Lieutenant Colonel Kurt Przewloka of the German Army. To qualify for the award SFC Kurokawa traveled to German ranges at Philipsberg where she fired the G-3 rifle and the machinegun. While earning the medal she had a chance to see the German Army in operation and meet many of the German soldiers stationed in the area. Having won the Bronze Shooting Medal the achievement-oriented NCO is not content to rest on her laurels. She recently completed a 20-kilometer hike--part of the requirement for earning the German Army's Infantry Sports Medal, her next objective.

Fort Hood, TX--The 1st Cavalry's Horse Cavalry Platoon here was left without mounts late in July when 21 horses and two mules died after routine de-worming. Only one horse survived the medication, which was determined to have been improperly administered. Official appraisal set the loss at \$17,450 and donations of money and new horses almost immediately began arriving for the replacement of lost animals, several of which had been loaned to the unit. As this report goes to press donations from military units, clubs, civic organizations and private sources amount to 28 horses, three mules and over \$6,000.

Nijmegen, The Netherlands--Nearly 300 U.S. Army, Europe soldiers participated in the 57th Annual International Four-Day Marches here July 17-20. Eighteen marching teams from V Corps and one from U.S. Army Strategic Communications Command, Europe, marched 40 kilometers a day on four different march routes surrounding this Dutch city. Of the V Corps teams, six came from the 8th Infantry Division, five from 3d Armored Division, three from the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment, two from V Corps Artillery, and two from V Corps Support Command. The U.S. Military marching delegation joined 13,000 other marchers, men and women, civilian and military, representing 22 nations, to walk and enjoy the friendship which makes the annual event one of the most famous Volksmarches in Europe. Of the approximately 300 U.S. Army marchers, only four were physically unable to finish the entire 100-mile



course. That is less than a 1.5 percent dropout rate, compared to almost 9 percent for the entire march. Despite their blisters and aching muscles many marchers found time to enjoy the festivities in downtown Nijmegen where carnival atmosphere prevailed each evening. Marchers and spectators crowded the streets to enjoy the flavor of the international event but the marching teams nevertheless started early each morning, usually around 4 or 5 a.m., and had an 11-hour time limit in which to complete that day's course. Rest stops and first-aid stations along the route were flooded with marchers applying foot powder and bandages or just stopping in for a cool drink of water before going on. The U.S. Army, Europe delegation was led by Brigadier General John E. Stannard, assistant commander of the 8th Infantry Division, the senior American marcher. The 51-year-old general hoofed the entire 100-mile route with the troops along with his aide-de-camp, First Lieutenant Robert E. Ciccolella. The U.S. march teams spent about 10

weeks training, marching between 350 and 600 miles to ensure team members would be ready for the daily marching ordeal. One of the highlights of the 4 days was the huge celebration party thrown for the marchers in Nijmegen the evening of the last day. Aptly called the "Blister Ball," thousands of the sore-footed and temporarily lame hobbled about to music, drink and merriment that climaxed their visit to Holland and the international marches.

Fort Riley, KS--"This is the Finance and Accounting Office. Your call is being recorded by automatic equipment. Please speak clearly...State your name...and your problem. Your inquiry will receive prompt attention." The quiet voice that speaks this message 24 hours a day is part of the program established by the Fort Riley Finance and Accounting Office to handle any kind of pay problem efficiently. All that's needed to set the program in motion is a phone call. By calling 239-2274 and explaining the problem to the recorder, a soldier can receive an answer within 48 hours of his or her call. For callers with money problems and poor memories, the founders of the program have arranged the last four digits of the phone number to correspond with the letters "C-A-S-H."



THE OTHER GREEN BERETS

Barney Halloran
SOLDIERS

EIGHTY YARDS FROM the mess hall the words were clear—men's voices singing "Old McDonald Had a Farm." Somehow it just wasn't what you'd expect to hear coming from an enlisted mess filled with British Commandos.

Inside the building Sapper Ronnie Gould, an arctic warfare specialist, was climbing onto a table top to perform a strange ditty called the "Chelsea Pensioner." It's a dance done in a chair without music. As soon as he finished, his 150 mates, all members of 59 Independent Commando Squadron, Royal Engineers, broke into a string of bawdy ballads that continued all night.

From what the men said, it was just an ordinary evening—"a bit of beer and a little singing"—interrupted dozens of times by choruses of "Rule Britannia" sung standing and saluting—"as when a ship goes down"—on one leg to prove you aren't drunk.

As the evening splashed on, the men entertained themselves with the traditional victory dance of the Zulu warrior (performed by a brave sapper *au naturel* whose performance was rewarded by being bathed in beer), a two-man flame dance, cheers for a "temporarily borrowed" naval ensign from a British carrier hundreds of miles away and a pantomime precision-bombing parody of the Royal Air Force.

Asked if this sort of thing went on every night, the men answered, "Sure, we know how to enjoy ourselves even if the NCOs don't like it." Some American guests present suggested the goings-on in the mess might be one reason Britain has men waiting in line to enlist. An MP officer commented, "You know, we thought these guys would be all spit and polish but they're just beautiful."

Work It Off. For all the gallons of beer drunk each night, it's hard to find a soft gut among the sappers of 59. Using American equipment loaned by their hosts at Fort Riley, KS, the men shove off each morning for their work site, a 45-mile-long lake only a few miles from the geographical center of the United States. In 25 working days 59 constructed a water-pumping station, road and sewage system, boat-launching area and most of a breakwater for a marina being built for communities bordering the fort.

Each year the squadron leaves its home base in Plymouth, England, to perform civic action projects in some part of the world. This year, as part of an exchange program worked out between British and American chief engineers, 59 flew to the very heart of America. But working in the hot Kansas sun isn't the only way the sappers of 59 burn off calories.

The squadron encourages cliff-climbing, mountain-climbing, rappelling, hand-to-hand combat (after seeing a demonstration an American MP whispered, "That's enough for me. Our guys won't touch them."), playing rugby, cricket, soccer and making little runs. Ordinarily the men jog off 7 miles every few mornings just to stay in shape for their longer hikes and cross-country runs.

Green Berets. 59 Commando is an unusual outfit. All members of the squadron are volunteers permanently attached to the Royal Marines, although it's an Army unit. In fact, the officers even wear spurs on their mess dress uniforms because at one time all sappers were horse-mounted officers.

Since it is a Marine Commando unit, its men must first pass Commando training before being assigned. To those who think they'd like to wear the green Commando beret, the warning is plainly printed in recruiting literature that "This unit is not for the faint-hearted or the weak."

After a "physical beat-up" or 3 weeks of fitness conditioning run by the engineers, volunteers are packed off for 5 weeks of Commando Selection Training.

Sergeant Chris Crystal and Corporal Mick Tighe, both Marines, explained that although the Commando course includes amphibious, helicopter, shipboard, weapons, commo and map training, the majority of the course is designed to test physical endurance and mental stamina.

Commando selection ends with these tests: A 6-mile speed march with full equipment—time, 60 minutes. A 12-mile march



Standing at attention and saluting on one leg singing, "Rule Britannia, Britannia rule the waves, Britons never, never, never shall be slaves" is a kind of test to find out who's had too much beer to go on. The blokes who can't make it are retired to a quiet corner by their mates.



Clockwise from above: By George, it's international terrorist George Nelson's band of gruesome guerrillas breaking camp at the sight of 59 rappelling into the vicinity. The British always use grade-one manila rope; nylon gives too much and gets too hot coming down from 200 feet. Getting ready for the "death slide" off a 60-foot tower with no hooks or hand-holding. The slide is done like a swan dive, arms out with only a foot hooked over the rope. The troops are armed with the L1A1 7.62 semi-auto rifle and L2A1 9mm sub-machine gun.





with rifles and full equipment ("sometimes we dump bricks in their kits to make it interesting," grinned a color sergeant)—time, 2½ hours. A rope course through the trees at 10 to 30 feet above the ground in full "fighting order" (rifles and web gear)—time, 5 minutes. Following the Tarzan test is an assault course of ups, overs and unders—time, 5½ minutes. But the last trial, the endurance test, is by far the loveliest. Nobody sneaks through. It's the same test for Sergeants Major and sappers—18- and 35-year-olds alike.

For the benefit of stoney-faced officers and NCOs who conduct "motivational training" or who might want to start some, here is what the endurance course involves:

Ready, Begin. The troops are mustered at the crack of dawn or slightly before and marched in full fighting order 5 miles to the starting point. At precisely 0600 the

stop-watches are punched and the troops take off.

It's a 400-yard downhill run through scrub and brush, then a sharp hill, 150 yards up through more scrub and loose rocks and 200 yards of flat run. Then it's a dive into a 30-yard tunnel, hands and knees over a rock-filled bottom, 100 yards on your butt across loose rock and mud, across a 40-yard-wide pond called "Peter's Pool" that's 5 feet deep, 100 yards uphill, 300 yards on the flat and 150 yards across a water course followed by a 40-foot pond.

Here the men must dive under water through a 6-foot long culvert. It takes two men, pushing and pulling, to get a buddy through. And it's the only time a man can let go of his rifle. Out of the pond, it's 30 yards of mud uphill, an 8-foot drop, 20 yards of scrub and 300 yards of flat run. Then it's down a stone slide into "Devon



Top, from left to right: A Wessex chopper—kin to our CH-34—unloads troops from Commando ships at sea. Sappers get ready to demonstrate the British Bar Mine System. A three-man crew can lay 600-700 plastic anti-tank mines an hour. The air-droppable layer can be towed behind almost any military vehicle. Breaking down the 9mm high-power pistol. This 13-shot automatic was the last of John Browning's inventions.

Mud," something like quicksand, again taking two men to pull out a third. Now it's uphill 200 yards, 100 yards of flat, 50 yards of hill and another 100 yards of flat; down a rock slide into a 30-inch pipe 25 yards long and partly filled with water. Next crawl on hands and knees through a covered trench with the cadre on top faking a cave-in; 50 yards uphill and 60 down, then into a 25-yard V-shaped tunnel that starts out 30 inches wide and closes to 18.

Once through the tunnel there's a weapons inspection. If there's dirt in the barrel it's back to start. If the barrel is clean go 10 yards uphill through scrub, 150 along a road, a half-mile along a track and 4 miles to home base. Then it's strip and clean weapon and fire 10 rounds for score; time is deducted for misses. Total time allowed for the test: 80 minutes.

Aloha. If the training seems too difficult, the men are encouraged to leave. There are more men volunteering than slots available and the British can be fussy about whom they accept and keep. And the men know what they're in for. The motto of the Royal Engineers is *Ubique* (Latin for "everywhere"). Sappers must be prepared to spend a great deal of their time away from home.

Most recently the engineers have been operating in Norway, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Canada, Nova Scotia, Gibraltar,

Malta, the Turks and Caicos Islands, Anguilla, Ethiopia, the Congo, Kenya, Baor, South Georgia, Berlin, Cyprus, Libya, Bahrain, Thailand, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Singapore, Northeast Kenya, Aldabra, Sarawak and the Solomon Islands.

One troop of 59 Squadron is permanently stationed at Arbroath, Scotland, where arctic and mountain cadre train men for winter maneuvers in Norway and the Arctic in support of Commandos operating there. Men train for 3 months during the summer after another "physical beat-up." In preparation for the rigors of arctic survival, they learn how to ski and master mountain climbing. Another troop of 59 is permanently stationed on Malta to support Commandos who support NATO's southern flank.

Patience, Love. Asked how their wives like the idea of having them gone for months at a time, Lance Corporal Joe Sample said, "My wife doesn't like it but she'd known what I was in for when I joined up." Captain J. A. D. Fisher, Second-in-Command, admitted he spent 12 of the past 14 months overseas, and was home only 2 months the year before. In fact, one sapper has yet to see his 2-year-old child.

The consensus among the married men (roughly 50 percent are married) was



Left: Swinging gracefully through the trees, a trooper in Commando selection training discovers the joys of the jungle with web gear and rifle. Above, ready to dive through an underwater tunnel, sappers slop about on the endurance course.

simply that British women are more tolerant and patient. "And," suggested one sapper, "They spend far less time on the phone complaining than most other women I've met."

With an Army-wide policy of not transferring men, even from sub-unit to sub-unit if at all possible, the men do develop an extremely close sense of comradeship that is evidenced at least by the men's behavior in their mess.

Trade Training. The British Army has also come up with a training program, at least for the Royal Engineers, which the men fully appreciate. After completing 18 weeks of combat engineer training, a sapper is shipped off to his first unit for about a year. Then it's back to school to learn a "trade"—carpentry, surveying, bricklaying or whatever—for 6 months. Six months after returning to his unit, the man receives "trademen's rates of pay." His pay is now based on the number of years he's enlisted for, his rank and his trade grade level.

One advantage of Army training is that it's recognized by trade unions when a man leaves the service. By that time an electrician, for example, will have been through three levels of training with two 6-month periods and one 9-month period of formal schooling at each level.

Promotions in the trades are based on passing through "modules" of tutoring by company officers and programmed instruction followed by tests. For engineers there are 15 mathematical modules and two of English grammar. After passing the modular tests and performing satisfactorily in the field a man is eligible to attend the next school in his trade field. "What we've attempted to do," explained CPT Fisher, "is bring everyone to a common standard in education." Promotions are again based on both field and written tests. But promotions don't occur until there's a vacancy in the grade.

The result is that no man is eligible for promotion or advancement in his trade or rank until he has passed all the tests and gained the experience necessary for the next step up. "It tends," commented one of the squadron's warrant officers, "to motivate the men and give them a sense of rightly deserved self-worth."

From the observations made by American troops at Fort Riley, something must be going right. Most commented they had never seen soldiers work and play as hard as the sappers of 59, without hearing a single gripe.





With the Royal marine Band playing, 59 marched twice in review, first to the regimental slow march Scipio, then to Wings, the march of the Royal Engineers. Each regiment has its own cadence for parade. For the Royal Engineers it's 65 steps a minute at slow and 116 at quick-time.

THE OC

In the British Army, the CO is called the OC, or Officer Commanding, until he commands a regiment or larger unit. It's only then that he's called the CO, or Commanding Officer.

The OC of 59 Independent Commando Squadron, RE, is Major Graham Owens, a tall, loose-limbed, casual gentleman standing about 6' 2" and favoring uniform bush jackets and shorts to knit tie and long trousers.

His Army career departs a bit from the normal career pattern even for British officers. He called it "checkered" or "a bit shaded with a few ups and downs." In '53 Graham Owens was a military cadet, in '55 he

was drafted for 2 years national service. Once commissioned he opted for the Parachute Squadron and was promptly attached to the French Colonial Parachute Battalion for a jump into Port Said, Egypt, for the Suez crisis in '56. He then spent the next 2 years operating against terrorists in Cyprus.

With his 2 years finished, Graham Owens left the Army and set out to work and hitchhike around the world, which he did for 18 months. Back in England he worked for a short time as a civil engineer before volunteering for the Special Air Service, Britain's ultra-secret special forces. In 1960 Graham Owens was granted a regular commission and returned to the Parachute Brigade for service in the Near and Middle East.

From '66 to '68 Captain

Owens taught at the Royal Military Academy at Sandhurst, planned and ran the first British underwater living experiment in the Mediterranean, then took off for a 3-month expedition in the Himalayas.

After completing the course of instruction at the British Staff College, Major Owens was packed off on loan to the Government of Malawi in Central Africa as Chief of Staff of their army during that country's transition from colonial to independent status.

In 1971, the Major was given the job of forming a volunteer commando squadron. During the past 2 years the squadron has reached full strength, operated in 14 countries from Borneo to the Antarctic and on five oceans. An unusual career; you might even call it, "checkered."





EVERY COUNTRY has its unique identifying trademarks. America has hot dogs and mom's apple pie; China has ping pong and the Great Wall; Russia has vodka and a gold medal in basketball; and Greece has Jackie and Ari, *Ouzo*, an Acropolis and the Greek Special Raider Force.

The Greek Special Raider Force is the counterpart of the American Green Berets. Reserve members of the 11th Special Forces Group in the Washington, DC area recently flew to Athens to train with the Greeks. For a week members of the American unit were trained by members of the Special Raider Force in Greek airborne techniques.

All the training took place at the Greek Airborne School just outside Athens. In many respects the school looks like a replica of Fort Benning, GA. The tower, the PT area and trainees scrambling around make you feel like there's a black hat breathing down your neck. And the Greek instructors must have taken lessons from the black hats because they're just as thorough and just as tough. They dish out PT with every breath and if anybody has any doubts about their ability they'll get down and knock 'em out with you.

The Greek Airborne School follows the same procedures the U.S. Army uses. Ground week, PLFs and jumping out of airplanes aren't things that happen only at Fort Benning. The rest of the world is doing the same thing, trying to keep pace with the 82d and the 101st. To a man the Greek instructors who trained at Benning thought American instruction was the best in the world.

The Greek lieutenant who is operations officer of the airborne school has been through U.S. Airborne and Ranger training. "We follow the American training almost to a T," he says. "Of course we add a few things of our own because of our location and the terrain

we might face. The main difference between

Greek and American airborne is jump commands.

We give fewer commands because we don't feel we need all the ones you use; also

the aircraft we use are very

old and you don't have to do that much to get out of the plane.

As a matter of fact there are probably only one or two of us here who have ever seen a C-141, much less jumped out of one."

Cross Training. If Greek and American training are so alike then why travel half way around the world to see guys jump the same way you do? The Greek lieutenant put it this way, "Nothing could be greater than to have an American unit over here. We can constantly be learning things from each other and we want to learn from the best; who knows, maybe the Americans can learn something from us."

Lieutenant Colonel Harry Meinhardt, OIC of the Special Forces contingent visiting Greece, added that the trip was made at no expense to the government. "All the men who wanted to go did so on their own time. They had to take leave and cover their own expenses while in Greece. We hopped a ride on an Air Force plane scheduled for Athens so there was no cost for transportation.

In the world of Special Forces
language is no barrier when

AIRBORNE GOES GREEK

SP4 John Englehart



The aircraft the Greeks use are old prop-jobs—few Greeks have even seen a C-141.

"The main reason for going was for cross-training. We learn from the Greeks and they learn from us. The Greeks are our allies and some day we may be needed in this part of the world. At least now we know what kind of procedure their airborne groups go through. But cross-training is the key—learning from each other."

Base Camp. The first day at the airborne school was a get-your-feet-on-the-ground day. After a flight over the briny blue the troops just wanted to relax with a cold beer.

But before you can have a cold beer in Greece you have to have a drink of *Ouzo*—the national drink that's been known to give Greek troops a feeling of "Let's say we did and pretend we didn't" the next morning.

About 30 minutes after getting settled into their quarters in Athens the American troops were invited to partake of a toast of friendship. Why not?

Says Sergeant First Class Earl Burwell of the 11th SF Group, "*Ouzo* tastes like black licorice which really isn't too bad. And it's kind of smooth going down. But after that you'd better stand by. You feel like your lungs are going to explode. I don't know how the Greeks manage to drink it the way they do—like water."

Get Ready. At 0430 next morning the troops are at the airfield ready to make their first jump in Greece. Because of strong winds and a low ceiling the jump has to be called off for a day. So it's back to the airborne school and a little camaraderie with foreign troops.

Most of the Greek soldiers are awe-struck with the Americans' pay scale. They find it hard to believe a private gets more than \$300 a month plus bennies.

As one Greek sergeant says, "A private in our army gets \$2.60 a month, plus clothing, food and medical benefits. That's it."

But even with low pay morale in the Greek Army is extremely high. "It's a privilege to serve in the Greek Army," says one private. Another adds, "There are thousands who want to get in the army but very few can. It's a tremendous honor to serve not only personally but also for your family. Nothing could make my parents happier than to have me serve in the army."

It's a Greek tradition for the family to take care of their son while in service. "My parents send me as much money as they can each month and they never complain," says a trainee at the airborne school. "I'm lucky and proud to be in the Army. This is the best way I can help my country."

There's one benefit Greek soldiers do receive that American troops don't—free transportation. Greek soldiers in uniform are entitled to ride free on all public transportation.

Get Ready Again. Next day the SF troopers are ready to jump with the Greeks. The weather holds and everything is *en daxi* (OK). Now the fun begins. As Sergeant Richard Spangler says, "We got on the plane, took off and then the jumpmaster starting saying something in Greek and I was lost so I just did what everybody else was doing." Most of the guys in the SF group felt pretty much the same way. "If you've jumped before you know what you're supposed to do but it's kind of frustrating not knowing what everybody's talking about."

And once you're out of the plane and on the way down your language problem isn't over. "The ground controller was yelling at everybody coming down but I had no idea what he was saying. He knew I couldn't understand him so he started giving hand signals. After that everything was fine," says Sergeant Lance Granger.

After the jumps it's back to the airborne school for a little bargaining session with your Greek counterparts. They want American jump wings and you want Greek jump wings—but it's not quite as simple as it sounds. The Greeks only have one style of wings for all uniforms while the SF guys have dress wings, subdued wings, jumpmaster wings and varied emblems representing almost anything that falls out of the sky. The trading can go on for hours.

Home Again, Home Again. The cross-training is over, the bargaining and trading of insignia finished. Now it's time to head home on the big silver bird.

Along with mementos and memories the SF group is taking home a knowledge of our allies and how they operate. As one of the SF troops says, "More than just the technical aspects of airborne training we learned a lot from the Greeks about their attitude, ambition and ability of their army. You can only get that kind of knowledge first hand. You can't read it in a book" *En daxi.*

They're Those Wonderful
Folks Who Got Jockey Shorts
Into The Army—
The Infantry R&D

Office Of What's Happening Now

John Michael Coleman

MASTER SERGEANT ALVIN GRIMES claims sometimes when he looks into his back office he feels like he's in the middle of an episode from the popular television series "Sanford and Son."

The room is cluttered with mostly unidentifiable pieces of equipment, clothing, canvas or cardboard. It does look like just so much junk. There's a disconnected rifle butt on one table; a dummy M-16 with a rubber bayonet stands in the corner.

In the jumble on another table you notice a gadget that appears to be a CO₂-powered pogo-stick (it's really a rapid deployment device for a reserve parachute); over there are a few miscellaneous ration packages; and you have to walk carefully around the jungle-tent set up in the middle of the floor—once you've mustered the courage to walk through the office door.

But MSG Grimes' back office isn't a junkroom, not by a long shot. Rather it's a repository for a couple of hundred items that prove the Army has a better idea—it's just trying to work the bugs out or get a new item into the supply system. That's because MSG Grimes' front office is the U.S. Army Materiel Command Infantry Research and Development Liaison Office at Fort Benning, GA.

Good for the Infantry. The history of the R&D Liaison Office goes back to the end of 1968 when then-chief-of-staff General William Westmoreland and the commanding general of AMC at the time, General Frank Besson, decided to organize such an office at the home of the Infantry. The philosophy behind the move was that the Infantry Center there was working to improve the lot of the foot-soldier and what was good for the Infantry was probably good for the Army.

When the Liaison Office was chartered it was intended to "monitor and correlate" all equipment activities that had to do with the effectiveness of or life support for individual soldiers; to let the Infantry community know what was happening in R&D; to advise the Infantry School and the other serv-



SGT Darrell Taylor shows off the lightweight boots he put through their paces; they made him a believer.

ice schools about planned or existing developmental programs; to talk with men who had combat experience to take advantage of their firsthand experience with equipment; get the soldiers' complaints and suggestions for improvements; and to tell the AMC director of Research, Development and Engineering what changes needed to be made in what equipment.

And that in a nutshell is what the office does. Currently responsible for the operation is Colonel John O. Ensor (an Infantry officer, of course) who assumed command of the activity in February 1972. And when the colonel took charge he found he had a real fireball NCOIC in the person of MSG Grimes.

Dedicated. "Sergeant Grimes really lives and breathes this stuff," says COL Ensor. "He's so personally involved, the troops couldn't have a better spokesman."

MSG Grimes ought to know how the troops feel—he talks to them enough and he's been a combat soldier most of his adult life. He talks to young enlisted troops, to Officer Candidate School students and ROTC cadets; he talks to officers attending various courses at the Infantry school and to Rangers

undergoing training at Camps Merrell and Darby in north and south Georgia. He never tires of talking to the men who use the equipment, wear the clothing or eat the rations—especially with men who've had combat experience.

And when the troops talk back MSG Grimes doesn't just listen. He takes down what they have to say—on tape, on the questionnaires he gets them to fill out and now on digitek answer sheets ("darken the appropriate block with a number-2 pencil"). Because the liaison office is so small—COL Ensor, MSG Grimes and their secretary, Mrs. C. A. Jones—the old hand-written questionnaires made for a big work load when it came time to compile the answers one by one.

But because the Infantry School is one of the liaison office's close neighbors there are usually one or two students around to "snowbird" while they wait for their cycles to begin. It's said that ex-drill-sergeant Grimes has had as many as six infantry captains working for him at once on research studies or related projects around the office.

One such helper was Captain Martin Jenkins, who has since left active duty but who's still excited about the work he did with MSG Grimes.

One Snowbird. "I got here early for the Advanced Course and Colonel Ensor was looking for someone to help him automate his surveying process," says Marty. "I had some ADP experience so I went to snowbird for him.

"Now we have the operation computerized—we store each individual response on tabulator cards. At first the machines couldn't tell us everything we needed to know because all we had was this big conglomerate bunch of data but once we went to individual cards—one for each man surveyed—we could go to the file and get a read-out like for instance, 'of all the

people who never wore body armor how many were officers and how many were enlisted men?'"

"This kind of data is what they're looking for up at Natick and the other Army labs. You can't just tell them the soldier feels discomfort when he wears body armor. They need to know how much discomfort—where does it bother the man and why. Does he have a long torso or a short torso?"

"The basic mission of this office is to let Washington and the people in development know the soldier is smart. He knows *exactly* what he's talking about when he says something is uncomfortable or gives him a headache. He's not just shooting the breeze.

Short, Fat, Dumb, Happy.

"With this questionnaire and the computer downstairs there we can ask the machine anything we want to anytime we want to . . . Another for-instance: 'Of all the short, fat, dumb, happy captains with Vietnam experience how many had trouble with their suspenders?'"

Marty brings up the subject of web harness suspenders to make a point—it's not always the Army's fault or the fault of the equipment that soldiers encounter problems.

"As a matter of fact, we found out that men more than 6-feet-tall had a significant number of adverse comments about the suspenders. We found out they were all wearing the medium suspenders and just couldn't adjust them any longer. Sometimes we find it's the soldier's fault he's not getting what he wants simply because he doesn't know there are different types, sizes or nomenclatures for items.

"In a case like that, one of the first things to happen is Colonel Ensor puts the information out in the daily bulletin here on post. 'Hey supply sergeants, did you know . . . ? Be sure you order large suspenders, etc.'—Then we contact *Infantry* magazine or *Soldiers* or

Army Times, usually through the post information office. These are the ways we get the word out that there's something already in the supply system to meet an expressed need.

"This happens more often than you might think. We were getting consistent reports there was no good way to carry 81mm mortar ammo, no carrying strap. But because Colonel Ensor is the good logistician he is he went to the supply bulletin first thing—that can save a lot of embarrassment sometimes—and sure enough, there was a strap right there, already in the system."

Hard Travelin'. But the liaison office is much more than a supply bulletin research service. When it gets consistent complaints about a piece of equipment it doesn't stop at compiling the gripes (though that is a big part of the job). MSG Grimes makes sure complaints and suggestions are heard by the right ears. In the past year he made 19 trips, staying on the road as much as 6 weeks at a time, visiting laboratories and attending conferences to deliver his data to the right people personally.

And it's not unusual for the liaison office to get involved in a project even more than time, travel and extensive tabulation might require. When CPT Jenkins was there his real pet project became a study on ways to improve body armor for the ground soldier—and the snowbird became a designer.

You Bet Your Life. Marty's a big believer in body armor anyhow. He's an aviator who was shot down in Vietnam and he says he owes his life to his fire-proof nomex overalls, his armor and the crew chief who pulled him from a burning OH-6 chopper. He saw the slugs they pulled out of his vest.

"The body armor they first came out with for the Infantry was developed from the 'chicken plate vest' pilots wear. But by the time

it got to the foot-soldiers it weighed 26 pounds—you've got to be kidding!

"What we did was to take the comments we got here from guys who knew the thing: 'It's too hot, bulky, restrictive; the collar's too high, it chafes; there has to be a better way to carry my combat load,' etc.

"Then we took the pattern of the standard nylon frag vest—but using a new material from Natick Labs—and took the collar off to begin with. Then we increased the neck and arm sizes because we had a lot of guys saying they were too restrictive.

"I spent 3 days up at Natick with a body armor tailor to get the thing down to a size we wanted and we were ready to start work on the gizmos soldiers have to use as functional items—ammo carriers, pockets, loops in the right places. Everything had to be just right.

"Then we put some material between the layers to keep the air circulating—it's some of the same stuff they use in the space suits they build for NASA. The people at the lab are really interested in the application of that idea to body armor but they're not yet sold on the big neck and arm-holes—they feel these leave the soldier too ex-



SGT Gerald Parks, one of MSG Grimes' informal helpers, shows a gasoline-powered drill now under consideration and, top left, models the load-carrying combat vest. Above, Advanced Course students flock to MSG Grimes' display in Infantry Hall.

posed. But somewhere we've got to come up with a trade-off between a suit of full armor and a steel plate over the heart."

Never At Rest. But whatever MSG Grimes has his captains doing he's always busy himself on some particular item—or talking to somebody who has something worthwhile to say or who can help him find out something he needs to know. And if he can get his hands on a piece of experimental equipment he'll farm it out to someone he knows can really wring it out and give him a straight verdict on it.

One such "helper" MSG Grimes has is Sergeant Darrell Taylor who's a Ranger and an active one at that. "If Sergeant Grimes asks us to test something informally we do it—I've helped test "lurp (long-range reconnaissance patrol) rations and now I'm wearing a pair of lightweight boots for him.

"I've given them a 30-day test probably not many soldiers would give them. I ran a clothing and equipment test facility course daily for 30 days—it's all obstacles out there. I dug more than 500 pounds of sand a day, ran ladders and deembarcation nets, climbed ropes, ran, took an Army PT test in the boots and the old ones just can't compare with these.

"I found that my times out on the CETF course were faster with the new boots than with the regular-issue boots—three of us found this was true, probably because of the boot's lighter weight. Then again it might be psychological but we don't think so. We're sold on them."

SGT Taylor feels the new boots wear better too. "At the Ranger

camp I can wear out a pair of the regular-issue boots in 5 weeks. If a man is training every day—in BCT, AIT or a regular line company—I'd say he probably has to buy a new pair of boots every 6 months or so. That says to me the regular boot is not a very good boot.

"But with the new boots and this inner-sole my feet don't even sweat as bad."

MSG Grimes speaks up when SGT Taylor mentions the inserts: "We've taken action to get these into the supply system as an extra item so when a man wears out the pair that comes in the boots he can get a better type—we have a couple of different kinds now."

Uphill Battle. But it's not always easy to get something approved and into the system. A lot of items in MSG Grimes' bag of tricks are just good ideas right now, and nothing more—they have to be perfected and approved before they'll ever get to the troops. One of those items is a short-sleeved fatigue shirt.

SGT Taylor says, "I've wondered for years why the Army's never had a short-sleeved shirt for the work uniform—in warm weather it would be ideal. And there are some places, for instance around heavy equipment or in machine shops, where long sleeves are just plain dangerous—even when they're rolled up.

"Sergeant Grimes is doing everything he can to get the right equipment to the right soldier and sometimes he's fighting an uphill battle. When the higher-ups don't see things the way he does he must get mighty frustrated. . . .

"Today's Army is different from

the Army of 30 years ago—I'm a firm believer in the new Army all the way. It's a better-equipped Army but there are still changes to be made. If the higher-ups could spend the time Sergeant Grimes spends with the individual soldier we'd have a lot fewer problems."

MSG Grimes doesn't seem to have time to be frustrated. All he says is, "Some of our suggestions don't always set too well with some people but we're gradually getting things done."

Boat Rockers. But MSG Grimes and the liaison office are making the right kinds of waves to rock the R&D boat and though the system responds slowly sometimes it does respond. The office has studied such diverse items as helmets, first-aid kits, entrenching tools, ammo pouches, canteens, boots, uniforms, socks, rations, insect repellent, the M-16 and dozens of other articles which might make the soldier's life a little easier—including underwear. When the office found out soldiers weren't wearing the GI boxer shorts it recommended that a jockey-type short be approved and brought into the system. Their recommendation recently became reality.

One of MSG Grimes' show-and-tell displays (where he shows what he has and guys who would have to use it tell what they think of it) draws enormous attention and real interest when he sets up shop in Infantry Hall. You can see a Brigadier General and an OCS candidate rubbing shoulders, neither one noticing the other because each is engrossed with one of MSG Grimes' goodies.

When? COL Ensor says, "The displays really get play out here.

More good ideas: MSG Grimes gets the pros and cons of short-sleeved versus regular fatigue shirts from SGTs Taylor and Parks. Right, SGT Parks has it all in the bag—a duffel bag with pack-style shoulder straps he's trying out.



These guys are really interested and experienced and we get a lot of beneficial comments. But the main question they invariably ask is, "When?"

It's a long road to approval for many of the ideas the liaison office comes up with. "The development of a requirement rests with the Combat Training Development Department of the Infantry School," says COL Ensor.

"Approval is through TRADOC channels up to Department of the Army and when it runs the whole gamut of study and approval we come out with what we call an approved 'Required Operational Capability document'—or 'roc' for short. That's the go-ahead for a developer, in-house or otherwise, to begin work on an item."

In the meantime though, MSG Grimes still keeps his prototypes, models or mock-ups of good ideas and shows them to any and all interested soldiers. He may take his display to Fort Bragg, or Polk, or Campbell or to any one of a number of places that seem to attract infantry types. He keeps his ears open all the time and he shows soldiers what's happening.

"It lets the soldiers know something is being done," says COL Ensor. "Sometimes they get skeptical so it's gratifying when they find out somebody really is doing something."

"Then just as I said, they always say, 'When?'"

If you think you have a good idea or a legitimate, specific gripe, get in touch with MSG Grimes at the AMC Infantry R&D Liaison Office, AMX-LR, Fort Benning, GA 31905.



What's Your Problem?

You know gripes are a dime a dozen—maybe especially if you've been around the Green Machine very long. So how many guys have you seen come out with a dollar's worth a day? OK, if you're going to gripe about all the griping and bellyaching you've heard—if you think you've heard 'em all—test yourself. Here are some complaints from MSG Grimes' files; see if you can guess the piece of offending equipment, clothing, weaponry or whatever.

If you score 13-16 correct answers you either work the backside of a bar or a confessional booth; 9-12, you've just been appointed First Sergeant; 5-8, if people almost never complain about anything within earshot, check your deodorant—it's not working; 0-4, we regret to inform you that you are suffering from terminal wax-in-the-ears.

Ready? *Comp'ny, Bi-itch . . . 'n MOAN!!!!*

1. "Make it one-piece so you don't put one part in one place and lose the other. It can't be easily attached to anything and the range is too short. The man who designed this thing hated infantrymen."

2. "You have to hold it on when you move abruptly; the chin-strap causes irritation and the whole thing is too heavy. It's almost unanimously used as a wash-basin, scoop, basket, pot or secondary weapon rather than what it was designed for."

3. "The lid doesn't cool off quickly enough and the cup is too hard to clean."

4. "They creep down when they're wet and they take too long to dry."

5. "They're baggy, they creep up, they bunch, they bind and give me rashes. I don't wear the things half the time."

6. "The bottom edges of the packets stretch to the point that stuff falls through."

7. "The Canadians and Aussies have good ones—quality articles. Ours cost one-third as much but don't give as good service or look as good; they're hard to shine, too."

8. "In a tropical climate moisture gets under the dial and makes it unreliable—probably an 20 percent of 'em. And the tritium capsules give off so much light you can see 'em 150 meters off on a dark night. Also, unless the dial is absolutely still you can't trust the thing."

9. "It covers too much. Give us larger

arm holes, narrower shoulder straps and an open neck so we can move around and breathe in the thing."

10. "Why can't we get them in the same can? Everybody eats them mixed together anyhow and it would be more convenient, it would waste less and there'd be fewer cans to open."

11. "We Airborne types have to remove them when we jump—else the pin-point could puncture a main artery or rip your face. Other than that, make 'em out of black plastic—the paint chips off the metal ones."

12. "It needs a bigger magazine; you can't tell when the thing is empty—you can't count your rounds. If you do run out of ammo in a fight it's too light to use as a club."

13. "The odor is too strong and if you sweat a lot it doesn't work very long. The enemy can smell you when you wear it."

14. "You can't smoke it, you can't eat it and hardly anyone chews it. Put in snuff instead."

15. "They need too much water—and when the water's cold they're terrible. The worst one was the chili-can-came with beans. The beans were most often used to build home-made claymore mines—killed more enemy than any weapon we have."

16. "It cracks and gets holes at the folds; also it's hot and restricts movement. It's better as a ground cloth or an equipment cover than as what it's supposed to be."

ANSWERS

- (1) squad radios AN/PRT-4, AN/PRR-9,
- (2) steel pot helmet, (3) canteen and cup, (4) wool OD socks, (5) Good old Army boxer shorts, (6) M-79 ammunition vest, (7) GI boots, (8) lensatic compass, (9) standard body armor, (10) peanut

- butter and jelly in the MCIs, (11) metal subdued insignia, (12) M-16 rifle, (13) insect repellent, (14) chewing tobacco in the ration supplement sundries pack, (15) "lurp" rations, (16) panchos.

ATC Tower Operators:

THE PILOTS' FRIENDS BELOW

MSG Nat Dell
Photos by SSG Dave Hink



0800: Specialist 5 Glen Bracken begins his 8-hour shift on a job he describes as "directing traffic from the bottom of an upside-down wedding cake."

For the next 15 minutes he'll be briefed on actions members of the out-going shift have underway and on any changes in normal operating procedures, special operating instructions and on the all-important weather report. He'll also read the latest advisories and NOT-AMs (Notice To Airmen).

0815: SP5 Bracken is now officially on duty. For the next 8 hours he and the two other members of his shift will control the arrival and departure of all aircraft, military and civilian, at Fort Belvoir, VA, Davison Army Airfield. (See inside front cover.)

SP5 Bracken is an Air Traffic Control (ATC) tower operator and when he's on duty he's the official voice of the airfield. On shift with him are Sergeant First Class Walter E. Edmonds, airfield tower chief, and Staff Sergeant Ronald Sheridan, shift supervisor who's also serving as flight data controller and ground controller.

Their control zone encompasses a 5-mile circle around the airfield and extends from ground level to an altitude of 2,500 feet.

Each crew member must be absolutely capable of doing the other members' jobs without the tower

operation missing a beat.

SFC Edmonds has spent 13 of his 17 years Army service in ATC. His primary job is to make sure all ATC personnel at Davison meet and maintain the stringent Army ATC and Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) qualifications required of tower personnel and that they perform their duties in accordance with ATC and FAA safety standards.

SSG Sheridan, who has spent 10 of his 15 years Army service in ATC, is flight data controller and ground controller on this shift. He'll receive, post, relay and coordinate all flight data on aircraft arriving and departing.

SP5 Bracken as local controller will issue takeoff and landing clearances and other necessary information to pilots operating under Instrument Flight Rules (IFR) and Visual Flight Rules (VFR) in the control area. Two and one-half of his 4 years in the Army have been spent in ATC. All members of this shift have served as controllers in Vietnam.

0817: The crew gets its first action.

Washington, DC, approach control calls SSG Sheridan over a direct line and informs him that an Army U-21 is inbound from Baltimore, MD, on an IFR flight plan.

They exchange information in a language of their own:

"Davison Tower, this is Washington Approach Control, I have an inbound for you."

"Washington, this is Davison, go ahead."

"Roger, Davison I have a PAT, Army U-21 99619 estimating Ironsides at 1237, Whiskey Kilo."

"Roger, Washington. Altimeter is 30.03. Wind is 300 degrees at five. Visibility is 5 miles with 2,500 feet, Romeo November."

Decode their conversation and you learn that Washington informed Davison that Army U-21 number 99619, a PAT (meaning a transport type aircraft with VIPs aboard) was estimating arrival at Ironsides, a navigational intersection approximately 12 miles southeast of the field, in 20 minutes. The "Whiskey Kilo" at the end of the conversation stands for the Washington operator's identifying initials, WK.

SSG Sheridan acknowledged the information and informed Washington that the altimeter setting for Davison was 30.03 (the pilot will set the aircraft's altimeter to the same setting), that the wind was blowing from 300 degrees at 5 mph and the visibility was 5 miles with the lowest cloud cover being 2,500 feet above the ground. "Romeo November" is SSG Sheridan's identification, RN.

Every conversation between Washington Approach and Davison and between the tower and the pilots is recorded. Initials are used for brevity. Sheridan also prepares a flight data strip on the U-21 so he and



ATC TEAM tower operators (far left) control aircraft in pattern and airfield control zone. Radar crew (left) guides pilots in and out of airfield under Instrument Flight Rules (IFR).



the tower operator can keep up with the arrivals and departures.

So why is a 20-minute flight going to take from 0817 to 1237 to arrive at Ironsides? It isn't. Aviation times are given in international Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). Sheridan adds 4 hours to local daylight saving time and it comes to 1302 GMT.

0819: Bracken receives a call from a Huey inbound from Quantico Marine Air Station.

"Davison Tower, this is Army copter 54229, over."

"Army copter 54229, Davison, over."

"This is Army 54229 at 1200 over Woodbridge, heading 045 degrees, over."

"Army 229, altimeter 30.03. Winds 300 degrees at five. Enter left traffic runway 32. Report base."

The pilot has told Bracken he's over the city of Woodbridge (5 miles west of the field) at 1,200 feet on a heading of 045 degrees.

Bracken gives the pilot the altimeter setting and the wind reading and instructs him to use left turns to enter the pattern for a landing on Runway 32. Runways are numbered in reference to their magnetic heading. A pilot landing on that runway would actually be landing on a heading of 320 degrees but the last digit is not used in the conversation. The pilot is also instructed to contact the tower on his base leg, a path 90 degrees to the runway before turning on final approach.

In quick succession Bracken handles six other aircraft for local flights and "hands" a U-21 off to Washington Approach for an IFR flight to Fort Dix, NJ. There are now six known aircraft in the control zone plus the inbound Huey and the U-21 inbound from Baltimore.

Spaced Out. Each pilot flying VFR has the final responsibility of making sure he doesn't try to put his aircraft into the same space occupied by another aircraft at the same time. While they're in the control zone or traffic pattern it's Bracken's responsibility to assist in keeping them apart. He also has to be sure he gives them no information or instructions which would place any of them in jeopardy. Although he's not a pilot, Bracken has to be familiar with flight characteristics of all aircraft operating in his area.

He knows, for instance, that the Huey cruises at

about 120 mph—2 miles per minute—and should be entering the traffic pattern in about 2½ minutes. He also knows the Huey lands a lot slower than a fixed-wing aircraft and does not require as much runway for a landing. If an emergency were declared by a fixed-wing pilot he could send the Huey around, have him hover or take a number of other actions in order to get the fixed-wing aircraft onto the ground.

"You have to stay on your toes every minute you're up here in the tower," Bracken explains. "It's never dull or boring because there are just too many things going on."

"Even if you have only one aircraft in the pattern or control zone you can't relax. No two take-offs or landings are the same. You always have to expect the unexpected. If a pilot's flying at 120 mph he's thinking ahead at a rate of about 400 mph. Up here in the tower you have to do the same thing."

Getting Away. Bracken had no ATC experience before entering the Army. He applied for tower controller training and after meeting the Army Class II flight physical requirements as spelled out in AR 40-501, he applied for ATC training and spent 13 weeks at the Army Aviation School at Fort Rucker, AL.

In 9 weeks of classroom and practical training he learned the basics of ATC operation, control of IFR and VFR traffic in the pattern and control zone, flight characteristics of Army aircraft, flight operations in tactical and non-tactical zones, operational limitations under varying weather conditions, aircraft communication and navigational equipment operation and, above all, safety in everything he says or does while on duty.

"If you're used to hopping a jet and flying across the country at more than 500 mph a helicopter tooling



ON FINAL. "Huey" helicopter pilot lines up on Runway 32 during final approach. Aeronautical chart (center) shows shape of Washington Terminal Control Area (TCA) and location of Davison Army Airfield (arrow) in TCA. Shift Supervisor (left) discusses "target" on radarscope with Radar Surveillance Operator while coordinating IFR arrival with control tower.

along at 120 may seem slow. But it's all relative. Disaster is just as real and final at 120 as it is at 500," Bracken says.

"That's what I like about this job. There's no margin for error and you're challenged every minute you're on duty."

After his initial 9 weeks at Fort Rucker he received an additional 4 weeks training in tower operation and was awarded MOS 93H20—ATC Control Tower Operator. But he was not a qualified tower operator, yet. His next step was a 6 month on-the-job (OJT) training and qualification period at an Army airfield.

After this he took a written FAA test and an over-the-shoulder practical examination administered by a FAA certified examiner and received his FAA ATC certificate. The certificate, incidentally, is valid only at the airfield where he took his training. Each time he is reassigned the certificate must be updated by the FAA to operate at that facility.

0821: Huey 54229 informs Bracken that he's on base and turning final. Bracken clears him for landing.

0821:30. The pilot of a civilian aircraft requests clearance to taxi to the takeoff position. He's cleared to taxi to the run-up area but is held short of the active runway because 54229 is on final.

0823: Another aircraft, Army 55470, is on downwind leg and requests clearance to land. He is sequenced. 470 is instructed to extend his downwind and land number two following 229 who is 1 mile on final.

0824: 229 lands and clears runway.

0827: The pilot of the civilian aircraft is cleared for take-off and informs the tower of his intention to make a right turn and clear the control zone at 3,000 feet. Bracken clears the pilot for a right turn and advises him to contact Washington Approach Control before climbing above 2,500 feet.

"That's where the upside-down wedding cake enters the picture," Bracken says.

Three-Tiered Operation. "We're located within the Washington Terminal Control Area (TCA). If you can imagine an upside-down wedding cake with three rings or tiers you can begin to see our position.

"The A ring extends from the surface to 7,000 feet; the B ring extends from 1,500 to 7,000 feet; and the C ring from 2,500 feet to 7,000 feet. Our control zone

is below the C ring.

"A pilot making a right turn out of here off runway 32 would be heading north into the B ring and would have to have Approach Control's permission since that ring is under their positive control.

"Washington is a high density area: We're 15 miles southwest of Washington National Airport and 22 miles southeast of Dulles International Airport. Andrews Air Force Base is 18 miles northwest, Quantico Marine Air Station is 18 miles south-southwest, and Baltimore's Friendship Airport is 43 miles to the northwest.

"We also have a major airway going right over the field and the intersection of two other airways about 7 miles west of us. With all that traffic you can understand why we just can't clear anything above 2,500 feet heading north without Washington Approach Control permission."

The civilian aircraft is instructed to call Washington Approach Control on another frequency for clearance above 2,500 feet.

0852: Washington Approach Control calls Davison: "Davison, Washington Approach Control, Over."

"Washington, Davison, go ahead."

"Davison, Army 99619 (the U-21 PAT) is reporting Ironsides for VFR landing."

"Roger, Wash, do I understand Army 99619 is no longer IFR?"

"Affirmative, Davison. Army 99619 cancelled IFR at 51."

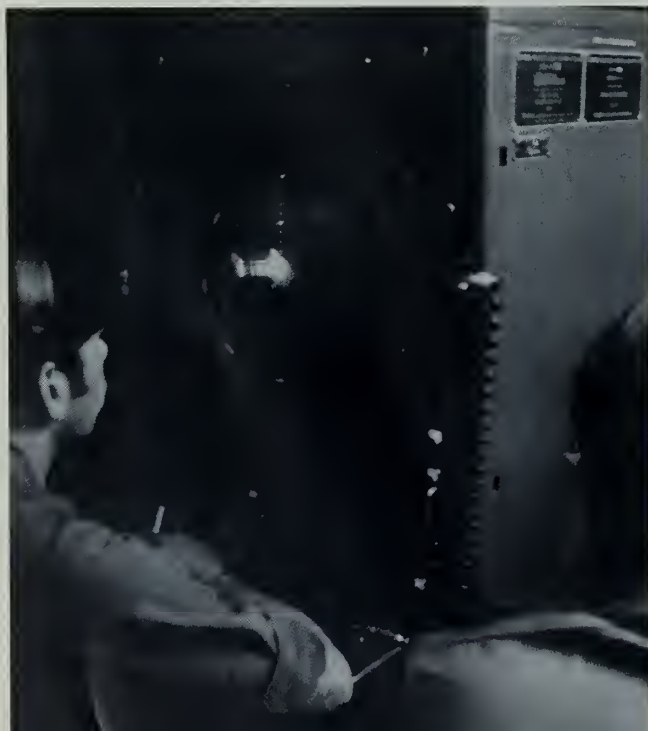
"Roger, Wash, have 99619 contact Davison Tower on 126.3 Romeo November."

"Roger, Davison. Army 99619 to contact Tower 126.3 Whiskey Kilo."

If the pilot were continuing for an IFR approach and landing, Davison would have given Washington the local weather, altimeter and wind which Washington would have relayed to the pilot. He would then be handed over to the Davison Ground Controlled Approach (GCA) operator for a GCA or Instrument Landing System (ILS) approach and landing. Since he's coming in under VFR conditions the tower will handle him just like any other aircraft.

Bracken knows the U-21 flies faster and lands "hotter" than the Hueys and other Army aircraft in

RADAR. Final Controller (below) monitors "target" on radarscope as he vectors an aircraft to IFR landing. Pilot may choose one of two systems: Ground Controlled Approach (GCA) where he's guided in by radar, or Instrument Landing System (ILS) relying on special instruments which receive electronic signals from the ground. Flight Data Board (right) containing information on IFR arrivals and departures is constantly up-dated.



the pattern, and since the U-21 has retractable landing gear he'll also remind the pilot to perform a landing check. Even after the pilot reports "landing check completed," Bracken will use his binoculars to visually check the gear as the aircraft descends on final.

The U-21 also has reversible propellers to help slow it down once it's on the ground. This creates strong air turbulence on the runway and could make it unsafe for other aircraft. Bracken will allow a longer interval before the take-off or landing of the next aircraft.

0855: An Army T-41 calls from 10 miles to the south. From its number Bracken knows it isn't based at Belvoir. He informs the pilot of checkpoints (ground features he can use as references) such as the 220-foot water tower to the left and eight-tenths of a mile down the runway. He'll also advise him of other traffic in the area.

0900: The T-41 pilot requests a practice IFR approach and landing. Other members of the ATC team will take over on the IFR landing. They're the GCA specialists.

They never see aircraft except as "blips" or "targets" on their radar scopes but they can pick up a plane from 40 miles out and vector him in to safe landing.

As soon as the pilot requests an IFR landing he's instructed to contact GCA on another frequency—118.85.

On shift in GCA are Specialist 5 (Acting Sergeant) Isaiah C. Walker, shift supervisor; Specialist 4 Jack L. Pace, flight data coordinator; Specialist 4 Michael D. Kelly, final controller; and Specialist 4 Garr A. Riggs, Radar Surveillance Operator.

SP4 Riggs is the first man to talk to the pilot.

"Davison Tower, this is Army 16846, over."

"Army 16846, this is Davison GCA. How do you hear me? Over."

"Army 16846, loud and clear."

"Army 16846, Roger. Request position, heading, altitude and type of aircraft, Over."

"Army 16846 is 5 miles southwest heading 350 at 1400 and we are a T-41. Over."

"Army 846, Roger. For identification turn right heading 050."

"Army 846 radar contact 4 miles southwest of



Davison. If no transmission received for 1 minute in pattern or 5 seconds on final approach attempt contact on 126.3 and proceed VFR."

"Army 846, Roger."

"Army 846, turn right heading 140, descend and maintain 1300 downwind leg, Over."

"Roger, right 140, and we are out of 1400 for 1300."

"Army 846, this will be a Precision Approach to Runway 32, Over."

"846, Roger."

"Army 846 downwind leg 5 miles southeast of Davison."

"846, Roger."

"Army 846, will this be a low approach or a full stop? Over."

"Davison, this will be a full stop."

"Army 846, Roger. Perform landing check."

"846, landing check completed."

"Army 846, Roger. Turn left 050 maintain 1300."

At this point SP4 Pace, GCA flight data coordinator, calls SSG Sheridan in the tower: "Tower, GCA. Army 16846, T-41 7 miles southeast, base leg full stop."

SSG Sheridan instructs GCA to contact the tower when 846 is 5 miles out on final approach.

The Way to GCA. Members of the GCA Team also traveled the Fort Rucker route to ATC. Each of them attended the 9-week basic ATC course and, upon completion, remained at Fort Rucker for 17 more weeks of training as Air Traffic Ground Control Approach Specialists, MOS 93J20.

During their training they learned the basics of GCA and ILS operation, air route traffic control procedures, communications, flight assistance service, principles of air navigation and aids to navigation. They were also drilled in safety precaution and emergency procedures and learned the principles, characteristics and uses of air traffic control radar.

Upon completion of their formal training they also trained 6 months at Army airfields before taking their FAA exams and being certified.

Dialogue. SP4 Riggs continues to guide Army 846 in for landing.

"Army 846, descend and maintain 1000, Over."

"846, Roger, leaving 1300 for 1000."

"Army 846, Roger, turn left heading 340, maintain 1000, first turn to final. Contact Davison Final Controller on 248.5, Over."

"846, Roger, left 340."

The pilot now contacts SP4 Kelly:

"Davison Final Controller, this is Army 16846, Over."

"Army 846, this is Davison Final Controller, how do you hear me?"

"Army 846, loud and clear."

"Army 846, Roger. Turn left heading 320, maintain 1000 on final approach. Do not acknowledge further transmissions."

Kelly knows the pilot will have enough to concentrate on while making his final approach. Acknowledging instructions could be distracting.

"846, you're 5 miles from touchdown, approaching glidepath . . ."

"Slight left of course and correcting slowly. Heading 320."

At this time, SP4 Pace, flight data, calls tower for landing instructions, "Tower, GCA. Army 846 is 5 miles final."

SSG Sheridan checks with SP5 Bracken and relays clearance to Pace, "Army 846, cleared to land PW."

"GCA, Roger MK."

Kelly makes fine adjustments on his radarscope and continues guiding 846 to landing.

"Four-and-a-half miles from touchdown . . ."

"Begin descent . . ."

"On glidepath. Turn right heading 323 . . ."

"Slightly left of course . . ."

"Four miles from touchdown."

Flight data checks current wind direction and relays the information to Kelly who gives the information to the pilot:

"Wind 350 degrees at 5 . . ."

"Cleared to land . . ."

"Three-and-a-half miles from touchdown . . ."

"Slightly left of course . . ."

"Slightly above glide path and coming down . . ."

"Slightly left of course and correcting slowly. Turn right heading 325 . . ."

"Three miles from touchdown . . ."

"Going above glidepath. Slightly above and coming down . . ."

"On glidepath . . ."

"On course . . ."

"Going right of course. Turn left heading 322 . . ."

"One mile from touchdown at decision height . . ."

"On course heading 322 . . ."

"Going below glidepath . . . slightly below glidepath and coming up . . ."

"On glidepath. One-half mile from touchdown . . ."

"Over approach lights . . ."

"On glidepath . . ."

"Turn right heading 325 . . ."

"Slightly left of course . . ."

"Over landing threshold, take over visually. Contact tower on 126.3 or 229.4."

"846, Roger and thanks for the GCA."

Army 846 is safely on the ground—another landing among the hundreds daily.

Keeping Qualified. The tower and GCA crews work an average 144,000 such take-offs and landings at Davison each year. Keeping personally qualified is part of each man's job.

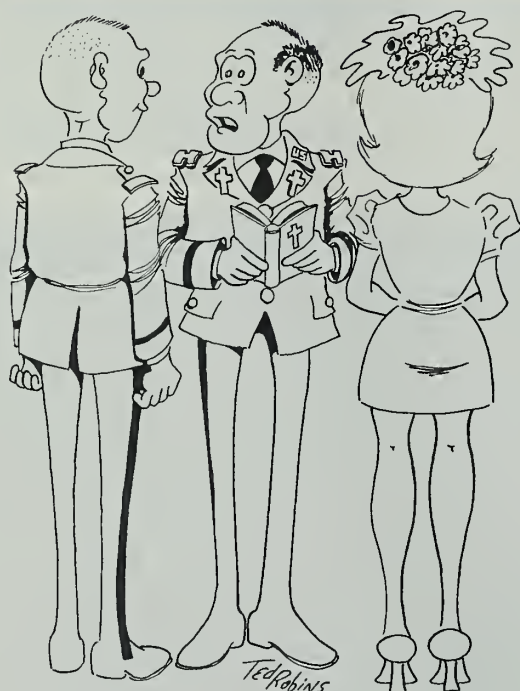
Washington Approach hands off another inbound for an IFR approach and landing at Davison. As SP4 Riggs guides the pilot into the pattern, SP4 Kelly sums it up: "Although we don't actually fly the planes when we're helping a pilot thread his way down through a low ceiling to a runway he may not even see until the last minute, there's no doubt how interesting and important our job really is."



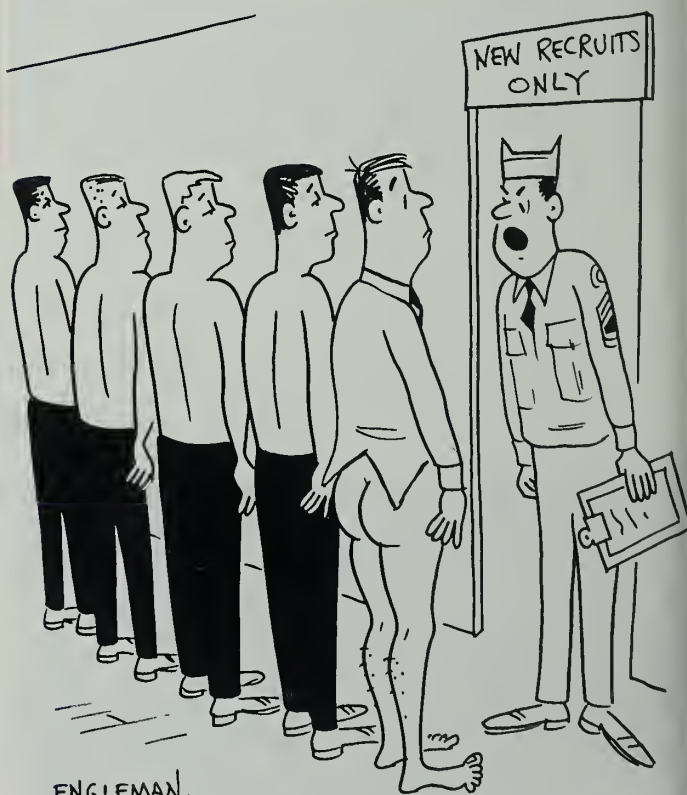
"It's simple. . . Officers are 'Sir,' warrant officers are 'Mr.' and enlisted men are 'Hey, you'."



"... the cai-ssons go roll-ing a-long.' Hey, I've always wondered—what's a caisson?"



"You're supposed to say 'I do,' Lieutenant, not 'That's affirm, over.'"



"Hereafter Johnson, when you're told to strip to the waist, it's from the top down!"

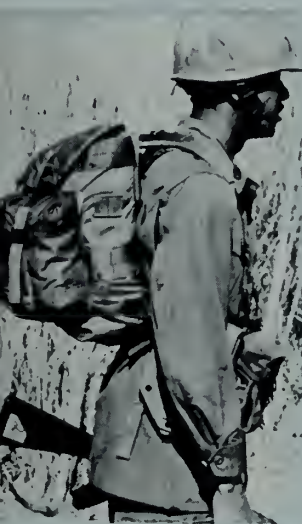
OFFICER RAS

Active duty officers with Regular Army applications pending aren't keeping the U.S. Army Military Personnel Center posted when they are reassigned. RA applicants should forward any changes of address to Headquarters, USA MILPERCEN, ATTN: DAPC-OPD-PA, Hoffman Building No. 2, 200 Stovall Street, Alexandria, VA 22332.

OVERSEA BARS

Military personnel who received hostile fire pay credit for Korea for a given month will be given credit toward an overseas service bar. Six months credit is needed for authorization of one bar. Credit is authorized for each month active service as a member of the U.S. Army serving in the designated hostile fire area in Korea from April 1, 1968 until August 31, 1973.

NEW BACK-PACK



A major step forward has been taken to solve one of the oldest problems facing the foot soldier: how to carry a wide variety of heavy combat gear. The U.S. Army Natick Laboratories has developed a new, versatile back-pack system capable of accommodating virtually all types of combat needs from field rations to radios for issue early in 1974. Differing loads can be carried by simple adaptation of the four main components of the new load-carrying M-1972 system which has been adopted by both the Army and the Marine Corps. These interchangeable components are combat load suspenders and belt, including an intrenching tool carrier and small arms ammunition cases; a medium or large field pack to hold the existence load which provides everyday needs; existence load shoulder straps which permit quick jettison of the load and a field pack frame with an optional cargo support shelf. Adaptability to different missions is provided by these versatile components. The medium field pack can be used for routine operations; the large field pack for extended missions or cold weather environments. The pack frame and cargo support shelf can be used to carry heavy or bulky items such as ammunition containers, ration boxes, or electronic equipment. Separation of the combat load and the existence load is another feature of the system. This separation allows rapid dropping of the heavier existence load when necessary, as during a fire fight. The load release is accomplished by means of a quick-release pull tab on the shoulder straps. Previously, the existence load was permanently attached to the combat load suspenders. Safety features of the M-1972 system include small pockets and fastener straps for grenades which were previously just hooked onto webbing. The new streamlined pack frame also has no side projections that can get caught in brush. Improved durability over older items contributes to the new equipment's safety. This durability is due to careful design and use of strong lightweight materials such as aluminum tubing for the pack frame and water-repellent nylon for packs, straps and belt. The M-1972 was extensively tested on shake testers at Natick Laboratories as well as in climatic chambers and actual field tests. Results confirmed the



system's durability and adaptability. New design and padding make the M-1972 equipment more comfortable than previous equipment. The shoulder straps are curved in front to fit body contours and have thicker padding and greater width than before. New types of adjusters allow the infantryman to adjust his equipment more easily for fit, even while marching. Besides supporting and distributing load weight, the pack frame rests on the back in a way that prevents direct contact with the lower back and thus lessens heat build-up by allowing ventilation.

REDUCED AIR FARES

Military personnel traveling on official government business take heed: You cannot use the airlines on reduced leave fare rates. That's a No-No according to the U.S. Military Traffic Management and Terminal Service. Abuse of the privilege may result in disciplinary action by the individual's commander. Airlines are making periodic checks with the military to establish the authenticity of the statement signed by the individual traveler indicating he was on leave and traveling at his own expense. If found to be on official government business instead members have been required to reimburse the airlines for the balance legally due.

CAPTAINS BOARD

Good news for active duty first lieutenants with a date of rank January 31, 1972 or earlier. A promotion selection board will meet next month to consider officers of the Army and WAC promotion lists to the rank of temporary captain. A similar board for the Army Medical Department (less Medical and Dental Corps) is also slated for October. No secondary zone will be selected.

EDUCATION

Seventy-seven community and junior colleges have joined in an informal organization designed to improve their assistance to military personnel. The organization members offer educational opportunities on approximately 100 U.S. military installations worldwide. Called the Servicemen's Opportunity Colleges (SOC) the outfit will offer servicemen and women liberal entrance requirements, educational programs on the military base and at other convenient locations and liberal residency requirements. SOC will feature a credit transfer policy that's generous in recognizing traditional and non-traditional learning obtained at other colleges (See "Soc It To Me," May '73 SOLDIERS).

NEW BRASS

The Army is testing new highly polished metal insignia of grade for enlisted men. The new brass insignia never needs polishing and is the same shape and size as the standard pin-on black insignia.

VETS BONUS

The state of Minnesota has passed a veterans bonus bill. It provides a minimum of \$100 to any soldier on active duty between Aug 5, 1964, and Jan 27, 1973. If a soldier saw service in Vietnam, he's eligible for up to \$600. Former PWs or MIAs are entitled to \$1,000 as are beneficiaries of soldiers killed in action. (For state bonus roundup, see page 54, July '73 SOLDIERS.)

SOLDIERS

OCTOBER 1973

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ENGLISH-
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ENGLISH
DICTIONARY





"CAPTAINS COURAGEOUS?"

CPT ROBERT E. BARRETT

THE END SEEMED NEAR. In April over 100 captains were promoted to major; in May over 200; and in June . . . Good Grief! . . . 500! Unbelievable as it seemed, I had to face reality and acknowledge the fact that I would be a major in July.

It had all come about so quickly, I was caught off guard. Any attempt to claim that I hadn't been properly notified or given ample time to prepare for the event would fall on deaf ears. After all, I had received a letter congratulating me on my promotion to major on 10 January 1970 and here it was July 1973. If I was going to avoid being promoted, I would have to develop some other tack.

I thought about writing Department of Army and informing them that my promotion would be a possible source of embarrassment as I was working on two articles for publication. The first was entitled, 'How to Retire with Dignity as an O-3.' The second item was a recommended change to FM 22-5 dealing with, "conduct of ceremonies when everyone outranks the retiree." Admittedly I was thinking of my own image. Me, a major! What would my friends think! For nearly 7 years I had basked in the glory of my captaincy. Now it was nearly over. Nobody ever wrote a book called "Majors' Courageous" or a poem, "Oh Major, My Major." Even the Army slighted the grade if only by innuendo. When something is really bad, what do they call it?—a captain deficiency? Heck no, it's a *major* deficiency!

I also knew that the bold assertiveness, characteristic of my manner of performance, would suffer. No longer would I be able to say, "I don't care what they think! What are they going

to do . . . not promote me and send me to Vietnam? They've already done that twice!"

So many of my efforts would now be for naught. All my work campaigning to seek approval for captains with over 10 years time-in-grade to attend the Army War College would go down the drain. Smaller things, perhaps insignificant to others, saddened me. For example, thirty-nine more calling cards would establish a new record of 7,263 cards left at official protocol functions. I was also on my thirteenth set of captains' bars and knew that four or five more diligent polishings would require that I get set number fourteen. Only Captain Scabbard of "Beetle Bailey" fame had more.

Worst of all would be the reactions of the many outstanding noncommissioned officers I have known. With one little utterance of "Attention to orders," by some well-meaning adjutant, I would go from being an "old salt who knew his stuff" to being the "new kid with the funny hat."

Many people wondered who actually made up the "silent majority." I didn't. I knew. The "silent majority" came right after the "loudmouth captaincy." As a true captain, I would have to leave port, setting sail into a sea of anonymity. It was inevitable. I was going to be a major. The only thing left to do was to "accentuate the positive" and think of the good that the promotion would do me.

First, my mother would be happy. A proud and hard-working woman with "old-country" traditions, she had always been suspect of my explanations as to why my younger brother who entered the Army 5 years after me was also a captain. After detailing to her the effects of reductions-in-force, drawdowns in Vietnam, and strength and grade ceilings, she would smile and with a tear in her eye say, "You're a good boy, Bobby. Never



you mind what your brother is doing."

For years I had told my college friends of the many advantages of a military career and, with due modesty, let them know that I was doing well. My credibility with them was directly measureable by the decreasing number of Christmas cards I was receiving from them. It would be great to let them know that I was being promoted, especially that fraternity brother who was now a brigadier general in the National Guard.

Yes, it was better to look at the brighter side of things. Optimism will overcome pessimism every time! This was it! I was on my way again. Lieutenant colonel, colonel, and beyond . . . all mine to go after! Back in the race, that's where I was! Excited, proud, and charging hard, I picked up the phone and called my branch. "OK," I said, "I'm ready. I'll take it. What day in July do I get promoted?" The lieutenant colonel on the other end said, "There's been another freeze. Looks like early '74. Hang in there baby."

Without responding, I hung up the phone and took the little book out of my top desk drawer. With the lifetime ballpoint pen given me by my commanding officer at the time I came out on the promotion list, I started to write. "Dear Diar The pen had run out of ink.

SOLDIERS

OFFICIAL U.S. ARMY MAGAZINE

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VOLUME 28, NO. 10

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SOLDIERS, the Army's official magazine, is published under supervision of the Army Chief of Information to provide timely, factual information on policies, plans, operations and technical developments of the Department of the Army to the Active Army, Army National Guard, Army Reserve and Department of the Army civilian employees. It also conveys views of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff on topics of professional interest to Army members and assists in achieving information objectives of the Army. ■ Manuscripts of interest to Army personnel are invited. Direct communication is authorized to Editor, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314. ■ Phone: Autovon 284-6671 or Area Code 202-274-6672 ■ Unless otherwise indicated material may be reprinted provided credit is given to SOLDIERS and the author. ■ Military distribution: From the U.S. Army AG Publications Center, 2800 Eastern Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21220 in accordance with DA form 12-4 requirements submitted by commanders. ■ Individual subscriptions: \$17 annually to Stateside and APO addresses; \$22.25 to foreign addresses. ■ Individual paid subscriptions are available through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. ■ Use of funds for printing this publication approved by Headquarters, Department of the Army, July 17, 1973.

COVER: The Army is answering with an affirmative "SI" the educational and training needs of its Spanish-speaking minority members. It's all part of a problem of cultural adjustment which has "Na Simple Salution" as reported bilingually in this issue. **BACK COVER:** Everyone's a youngster at heart in the fantasy world of the county fair, as photographed by SP4 Ed Aber. See "Sunny and Fair," page 38. **CREDITS:** Pages 5, 7, 9, 11, 15, U.S. Department of Labor.



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WHAT'S NEW

TOP DRILL SGTS



SFC Heaton

The outstanding drill sergeants of the Army have been selected. Sergeant First Class James W. Heaton, Jr. from Fort Leonard Wood, MO, was selected the Army's Top Drill Sergeant and winner of the Stephen Ailes Award. The Top Reserve Drill Sergeant and winner of the Ralph E. Haines, Jr. Award is Sergeant First Class Harold Dean Cline of Hickory, NC. Sergeant Cline trains at Fort Jackson, SC, with the 108th Training Division. The two sergeants were selected from the Army's 4,000 Active and 6,500 Reserve Drill Sergeants.

VIETNAM BONUS

Guam, Iowa, Indiana and Minnesota are the latest authorizing payment of a bonus to veterans and members of the Armed Forces who served during the Vietnam era. Massachusetts has also allocated a \$200-300 bonus to support its 1971 approval. Some states have also changed their eligibility requirements after the termination of the conflict January 27, 1973. In all cases eligibility is determined by the individual states. If you think you might qualify apply to your state officials. And remember that state bonus payments are totally exempt from federal and state taxes and need not be reported.

SURPLUS PEOPLE

Watch for revised procedures for reporting active surplus personnel due to hit the field soon. Advance word from U.S. Army Military Personnel Center is that the revised Chapter Six of AR 614-200 will redefine the categories of personnel to be reported surplus, provide for the reporting of all oversea personnel in a surplus status and eliminate the surplus progress report previously furnished to reporting commands. Complete details will be issued in message format soon.

WARRANT COURSE

The Warrant Officer Senior Course (WOSC) slips into high gear in January at Fort Rucker, AL, with 100 active duty warrants attending. Careerwise, the new 6-month course for warrants ranks comparably with CGSC. U.S. Army Military Personnel Center's Officer Personnel Directorate states there'll be two WOSCs programmed annually (January and July) with selections made on a best-qualified basis under a branch quota system. Warrants selected for the January 1974 course are being notified now while selectees to future courses will receive at least 6 months advance notice.

TRASH RECYCLING

The Army will join sister services in implementing a comprehensive program of trash and waste material recycling. Directed by Deputy Secretary of Defense William P. Clements Jr, the services must report their plans for a new and more comprehensive program of recycling to DOD this month. The service programs must be designed to attain the maximum feasible level for reprocessing, reusing, sale and energy conversion of trash and waste materials not now being disposed of as surplus personal property. Property which can be marketed for recycling will be sold by the Defense Supply Agency or donated to Federal agencies if it cannot be used locally.

SPACE A

SOLDIERS article on "Space Available" (August '73) contained erroneous information on space-available travel for military dependents. Within CONUS such travel is limited to dependents of personnel who are Prisoners of War or those who have been officially declared Missing in Action. Also, military personnel on TDY travel on a "Space Required" basis (not "Space A"). Their dependents are not authorized Government transportation during such travel. Check DOD Reg 4515.13 R for details.

OER SCORES

New officer efficiency report mean scores went into effect September 1 for use with DA Form 67-7. The mean scores will be entered on the OER by the servicing personnel shop citing DA Circular 623-2. DA has taken various safeguards designed to protect officers already rated during the initial 8-month period January 1 - August 31, 1973. The safeguards include: ● Printing the DA published scores on the report itself. ● Stamping "First Year" on the OER for all reports with ending period dates in 1973. ● Providing detailed briefings and letters of instruction to DA selection boards/career branches alerting them to initial OER score fluctuation and reemphasizing the need for evaluating the entire record of an officer under selection consideration. The mean scores are:

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Mean Score</u>
COL	181
LTC	178
MAJ	175
CPT	166
1LT	155
2LT	149

RESERVE FILES

Reserve military personnel files at the St. Louis-based U.S. Army Reserve Components Personnel and Administrative Center (USARCPAC) were not damaged by the July 12 fire which began in the National Personnel Records Center. RCPAC's primary mobilization capability mission has not been affected and its ability to administer Reservists' needs continued undiminished after some lost time. Reservists serviced by RCPAC can obtain help by calling 314-268-7733.

CHAMPUS CHANGE

There has been a change in the basic CHAMPUS program. Payments for educational services are being deleted. Beginning September 1 payments for educational services received while an out-patient of a hospital will not be allowed. Then beginning next January 1, CHAMPUS will discontinue educational service payments to all patients under the basic program unless the hospital or psychiatric facility is properly accredited. CHAMPUS officials say this change is necessary to comply with the intent of Congress when the basic CHAMPUS program was enacted. These changes do not apply to qualified children of active duty personnel under the CHAMPUS Handicapped Program or to Christian Science practitioners, nurses and sanitariums.



SOLDIERS is for soldiers and we invite readers' views on topics we're covering—or those you think we should. Please stay under 150 words—a postcard will do—and include your name, rank and address. We'll honor a request to withhold your name if you desire and the editors may condense comments to meet space requirements. We can't publish or answer every one but we'll use representative viewpoints. Send your letters to: Write On, **SOLDIERS**, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314.

Egalitarian Delusion

Your July article on interracial marriage ("Black and White and Not Up-tight") must qualify, in its innocent way, as yet another cobblestone in the monument to Egalitarian Delusion. To believe that interracial matrimony is merely a personal affair is an egotistic and selfish sentiment worthy of only the most bloodless of men. It foresees the organic vitalism and strength to be found in racial pride and neglects to recognize the timeless importance of race in the rise and fall of great civilizations. The historic consequences of socially sanctioned miscegenation may easily be discovered by those of your readers who delve beneath the superficial crap that passes as modern education and social commentary. And by those who do, the statistic of 65,000 black-and-white marriages in this country will be seen for what it is, as evidence of our progress on the road to disgenic disaster.

1LT Alberi Leo Schlageier
Fort Campbell, KY

Snake Talk

I am repelled, dismayed, annoyed, etc. about "Snake Oil Remedies" (**SOLDIERS**, June '73). The carnie approach is repugnant to any serious herpetologist, professional or amateur, and is certainly out of place in a publication aimed at professionals as is (supposedly) **SOLDIERS**: Without too much more verbiage I would like to see authentication of the following: two-step snake, Bamboo vipers in caves, Asian vipers are the world's most poisonous, continued cutting and suction (of snake bite) by untrained people except when no medical aid within 5 or 6 hours. Further I believe your statements about sea snakes too general and thus misleading. In short, I feel the article did more to misinform than it did to inform. I don't have a degree but I have been a prac-

ticing herpetologist since age 12. I am now 43. I have caught, sold, captured, imported, exported 70 percent of the world's snakes. I have experienced snake bite. I have been a zookeeper on active duty with the U.S. Army and as a civilian with the Air Force so I feel partially qualified to comment.

SGT Vernon S. Campbell
Fort Clayton, CZ

The Asian Krait does in fact exist and has an extremely potent venom. The nickname "two-step" may in fact be a little over-glamorous. The actuality of Bamboo vipers being found in caves is well documented by combat forces who served in the Republic of Vietnam. The article clearly states that Asian vipers are probably the most poisonous in the world. This doesn't mean there are no other snakes with equally potent venom but simply that those snakes indigenous to these areas are a particularly poisonous bunch. The article did not recommend continuous cutting and suction. What was stated was an example of recommended measures to assist in the treatment of snake bite when no medical help is immediately available.

Garbleygook

In reference to your *Tummy Tricks* letter (**SOLDIERS**, July '73), it figures this "garbleygook" came from Washington, DC. I couldn't understand what the heck these good officers and civilians were trying to communicate. Are you the same people responsible for drafting me?

PFC Vincent F. Zauskey
Fort Bliss, TX

Sour Grapes

This is in reference to the letter from PFC Brees about the generously endowed PV2 Driggers (who should be promoted to SP4 on looks alone). The whole thing sounds like a case of sour

grapes to me. While I have never had the dubious pleasure of meeting Ms. Brees I can imagine why she is so upset. . . . 'Nuff said?

SP5 Bill Welch
AFEEES
Omaha, NB

Thank you for your comments at the end of PFC Brees' remarks. Sounds like the PFC might be the type we wouldn't want to see on your cover.

SSG Truda Powers
WAC Counselor
Roanoke, VA

Hang In There

I read about COL Best, his trite witticisms, his enhancement of morale among his men and their loyalty to him, and I am reminded of another Colonel of some 29 years ago. We called him the "old man" with respect and dignity, and we, 1000 strong, would have followed him to hell and back, and some of us did. This old man was LTC Charles Hunter, CO, 2d Bn., 5307th Provisional Composite Group (Merrill's Marauders). So I'll say this in defense of COL Best, whom I don't even know, "Hang in there ole buddy," your type's a rarity since the days of the brown shoe Army.

There's another pertinent point. . . . Why in hell does everyone refer to George Armstrong Custer as GENERAL Custer. Old Yellow Hair held that rank for a very short time during the Civil War, almost not long enough for people to know about it. . . . By the way, the General was a brevet which means "You ain't for long baby." Old Yellow Hair got a lot of good troopers killed so why don't those who write about it tell it like it is?

Ex PFC, Infantry
Dillsburg, PA

Barred From The Bays

Your recent (June '73) article on Auto Repair Ripoff was superb. However, nearly all the things you mentioned could be prevented if the customer could carefully watch the mechanic at all times. This is not always too easy to do; if I may quote a large sign located on the wall of our own Post Exchange service station and garage: "Customers are NOT permitted in the bay area." Thus it is clear that even in the PX system the opportunity for taking the customer for a ride is pretty easy for the trained rip-off mechanic.

SP4 R. Pleasant (Bob) Walkins
Chaplain's Assistant
Fort Shafter, HI

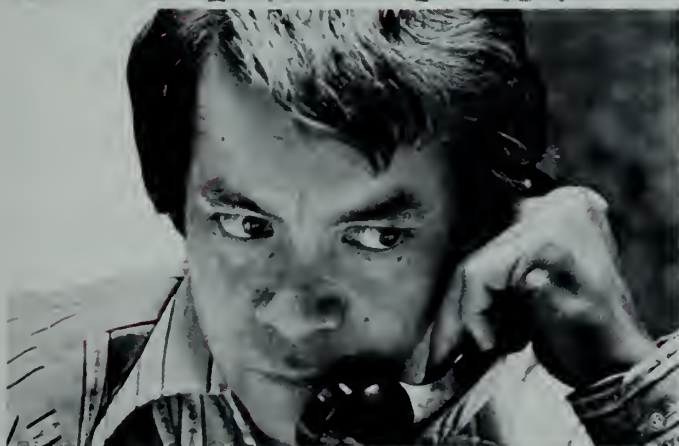
In most instances the "No customer allowed" signs are demanded by insurance regulations of the company insuring the garage. You're right, though. If an unscrupulous mechanic wants to do a "job" on you it's hard to stop him.

SOLDIERS

Latinos—all people of Spanish-speaking heritage—
have problems in and out of the Army.
So far there is

NO SIMPLE SOLUTION

Barney Halloran



Latinos—todos los pueblos de la raza, del patrimonio
de habla hispano—tienen problemas dentro y
fuera del Ejército. Hasta ahora

NO HAY SOLUCION SIMPLE

por Barney Halloran

TODAS LAS REPARTICIONES y dependencias del Gobierno salen de vez en cuando con disparates—algunas ciertamente más que otras. Esta vez le tocó al Negociado del Censo de los EE. UU. (U.S. Census Bureau) confesar que había publicado una cifra o bien demasiado elvada o bastante reducida con respecto al número de personas de descendencia de la raza—es decir, de gente cuyo idioma materno es el español.

Valiéndose de cifras que pueden considerarse dentro del cuadro verídico, se puede acertar que hay unos 10 millones americanos en los Estados Unidos que son de la raza, sin incluir 2, 7 millones en el Estado libre Asociado de Puerto Rico. Esto significa cinco por ciento de la población, o sea la segunda mayor minoría en el país.

En vista de que el Negociado del Censo no le sabe, no es de asombrarse descubrir que ni el Ejército ni el Departamento de Defensa saben exactamente cuantos mexicanos-americanos (chicanos), cubanos, puertorriqueños, o otros latinos se encuentran en las fuerzas armadas. Pero lo sabrán en diciembre de 1974, a los mas tardar.

El problema enfrentado por los contacabezas no es fácil de resolver. Por más que comparten de la herencia común del idioma castellano, esta minoría representa una colección abrumadora de gente que no son fáciles para clasificar. Algunos son inmigrantes recientes, otros no hablan castellano, ciertos de ellos vienen de familias que han vivido en el Sudoeste y en Puerto Rico desde muchísimo tiempo antes que dichas zonas se juntaran a los Estados Unidos, y otros más se trasladan de un lugar para otro continuamente, haciéndolo sumamente difícil de contarlos.

Esto sí que presenta un problema para los enumeradores del censo, pero son los integrantes de dicho gentío—que son difíciles para clasificar y contar como minoría—que realmente tienen los problemas. Casi 80 por ciento trabajan en labores que o bien no requieren ninguna o sólo poca destreza. La mayoría de los integrantes de la raza apenas completan el octavo grado de escuela. En Tejas, por ejemplo, 40 por ciento de la población que hablan el castellano son analfabetos. Tomando al país en su totalidad, dicha minoría posee menos del uno por ciento de los negocios estadounidenses. Y casi 50 por ciento se hallan debajo del nivel de la pobreza de \$3.200 por año, aunque trabajan.

Debido en parte a que están concentrados a bien en centros urbanos o rurales separados, esta gente tiene problemas persistentes con el idioma inglés, los cuales se pasan a las generaciones subsiguientes. Según el sumario del Presidente, los esfuerzos de dicha minoría para traspasar las barreras económicas y sociales y para aumentar las comunicaciones entre las varias culturas “han sido generalmente inadecuados.”

Cuando aún se referían a los miembros de la raza como extranjeros, el Senador Joseph Montoya salió con el chiste que cuando los Peregrinos se desembarcaron en Plymouth Rock, colonizadores de la raza

ALL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES goof—some admittedly more than others. This time the U.S. Census Bureau has confessed to either over- or under-counting people of Spanish-speaking backgrounds.

Using ballpark figures, there are 10 million Americans in the United States with a Spanish-speaking heritage not including 2.7 million more in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. That's 5 percent of the population or the second largest minority in the country.

Since the Census Bureau doesn't know, it's not surprising to discover that neither the Army nor the Department of Defense knows exactly how many Mexican-American, Cuban, Puerto Rican or other Latin people belong to the armed forces. But they will by December 1974.

The head counters' problem isn't easy. Despite a shared Spanish language background, this minority represents a mind-boggling collection of people who don't classify easily. Some are recent immigrants, some speak no Spanish, some come from families living in the Southwest and Puerto Rico long before these areas became part of the United States, and others move about continually, making them extremely difficult to count.

That's too bad for census takers, but it's the people—that hard to classify and count minority—who really have problems. Nearly 80 percent work in unskilled or semi-skilled jobs. Most Spanish-speaking people barely complete eighth grade. In Texas, for example, 40 percent of the Spanish-speaking population is illiterate. Nationwide this minority owns less than one percent of U.S. businesses. And nearly 50 percent fall below the poverty level of \$3,200 a year even though they work.

Partly because of their concentration in either separate urban or rural areas, these people have persistent problems with the English language which are often carried on in succeeding generations. The President's summation of efforts to overcome economic and social barriers and increase cross cultural communication is that they “have been generally inadequate.”

When Spanish-speaking people were called foreigners Senator Joseph Montoya used to joke that when the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock, the Spanish were there to feed them pinto beans. To many people it isn't a joke any more.

Spanish-speaking people were settling the American Southwest in numbers since 1609.



The Federal Government now has a number of programs designed to help Spanish-speaking people help themselves. The largest program, SER, is run by the American G. I. Forum and the League of United Latin-American Citizens offering occupational training, job placement assistance, counseling, adult basic education and English language instruction. The Puerto Rican Forum provides essentially the same service to ex-soldiers in the Northeast as the American G. I. Forum provides in the Southwest.



ya se hallaban allí para alimentarlos con frijoles. Hay mucha gente que ya no considera esto un chiste.

Hacia el año 1609 pueblos de la raza ya habían colonizado al Sudoeste de los EE. UU. en números substanciales. Dos cientos años más tarde los primeros colonizadores españoles comenzaron a tener líos y pleitos con los descendientes de aquellos colonizadores ingleses en la tierra que hoy constituye a Tejas. En 1845 México y los Estados Unidos se encontraban envueltos en una guerra. Todo el mundo se acuerda del Alamo, Davy Crockett se aseguró de eso. Desgraciadamente, el prestigio mexicano ha sufrido.

En el caso de los mexicanos, como en el de los indios, éstos fueron puestos en su lugar, derrotados, tildados como desgraciados—infelices flojos que llevaban sombreros y bigotes. Habiendo sido abarcados en conjunto bajo tal estereotipo, los americanos de herencia de lengua castellana, tanto los oriundos de Cuba, como los de Costa Rica, Puerto Rico, a Centro América, han sido forzados a tomar empleos serviles, sistemas de educación y barrios inferiores—los ghettos para los americanos que son integrantes de la raza.

El Tratado de Guadalupe Hidalgo, que concluyó la guerra entre México y los Estados Unidos en 1848, garantizó específicamente los derechos políticos y de propiedad de la población nativa conquistada y trató de resguardar la lengua y cultura mexicana. Los chicanos han persistido en retener su lenguaje y cultura, pero han pagado para esto. Lo vemos en sus empleos, educación y posición social.

En cuanto a la renta de la familia, el promedio de la renta de todas las familias de la raza en 1971 se sumaba a \$7.500, lo que no constituye ni siquiera las tres cuartas partes del promedio nacional de \$10.300. Las puertorriqueñas ganan mucho menos—\$6.200.

La gran migración de puertorriqueños a los Estados Unidos comenzó durante la Primera Guerra Mundial cuando se les concedió la ciudadanía americana. La migración hacia la tierra firme llegó a su cumbre en el 53 cuando 70.000 puertorriqueños se fueron de la isla a los Estados. La mayoría se vinieron al vecindario de la ciudad de Nueva York en busca de empleo y frecuentemente, cuando la situación de empleo cambiaba, regresaban a su hogar. En los Estados, raras veces se emplean a los puertorriqueños como artesanos y también caen al fondo del montón en la educación.

En contraste con la gente procedente de Puerto Rico, los Cubanos salieron bastante bien económicamente en su país. La migración cubana a los EE. UU. comenzó en el 59 cuando Fidel Castro llegó al poder. Según el Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización (Immigration and Naturalization Service), un poco más de 600.000 cubanos, la mayoría empleados de oficina, artesanos hábiles y comerciantes, cuya situación económica se hallaba amenazada a por la revolución, han ingresado a los EE. UU. desde enero de 1959.

Las dos terceras partes de éstos eran refugiados, por lo general con educación superior y de edad más avanzada que los inmigrantes mexicanos y puertorriqueños. El promedio de la renta de los cubanos

Two hundred years later the early Spanish settlers began banging heads with the descendants of those early English settlers in what is now Texas. By 1845 Mexico and the United States were at war. Everyone remembers the Alamo, Davy Crockett saw to that. Unfortunately, the Mexican image has suffered.

Just like the Indian, Mexicans were put in their place, defeated, classed as losers—sombrero-wearing mustachioed, lazy losers. Stereotyped, Spanish-speaking Americans whether from Cuba, Costa Rica, Puerto Rico or Central America have generally been pushed into menial jobs, poor educational systems and barrios—the ghettos of the Spanish-speaking American.

The Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, which ended the Mexican-American War in 1848, specifically guaranteed the property and political rights of the conquered native population and attempted to safeguard the Mexican culture and language. Mexican-Americans have persisted in retaining their language and culture, but they have paid. It shows in their jobs, education and social position.

In terms of family income, the median income for all Spanish-speaking families in 1971 was \$7,500, not quite three-quarters of the national median of \$10,300. Puerto Rican families earn still less—\$6,200.

The heavy migration of Puerto Ricans to the United States began during World War I when they were granted U.S. citizenship. Immigration to the mainland reached its peak in 1953 when 70,000 left the island for the States. Most have come to the New York City area to seek employment and frequently, as the employment situation changed, returned home. In the States, Puerto Ricans are least often employed in skilled jobs and come out on the bottom of the heap again in education.

Unlike people arriving from Puerto Rico and Mexico, Cubans fared rather well economically in their homeland. Their migration to the United States began in 1959 when Fidel Castro came to power. According to the Immigration and Naturalization Service, slightly over 600,000 Cubans, mostly white collar workers, skilled craftsmen and businessmen, whose economic positions were threatened by the revolution, have entered the United States since January 1959. Two-thirds of them were refugees, generally better educated and older than immigrating Mexicans and Puerto Ricans. Their median income reflects their better position—in 1971 it was \$9,371.



Newly inducted soldiers from Puerto Rico spend 5 hours a day learning spoken English at Fort Jackson, SC. A majority volunteer or are assigned to the combat arms.

Solution? The standard solution offered for most of the economic and social woes of Spanish-speaking people has been, "Amigo, get an education, your problems will be solved." But it just hasn't worked out that way.

Dr. George I. Sanchez of the University of Texas pointed out that in his state, "Persons of Spanish surname . . . 17 years of age and older averaged 4.7 years of school." Dr. Joseph Cardenas, director of Migrant Education for the Southwest Educational Development Laboratory, estimated the dropout rate for migrant children at 90 percent with one-fifth never attending school. National averages suggest that 90 percent of all Puerto Rican children drop out before entering high school.

Surveys show that one out of every five adults of Spanish origin currently lack the 5 years of education generally considered essential to achieve literacy. That's four times the figure for the rest of the population. Among Mexican-Americans, 28 percent of the adults reported they could not read or write English and 40 percent of Puerto Rican adults reported they could not read or write English.

There are some theories that attempt to explain why.

Luis F. Hernandez, assistant professor of education at San Fernando State College, suggested that the values of Spanish-speaking people have been traditionally directed by the church toward "fatalism, resignation, strong family ties, a high regard for authority, paternalism, reluctance to change and

refleja su mejor posición —en 1971 se sumaba a \$9,371.

¿La Solución? La solución standard ofrecida para la mayoría de las aflicciones económicas y sociales de

los integrantes de la raza ha sido la siguiente; Amigo, ¡consigüete una educación y tus problemas se resolverán!" Pero tal no ha sido el resultado.

El Dr. George I. Sanchez de la Universidad de Tejas ha señalado que en dicho estado, "Las personas con apellidos castellanos . . . con 17 años o más de edad han completado un promedio de 4,7 años de escuela." El Dr. Cardenas, director de Educación Migratoria para el Laboratorio de Desarrollo Educacional del Sudoeste (Migrant Education for the Southwest Educational Development Laboratory), estima que el promedio de niños de migrantes que no completan su educación es 90 por ciento, y que la quinta parte de éstos nunca asisten a la escuela. El promedio nacional sugiere que 90 por ciento de todos los niños puertorriqueños interrumpen su instrucción antes de matricularse para la enseñanza secundaria (high school).

Los estudios realizados indican que uno de cada cinco adultos de la raza actualmente carece de los cinco años de instrucción generalmente considerados esenciales para atingir el desanalfabetismo—es decir, poder leer y escribir con la suficiencia mínima. Esto sale siendo cuatro veces tan grande como el analfabetismo para el resto de la población. Entre los chicanos, 28 por ciento de los adultos relataron que no podían ni leer ni escribir el inglés y 40 por ciento de los puertorriqueños adultos indicaron que no podían ni leer ni escribir el inglés.

Hay ciertas teorías mediante las cuales se intenta explicar las razones para esto.

Luis F. Hernandez, profesor adjunto de educación en el San Fernando State College sugirió que el sentido de valores de la población de habla hispano ha sido tradicionalmente vinculado por la iglesia hacia "el fatalismo, la resignación, los fuertes lazos familiares, el alto respeto para la autoridad, el paternalismo, la aversión para el cambio una mayor preocupación para

el ser que para el hacer.”

En Tejas el Senador Estatal Joe Bernal sugirió que “las escuelas no nos han dado ninguna razón para enorgullecernos . . . Nos han quitado nuestro lenguaje” y han causado que los niños chicanos tienen vergüenza tanto de su lenguaje como de ser mexicanos a una edad muy temprana.

El Dr. Jack Forbes de Berkeley ofreció el “síndrome de un pueblo conquistado.” El sugiere olvidar el mito y romance de la expansión occidental americana y mirar a la conquista anglo-americana del Sudoeste del mismo modo como miramos a la marcha de penetración alemana en Polonia.

Aunque muchas veces se ignora dicha teoría, ésta funciona como sigue: Un pueblo conquistado exhibe ciertas características (como la indagación ha comprobado por el transcurso de los años) tales como la apatía, la aparente indiferencia, la pasividad y falta de motivación para atingir las metas establecidas por la sociedad dominante.

“Mis investigaciones,” observó el Dr. Manuel Ramez de Rice University, “han identificado dos diferentes tipos de conflicto. El primero surge como resultado de que se le ha hecho creer (al mexicano-americano) que él no puede ser identificado con dos culturas a la vez.” Los padres y amigos del chicano lo llevan a creer que si rechaza su identidad étnica y se identifica con el anglo, ha venido a su pueblo. “El otro mensaje viene de los maestros de escuela, los patrones en el empleo y los amigos que dicen que si no rechaza su cultura no podrá disfrutar de los beneficios educacionales y económicos que tiene la cultura anglo.” El problema, por supuesto, consiste en como mantener los valores tradicionales y aun tener éxito en una cultura que es esencialmente distinta.

Sin olvidarse de las angustias culturales, ¿por qué es que tantos alumnos dejan de asistir a la escuela y por qué es que el analfabetismo continúa a ser un problema? La respuesta parece hallarse en la manera en que se enseña el inglés a los alumnos de idioma castellano—cuando se les enseña.

¿La Solución de 60 Segundos? Edward Mercado, al escribir para la Comisión de Derechos Civiles de los EE. UU. (U.S. Civil Rights Commission), hizo la siguiente observación brusca y franca: “Como en todos los casos de la vida en los Estados Unidos, la respuesta de 60 segundos difundida por la televisión para resolver los problemas prevalece en el sistema de enseñanza la mayor parte de los maestros se concierne más con Vietnam, la ecología, la organización de sindicatos, los cuales son más románticos, que con instruir a un niño que tiene una buena expectativa de desarrollarse en un individuo bilingüe o hasta trilingüe. Por cierto, el niño sale muchas veces siendo ‘no-lingüe’.

“Hay ejemplos vivos de esto tanto en Nueva York como en el Sudoeste en que los jovencitos han matriculado en la escuela sabiendo sólo el castellano u otra lengua ‘extranjera’, con el único resultado que se les eradica tal idioma, sin siquiera darles el conocimiento del inglés en cabio. Esto resulta en el desarrollo de

a greater concern for being rather than doing.”

In Texas, State Senator Joe Bernal suggested that “the schools have not given us any reason to be proud. . . . They have taken away our language” and made Mexican-American children feel ashamed of both their language and of being Mexican at a very early age.

Dr. Jack Forbes of Berkeley offered the “syndrome of a conquered people.” He suggested forgetting the mythology and romance of American westward expansion and looking at the Anglo-American conquest of the Southwest just as we would look at the German march into Poland.

Although the theory is often ignored it works like this: A conquered population tends to exhibit certain characteristics (as research has proved over the years) such as apathy, apparent indifference, passivity and a lack of motivation to achieve the goals established by the dominant society.

“My research,” said Dr. Manuel Ramez of Rice University, “has identified two different kinds of conflict. The first arises as a result of [the Mexican-American] being led to believe that he cannot be identified with two cultures at the same time.” The Chicano is lead to believe by his parents and friends that if he rejects his ethnic identity and identifies with the Anglo, he has sold out his people. “The other message comes from teachers, employers and Anglo friends who say that if he doesn’t reject his culture, he will be unable to reap the educational and economic benefits that are in the Anglo culture.” The problem, of course, is how to maintain traditional values and still succeed in an essentially different culture.

Without forgetting culture hang-ups, why do so many students apparently drop out of school and why is illiteracy still a problem? The answer seems to be in the way English is taught to Spanish-speaking people—when it is taught.

60-Second Solution? Edward Mercado, an Office of Economic Opportunity district director writing for the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, made this very blunt observation: “As in all cases of life in the United States, the 60-second television answer to problems prevails in the educational system and most teachers are more preoccupied with Vietnam, ecology, and union organization, which are more romantic, than with educating a child who has the great potential of being bilingual or even trilingual. Indeed, the child is often made non-lingual.



COMMON TERM

ALAM-BRISTA ANGLO

From **Alambre** for "wire," an illegal immigrant, a fence climber.

Short for Anglo-American; in the Southwest sometimes used for all non-Mexicans.

BARRIO ! BASTA YA!

Mexican-American quarter of town. Enough!

CALI-FORNIO

Original Hispanic-Mexican inhabitants of California.

CAUDILLO

Strong man; leader, often military.

CHICANO

Shortened form of **Mexicano**.

CRIOLO

American-born person of pure Spanish parentage.

GABACHO

Meaning the French; foreigners; put-down for whites.

GRINGO

From **griego** for Greek; put-down for whites.

MANITO

Short for "little brother," from **Hermanito**; a moderate put-down.

MESTIZO

Mixed, a person of European and Indian blood.

MOJADO

Wet, one who enters the U.S. illegally

PATRON

Boss, patron, a large land owner

PEON

A worker, usually tied to the land.

PINTO

Barrio term for prison inmate.

LA RAZA

Ethnic term for Spanish-speaking people sharing a spirit of belonging and common destiny.

RICO

A rich person.

SURUMATO

A put-down; person of uncertain origin.

TIO TACO

Chicano put-down, an "Uncle Tom."

VENDIDO

A sell out, one who betrays **la raza**.



In New York City and in the Southwest, Spanish-speaking kids have had their native language drummed out of them without teaching them English in return. New Federal laws providing for bi-lingual and bi-cultural education have yet to make much of an impact.

un dialecto que no lo comprendería ni Cervantes ni Shakespeare. *What time is it? o ?Qué hora es?* se convierte en *Que tima tienes*. Y las propias personas en el sistema de enseñanza que han causado el desarrollo de tal dialecto se tiran sus propios cabellos en desesperación y insisten que estos alumnos no poseen la habilidad para aprender nada."

El Senador Montoya ha dado a notar que hay 3 millones de alumnos en los EE. UU. que viene de hogares en los cuales no se habla inglés y que la aplicación de la filosofía de enseñanza americana de producir americanos homogeneizados no ha tenido éxito.

Jeffrey W. Kobrick, de la Harvard Centre por la Ley y Educación ha sugerido en la revista *Saturday Review* que "lejos de atigir su meta profesada de integrar a las minorías en la 'corriente matriz' (mainstream), el sistema escolar monolingüe y monocultural ha logrado negarles una educación a toda una generación de niños y los ha condenado a vivir en la pobreza y desesperación." El resultado obvio es la enajelación de millones de americanos, víctimas amargas de la bien intencionada eradicación cultural.

La instrucción bilingüe, autorizada por la Ley de la Educación (Education Act) y las Enmiendas de la Educación de 1972 (Education Amendments of 1972) que proporcionan fondos para las escuelas primarias y secundarias, podrían ser la solución. La enseñanza bilingüe no consiste en enseñar el inglés como una segunda lengua o meramente en darle énfasis a la enseñanza del inglés. Consiste en dar instrucción tanto en inglés como en la lengua materna en la totalidad de los planes de estudio en las escuelas primarias para reforzar el uso de ambos idiomas. Procura el desarrollo bien integrado de individuos bilingües y biculturales.

El Senador Montoya mira a la lengua y cultura materna en el sentido de estos constituir el foco o núcleo de la identidad del niño. Como señalan los peritos de la instrucción bilingüe, el lenguaje, especialmente para los jovencitos, conlleva todas las significaciones e insinuaciones en cuanto al hogar, la familia el amor y la amistad. Es el instrumento de sus pensamientos y sensibilidades—su vía de entrada al mundo.

¿La Solución de la Máquina Verde? La posición del Ejército en cuanto a los problemas de los soldados que hablan español consiste primeramente en hallar de que consiste la población de tal minoría, donde se encuentra, que está haciendo y luego, si existe un problema, descubrir maneras para resolverlo.

El Mayor Vicente Gomez de la Oficina de Relaciones Raciales y de Oportunidades Iguales del Ejército (Office of Race Relations and Equal Opportunity/RR/EO) sugiere que dicho programa "está aún en la etapa embrionica, pero está moviendo para adelante." Le Oficina de RR/EO sólo ha estado operando desde los fines del 71. Y en vista de que actúa como una oficina de acción afirmativa, más bien que como un centro de quejas, buscando a ver si los cuarteles están cumpliendo con la política del Ejército, significar el estableci-

"There are living examples of this in New York as in the Southwest where youngsters have entered school knowing only Spanish or some other 'foreign' language, only to have it drummed out of them, without even giving them knowledge of English in return. The result is a dialect understood neither by Cervantes nor Shakespeare. *What time is it?* or *Que hora es*, become *Que tima tienes*. And the very people in the educational system who have caused this dialect pull their hair out in despair and insist that these students cannot be taught."

Senator Montoya has noted there are three million students in the United States who come from homes where English is not spoken and that the application of the American educational philosophy of producing homogenized Americans has not worked.

Jeffrey W. Kobrick, of Harvard's Center for Law and Education, suggested that "far from accomplishing its professed aim of integrating minorities into the 'mainstream', the monolingual, monocultural school system has succeeded in denying whole generations of children an education and condemned them to lives of poverty and despair." The obvious result is the alienation of millions of Americans, bitter victims of the well-intended cultural eradication.

Bilingual education, as authorized in the Bilingual Education Act and the Education Amendments of 1972 supplying Federal funds for elementary and secondary schools, might prove the solution. Bilingual education is not the teaching of English as a second language or merely stressing the learning of English. It is instruction in both English and the mother tongue in all curriculums and at all grade levels to strengthen the use of both languages. It seeks the well-integrated development of bilingual-bicultural individuals.

Senator Montoya suggests that unless educators see culture and language as one, bilingual education will fail. The Senator sees the mother tongue and culture as being the very core of a child's identity. And as bilingual education experts point out, language especially for the young carries all the meanings and overtones of home, family, love and friendship. It is the instrument of their thinking and feeling—their gateway to the world.

Green Solution? The Army's position on the problems of Spanish-Speaking soldiers is first to find out what the minority population is, where it is, what it's doing and then,



Recruits enlisting from the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico are sent to Fort Jackson, SC, for intensive English language practice. English is taught in Puerto Rican schools but only as a second language. Accents are the biggest problem.

if there is a problem, find ways to solve it.

Major Vince Gomez of the Army's Office of Race Relations and Equal Opportunity (RR/EO) suggested the program "is still in the embryonic stage but moving out." The RR/EO office has been operating only since the end of 1971. And since it acts as an affirmative action office rather than grievance center, finding out if posts are complying with Army policy means setting up an inspection system.

There are now 2,012 authorized spaces in the field calling for a race relations MOS. Many need to be filled. The RR/EO program, as explained by Colonel Loma O. Allen, Jr., the Deputy Director, is designed to serve all minorities equally. Admittedly, the fact that there are more Blacks in the Army and that there are more Blacks acting as race relations instructors makes it look like a Black-oriented program. That isn't the case.

The Department of the Army understands that race problems do exist at small unit levels. DA also knows that commanders may not understand the peculiarities of, for example, Chicano problems and may attempt to treat the problems of all minorities in the same way. RR/EO knows that isn't the way to make the program work. Equality does not mean sameness.

To insure racial understanding it is now

miento de un sistema de inspección.

En realidad hay 2,012 veces autorizadas para relaciones raciales de oficios Especializados Militares (Military Occupational Specialty/MOS). Muchas destas vacas todavia esta libres. Esto se está reali-

zando y desarrollando. El programa de la RR/EO, segun la explicación del Coronel Loma O. Allen, el Subdirector, ha sido ideado para servir a todas las minorías igualmente. Ha de admitirse el hecho que, debido a que hay más negros en el Ejército y que hay más negros asignados como instructores de relaciones raciales, le da la apariencia de ser un programa orientada hacia los negros. Pero tal no es el caso.

El Departamento del Ejército (Department of the Army/DA) comprende que los problemas raciales existen al nivel de las unidades pequeñas. El DA también sabe que es posible que los comandantes no comprenden las peculiaridades, por ejemplo, de los Chicanos, y que pueden procurar tratar a los problemas de todas las minorías del mismo modo. La RR/EO sabe que eso no es la manera de hacer marchar el programa. La igualdad no significa que todo tenga que ser idéntico.

Para asegurar la comprensión racial, la política actual del Ejército consiste en que todos los oficiales del rango de general asistan a un seminario de dos días dedicado a relaciones raciales. Las escuelas ramales (branch schools) ofrecen cursos de relaciones raciales en sus planes de estudios y todas las tropas que ingresan en nuevas unidades tienen que tomar 18 horas de entrenamiento en relaciones raciales, llamados RAP (Programa para la Divulgación de Conocimiento Racial/Racial Awareness Program).

El Coronel Allen ha sugerido que RAP viene de la palabra inglesa "rapport" (relación harmoniosa). La revista *Soldiers* ha sugerido que RAP es un vocablo

antiguo de la primera parte de la década de los 50 usado por los músicos del jazz. El Mayor Gomez puede haber resultado todo el problema semántico al sugerir que se deriva del francés (de la palabra *rapport*). El jazz comenzó en Nueva Orleans, la cual es predominantemente francesa, y por consiguiente RAP en realidad significa *rapport*—relación armoniosa. Se deriva de producir buenos sonidos en conjunto, por estar en *rapport*—en armonía.

Hay problemas especiales que requieren mucho más que *rapport*. En Fort Jackson, Carolina del Sur, para donde se mandan a todos los soldados puertorriqueños nacidos y criados en la isla inmediatamente después que se incorporan a las filas del Ejército, se determinó que 60 por ciento de estos jóvenes son funcionalmente analfabetos en inglés.

Por más que la Constitución Puertorriqueña requiere la enseñanza del inglés desde el primer hasta al duodécimo grado de escuela y dos o tres años en la universidad, el inglés es tratado como un idioma secundario—no uno bilingüe o bicultural. Las únicas clases en el idioma inglés son las clases de inglés. Y mismo en éstas los acentos de los maestros son distintivamente puertorriqueños, resultando en que el inglés del continente sea casi imposible para tales alumnos entender a menos que sea por escrito.

En Jackson los soldados nuevamente reclutados asisten al Centro de Entrenamiento de la Lengua Inglesa (English Language Training Center) antes de su entrenamiento militar básico. Al cabo de tres semanas (5 días por semana, 6 horas por día aprendiendo el inglés hablado y 2 horas por día dedicados a temas militares) los estudiantes reciben exámenes. Al escuchar a la cinta grabada el estudiante tiene que responder a 31 de las 100 preguntas para pasar el curso y comenzar su entrenamiento básico. Si no logran hacer esto en tres semanas, se quedan para tres semanas más y son examinados de nuevo. El tiempo máximo que se les concede son 9 semanas. Luego los reclutas son automáticamente despachados para el entrenamiento básico.

Los soldados puertorriqueños en Jackson reciben el examen para la Batería de Clasificaciones del Ejército (Army Classification Battery test) en inglés antes y después del entrenamiento en dicha lengua. ¿Qué son los resultados? No sufren diferencias significantes en las notas. ¿Qué quiere decir esto en cuanto al MOS? No hay muchos puertorriqueños insulares que aprenden oficios de gran destreza en el Ejército.

¿Pero qué pasa en cuanto al neoyorquino—el chico

Según estudios realizados en 1972 para corregir errores en el Censo de 1970, hay 5,3 millones de residentes en los EE. UU. de origen mexicana, 1,5 millón de origen puertorriqueña, 630,000 de origen cubana y 1,8 millón oriundos o bien de Sudamérica a de otras regiones de habla hispano.

Army policy for all general officers to attend a 2-day seminar on race relations. Branch schools offer race relations in their curriculum and all troops joining new units must have 18 hours of race relations training called RAP (Racial Awareness Program).

Colonel Allen suggested RAP comes from *rapport*. SOLDIERS suggested RAP is old '50s jazz musician talk. MAJ Gomez may have resolved the whole semantic thing by suggesting RAP (from *rapport*) comes from the French. Jazz began in New Orleans which is predominantly French, and therefore RAP really does mean *rapport*. It comes from making good sounds together, from being in *rapport*.

There are special problems which do require a lot more than *rapport*. At Fort Jackson, SC, where all born, raised and inducted Puerto Rican soldiers are first sent, 60 percent of these young men are functionally illiterate in English.

Even though the Puerto Rican Constitution requires the teaching of English from the first through twelfth grades and 2 or 3 years in university, English is treated as a second language—not bilingually or biculturally. The only classes in English are English classes. And at that, instructors' accents are distinctly Puerto Rican making understanding mainland English almost impossible unless it's written down.

At Fort Jackson newly inducted soldiers attend the English Language Training Center before basic. After three weeks of training (5 days a week, 6 hours a day learning spoken English and 2 hours a day on military subjects) students are tested. Listening to tape recordings, the students must answer 31 out of 100 questions to pass the course and enter basic. If they can't do it in 3 weeks, they stay on for 3 more and are tested again. The maximum time allowed is 9 weeks. Recruits are then automatically packed off to basic training.

Puerto Rican soldiers at Jackson are given the Army Classification Battery test in English before and after language training. The results? No significant difference

According to surveys taken in 1972 to correct errors in the 1970 Census there are 5.3 million U.S. residents of Mexican origin, 1.5 million of Puerto Rican origin, 630,000 of Cuban origin and 1.8 million of South American or other Spanish origin.



Nearly 80 percent of all Spanish-speaking people in the United States work as unskilled laborers. It's not easy for someone from a barrio with a poor education to fit into an industrial society like ours but they're trying.

nacido en la ciudad de Nueva York de padres puertorriqueños o uno nacido en Puerto Rico que acaba de mudarse para Nueva York que apenas si sabe defenderse verbalmente en inglés, o el joven indio, o el muchacho chicano del barrio que sabe muy poco inglés? No hay ningún programa especial de idiomas para estos. No se les concede trato preferencial.

¿La solución? El Teniente Raul Jimenez explicó que por más que él se había graduado de la universidad en Puerto Rico, su acento era feroz. Decidió aprenderlo por su cuenta.

Aunque sea la habilidad para valerse del idioma continúa a ser un punto sensible, hay una medida de satisfacción en saber que se está tomando acción positiva en todo el Ejército para resolver las quejas presentadas por los soldados de habla hispano. En Fort Hood, Tejas, por ejemplo, hay un surtido de revistas en español en la cantina militar (PX), se hallan libros en castellano en la biblioteca de la base, se publica un diario en dicho idioma y se dispone de facilidades para entrenamiento, aunque esto es bastante limitado.

En Europa, las Fuerzas Armadas de los EE. UU. en Europa (U.S. Armed Forces in Europe/USAREUR) actualmente ofrecen exámenes en castellano para obtener la licencia de conducción, se dispone del servicio de sacerdotes que hablan español, tienen ejemplares de publicaciones en castellano en la librería de *Stars and Stripes* y se difunden programas de habla hispano por las Estaciones de Radiodifusión y Televisión de las Fuerzas Armadas de los EE. UU. (U.S. Armed Forces Radio and Television Stations). Esto es el comienzo, y los integrantes de la RR/EO esperan que se realizará muchísimo más, pero primero necesitan ciertos datos sumamente básicos que hasta la fecha no han sido disponibles.

Tomará algún tiempo antes que la gente se da cuenta cuales problemas son peculiares para los distintos grupos de personas que hablan castellana. La intolerancia persiste. "Pues bien, si son tan ansiosos para mantener su propia cultura, ique los manden de nuevo para España!" Pero se criaron en Tejas. "Si no quieren aprender el inglés, ique se vayan al diablo!" Pero es que sí quieren aprenderlo; es que las escuelas no lo enseñan de una manera que los niños pueden aprenderlo. No hay soluciones simples.

Los sargentos murmuran que todas sus tropas de habla hispano realmente saben el inglés, pero lo ignoran. Esto no es cierto. Los oficiales regañan a las tropas de la raza por no mirarles con la vista fijada en los ojos, sin darse cuenta que tal reacción no es personal, sino cultural.

La discriminación ha persistido por el transcurso de los siglos. Ha llegado la hora para hacer algo. Pero demasiada gente pone su esperanza en la respuesta televisora de 60 segundos.

in score. What does it mean in terms of MOS? There aren't many insular Puerto Ricans learning high-skill jobs in the Army.

But what about the "New Yoricán"—the kid born in New York City of Puerto Rican parents or someone born in Puerto Rico who just moved up to New York with little command of spoken English—or the Indian kid or the Mexican-American kid from the barrio who barely speaks English? There is no special language program for them. There's no preferential treatment.

The solution? First Lieutenant Raul Jimenez explained that even though he was graduated from college in Puerto Rico, his accent was very bad. He decided to learn on his own.

If language proficiency remains a sore point, it's satisfying to know that positive action is being taken throughout the Army to satisfy other complaints raised by Spanish-speaking soldiers. At Fort Hood, TX, for example, Spanish-language magazines are available in the PXs, books are available in the post library, a daily newspaper is printed in Spanish and language training is available, although on a limited basis.

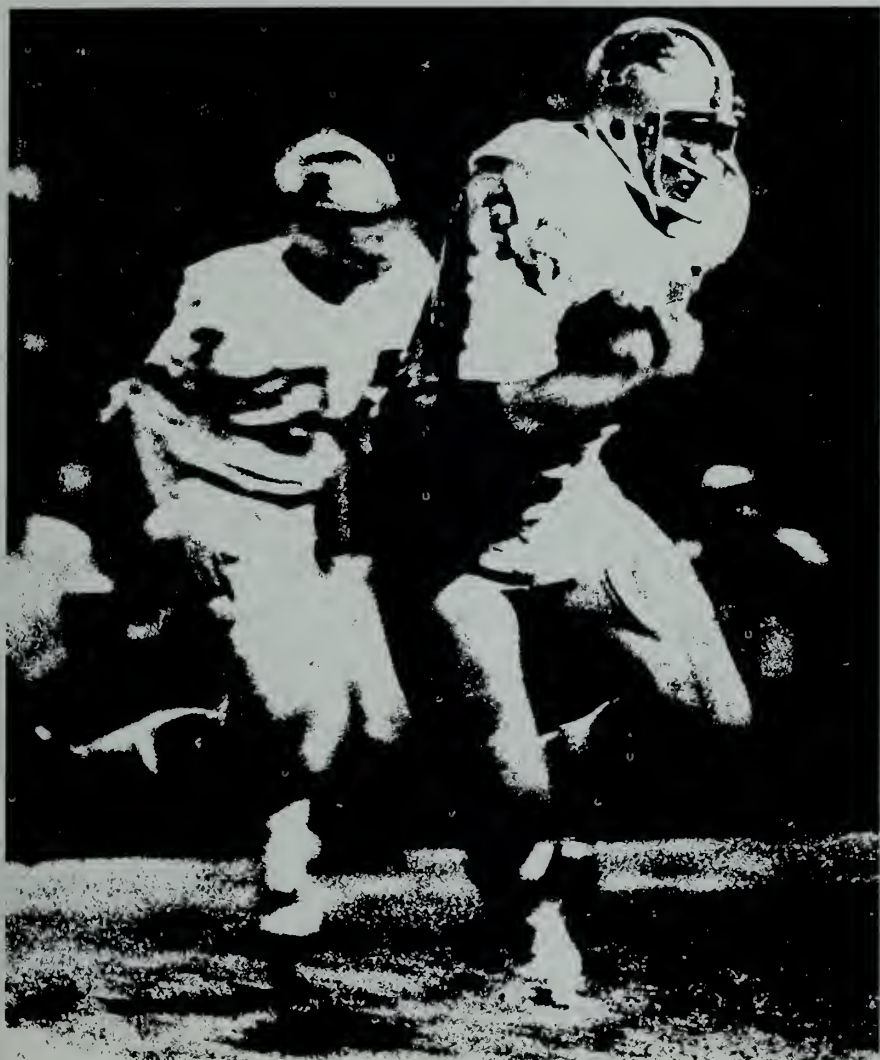
In Europe, USAREUR is now offering vehicle driving tests in Spanish, Spanish-speaking priests are called in, Spanish publications are available in *Stars and Stripes* bookstores and Spanish programs are being broadcasts by AFRTS radio. It's a start; the RR&EO people hope to see much more happen, but they first need some very basic information which to date hasn't been available.

It will take some time before people realize what problems are peculiar to different Spanish groups. Bigotry lives on. "Well, if they want their own culture so bad, send 'em back to Spain." But they grew up in Texas. "If they don't want to learn English, the hell with 'em." But they do; the schools won't teach it so children can learn. No simple solutions.

Sergeants still mumble about all their Spanish-speaking troops really knowing English but ignoring it—even though it isn't true. Officers will bawl out Spanish-speaking troops for not staring them in the eye, not realizing that the reaction isn't personal but cultural.

Discrimination has been going on now for over a century. It's about time something is done. But too many people do expect the 60-second television answer.

Steve Owens, running back



HE BACKS THE GUARD

"Football is not a contact sport. Dancing is a contact sport. Football is a violent sport."

—Vince Lombardi

"IT DOESN'T MATTER who you are or what position you play. If you want to play pro football you'd better like to crack heads. Everything you may have done in college or sandlot football doesn't mean a thing up here."

You would think that a guy who won the Heisman Trophy, rewrote the NCAA record books for rushing and made the Big Eight conference his domain might be pulling your leg with a statement like that. Some guys might, but not Steve Owens, star running back with the Detroit Lions.

"I'm really serious. You could have an OK stamp from the Football Hall of Fame and it wouldn't mean a thing to the guys in the NFL. You've got to prove yourself on the field," says Steve. And he's done just that.

"It was tough at first. Nothing is rougher than your rookie year. Everybody's a critic. After I won the Heisman Trophy the press said I was too slow to play in the pro's. So I came to the Lions summer camp with two strikes against me—the Heisman trophy and the press saying I was too slow.

"But I came to camp with a realistic attitude. First of all the Heisman Trophy was awarded for what I had done in college and didn't mean a thing in the pro's. And second, what did the press know about my speed? I knew I could make it and nothing else really mattered," says Owens.

Rookie Reports. Most rookies would settle for just making the roster of an NFL team but not Owens.

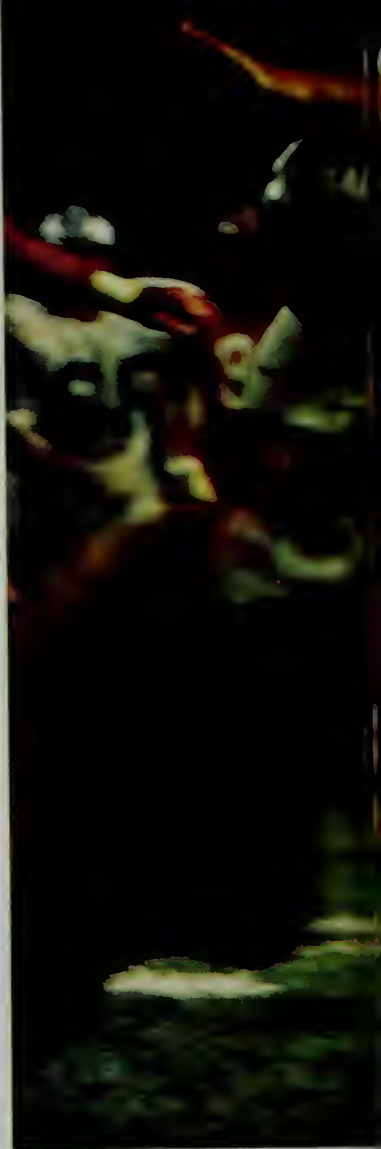
"I proved myself in camp and made the starting team for the Lions. From then on it was a new battle; after you reach the top you have to fight to stay there."

But proving yourself on the field isn't confined to just running around, through or over 280-pound defensive tackles. "One of the hardest things to handle your rookie year is all the book work. You spend more time studying your playbook and sitting in on 'chalk talks' than you do on the field. When I played at Oklahoma the only thing I had to worry about was carrying the ball 20 to 30 times a game. It's a lot different in the pro's."

But in the pro's a fullback does more than just carry the ball. "I had to learn pass-blocking, lead-blocking for the other backs, running into a line that uses only zone blocking, how to cut the block, how to pick up a linebacker blitz.

"Our playbook contains about 150 different plays and I've got to

SP4 John Englehart
Photos by
SP4 Ed Aber



Clockwise from above:
 Going out for the flare
 pass; and here's your
 reward for catching it;
 sweeping end with no-
 body out front; but this
 time the pass falls in-
 complete; Steve watches
 Lions defense while
 waiting to go in; the ball
 carrier always attracts a
 crowd.





know every one of them. And each of those plays can be run either to the right or left so that just doubles the amount of things to learn. The playbook has everything there is to know about the Detroit Lions so I guard it with my life. If I lose it I'll be fined \$500."

After you study the playbook you have to make it work on the field. "Most everything in the book is easy enough to understand but learning to read a defense is no easy job. Most people think that the quarterback is the only guy who has to read the defense. Well, they're wrong. Everybody on the team has to know what the defense is doing.

"Let's say we've got a pass play called and I'm staying in to block. When the ball is snapped I notice

that all the linebackers are staying back and our line is controlling the defense. Depending on the situation I may flare out in the flats for a release pass," says Owens.

"Most of the time what I do depends on what the defense does. Our backs react to their initial moves. If you make the wrong choice you can bet you'll hear about it when you get back to the huddle. Because if you did the wrong thing somebody will have gotten busted for it."

Aches and Injuries. So Steve Owens is cracking heads on every play and in the black-and-blue division that's no picnic. "Believe me, the black-and-blue division has got the right name. Between the Packers, Bears and Vikings you're in for a long season. When you



Steve takes time out from the Lions playbook to talk about the National Guard.

finish a game with one of those three you ache for a week. Maybe it's just the fight for first in the division or maybe they just hit harder. Whatever it is, on Monday morning you're going to feel it," concludes Owens.

Feeling it on Monday morning is something you can live with but an injury that keeps you out for a few weeks is something else. Says Owens, "The pain of an injury isn't the thing that keeps you out of a ball game. It's the inability to have your body do what you want it to do. I think a hamstring pull has got to be the worst injury in football. The minute it happens you know it and it seems like it takes forever to heal.

"I pulled a hamstring a couple years ago and it kept me out of five games. When I finally did get back I was afraid to really go all-out for fear I'd pull it again. It wasn't completely healed until after the winter layoff."

Besides the hamstring pull Steve's had broken ribs and a serious back injury last year that kept him from gaining more than a 1,000 yards for a second time in his 4-year pro career.

Back In Guard. But Steve does more than just play football every weekend. Matter of fact, some weekends he doesn't play. "Yea, I guess you could call me a weekend warrior. I'm in the Oklahoma National Guard, (1st Battalion, 279th Infantry, 45th Brigade) and have been for about 3½ years. Don't get me wrong. I don't use the term weekend warrior to be sarcastic. I believe in the Guard. I think it's everyone's duty to serve his country whether it be Regular Army, Reserve or National Guard," says Specialist 4 Owens.

"I belong to a great unit and I enjoy being with the guys. My MOS is clerk-typist but I feel like I've helped the Guard more by making some recruiting pitches. I'll take movies of some of the Oklahoma and Lions games to a local high school, show them, and then just talk to the kids. Sometimes all the talk is about football but most of the time they want to know something about the Guard. I don't give them any big build-up. I just tell what it's like. It's a pretty good deal and I think most of them realize it after we've talked."

Besides the person-to-person recruiting Steve has also done his bit for the Guard via the mass media. "I do quite a few radio and TV spots for Oklahoma units and I hope to do more in the near future. I want to do my part just like everybody else. I firmly believe in the Guard and do anything I can to help."

You might think the former Heisman Trophy winner and starting fullback for the Detroit Lions gets special treatment because of his pro status. No way. "I had to leave for summer camp on August 5 for 2 weeks so I missed two pre-season games. This might not mean much to the fans but when you're a player and you miss two you've got a lot of catching up to do," says Steve.

Still Learning. It's especially tough this year because the Lions have a new head coach. "We've got a whole new offense and defense from last year. I have to learn an entire new system just like the

rookies so everybody comes into camp knowing just as much as the next guy. And because we have this new system the team had to report 2 weeks earlier than usual just to study the plays. It means forgetting everything from the past season and starting all over," says Owens.

"Every once in a while I catch myself running the old plays. I'll be thinking the new plays but running the old ones. It takes a lot of practice to get it down and missing the 2 weeks in pre-season because of summer camp isn't going to make it any easier."

Playing for the Lions, going to Guard meetings and making the banquet circuit doesn't leave Steve much time for business interests. "Like most of the guys on the team I've got an agent who is also my attorney. He handles all my business interests, makes recommendations on investments and he'll negotiate my contract with the Lions next year. Anybody who tries to sell me something has to go through my attorney first."

More Than Football. Some day Steve will have to give up football and when that day comes he's not quite sure what he'll do. "I figure I've got 4 or 5 more good years in football left. After that the only thing I'm sure of is that I'm going to make my home in Oklahoma. I'm leaning towards something in the public relations field. I'll just have to wait and see. Right now all I'm concerned about is my family and playing football."

And the family comes first. "Two years ago my wife Barbara and I adopted our son Blake. He was 6 days old when we got him and that was 4 days before Christmas. I don't think anything has meant more to us than that kid. It has really made our life complete."

Steve has a complete life that many might envy—All-American in college, winner of the Heisman Trophy, signed with the Lions right out of college for a good-size bonus, and a beautiful wife and healthy son. Not a bad deal. There's only one drawback: on Sundays he has to crack heads in the black-and-blue-division.

As a fun
way for
perfecting
your
targeting
technique

YOU CAN'T BEAT SKEET

SP4 John Englehart



"KEEPING YOUR WEAPON up and downrange at all times; lock and load one round . . . of 12-gauge shot?"

You read it right Ace, 12-gauge shot; or 20-gauge, or 28-gauge or .410-gauge. As long as whatever you're shooting is sending out bundles of BBs you'll have half a chance at knocking those little round clay birds out of the sky. Your M-16 may be your best friend but unless you're some kind of super-shot that one little round isn't going to do you much good when you holler "Pull."

Skeet shooting is one of the most popular sports enjoyed by members of the military and participation is growing every day. It's not one of the most popular spectator sports but after you've seen someone shoot you feel you just have to give it a try. As Captain Bill Smith of the Fort Hood, TX, Rod and Gun Club says, "You can't really get a big charge out of watching someone else shoot so you pick up a gun and take a crack at it yourself. After that you're

hooked; you want to get out and shoot every day."

Skeet shooting is fun, exciting and a great way to spend the afternoon—but it's also expensive. So unless you have a lot of bread don't plan on shooting daily. To give you an idea just how expensive the sport can be, here's what some of the troops at the Armed Forces Skeet Championships at Ent Air Force Base, CO, had to say.

"Skeet shooting keeps you poor. If you enjoy skeet shooting you'll never get rich," says Sergeant First Class Peter Glass of the Fort Hood Rod and Gun Team. His teammate, Staff Sergeant Les Long, feels the same way. "Every time you turn around you're spending money. But that's the nature of the sport . . . It's just downright expensive."

Expensive is a relative term and unless your relatives send you a picture of your favorite president every month, skeet shooting is going to cost you at least \$225 dollars to start. SFC Glass says, "You can get a good gun for about \$200 to \$250. It won't

YOU CAN'T BEAT SKEET

(continued)

be the best gun in the world but if you take care of it you can sell it in a few years when you're ready to make a step up."

Getting Started. The step you take up can be as much or as little as you want. Or you may not want to take a step at all, like First Lieutenant Roger Farrell, also of the Fort Hood Club. "The gun I use is an automatic and retails for about \$250. It may not have all the spit and polish of the more expensive guns but it does the job for me. You've got to use a gun that you feel comfortable with. It doesn't matter how much it costs just as long as it gets the job done."

But if you're starting to feel like a high roller and are one of those guys who has to have the best of everything then truck on down to the bank for a loan because you're going to need it. Captain Rick Dodge of the Fort Hood Team has a gun clearly not designed for penny-pinchers. Retail price? Twenty-six hundred greenies. When you get this one you've made the big time. CPT Dodge says, "This is the greatest skeet gun I've ever seen. It's an over-and-under with four interchangeable barrels. The barrels allow me to shoot all the skeet events and I only have to use one gun. If you look at it that way the gun really isn't that expensive. If you bought a 28-, and 12-, a 20-, and a .410-gauge gun at around \$600 each you've spent almost as much. This way I'm always using the same gun and I don't have to adjust to the feel of a new one."

But a gun isn't the only thing you need to start skeet shooting. How about some ammo? You're gonna need it and you guessed it—ammunition is expensive too. Staff Sergeant Frank Aderholt of the Fort Carson, CO, Gun Club says, "If I had a nickel for every round I've shot I could retire." But it costs you more than a nickel a round to shoot skeet. SSG Aderholt says, "To buy a box of 12-gauge shells (25 to a box) it's going to cost you about \$3.50." That may not sound like much but most skeet competition consists of 100 rounds so that \$3.50 turns into \$14. And that's only if you enter one event. For a Sunday afternoon \$14 isn't too bad but don't let the little lady send you to a match with just a ten spot and a fiver in your pocket.

You can save about 50 percent of that cost if you load your own shells. SFC Glass says, "If I didn't load my own shells I'd go broke. It's easy to do and it pays off immediately. Loading your own shells will

cost you about a \$1.25 a box. Of course you have to buy a reloader, shot, powder and shells but you really save by doing it yourself. Plus, after you've fired a shot you can pick up the used shell and use it again. It takes a little time and some practice but it's worth it."

Safety in Your Sights. You're still not ready to go out and start shooting. Now you need shooting glasses—for safety's sake. Captain Jim Knight of the Fort Carson Team claims, "If you overload a shell and it blows up in the gun the glasses will protect your eyes. Any kind of malfunction with the gun and you'll be glad you had the glasses."

CPT Knight goes on to say, "Once you bust a bird and the pieces start flying you'll need the glasses. Sure the glasses help make the bird stand out against the sky but safety is the main reason for wearing them."

The glasses aren't cheap. Says CPT Knight: "My shooting glasses cost \$90. That's higher than the cost of most but mine are prescription. If you wear glasses to begin with you'll probably have to pay close to a hundred dollars for shooting glasses."

CPT Smith paid about half that price for his but he spent just as much. "I paid about \$45 dollars for my glasses but then I bought two pairs in case of an accident. The glasses are important because safety comes first on the range."

Stick It In Your Ear. So now you're ready to shoot? Not quite. If you want to avoid a continual buzz in your head you'd better get some ear plugs. SFC Glass notes, "I've been shooting for over 20 years and when I first started I didn't wear ear plugs. Because of that there's a continual buzz in my right ear. Sounds like a radio station that's not tuned in."

Ear plugs aren't expensive. The ones they issue on the M-16 range are fine but if you want to spend the money you can get them custom-made. Custom-made plugs run about \$6.95 a pair and are molded to fit your ear. SSG Aderholt says, "The custom plugs are good but the Army issue ones do the job." (See "Hearing Loss—Huh?", July '73 SOLDIERS.)

So now you've stuck it in your ear and you're *almost* ready to shoot. Now all you need is a shooting vest. Cost on this little extra will run anywhere from \$10 to \$20. If by this time you're in a pinch for greenbacks you can shove a folded pillow case under your shirt to absorb the shock. That's



Top left: firing a round; bottom left, MAJ Kenneth Gilbert, inter-service skeet champion, walks away from another hit; top right, in starting position; left, getting a bead on the bird; above, Fort Hood team emblem.



This is what it's all about—breaking the bird. If you miss more than one in 100 in tournament competition you'll probably finish second.

shock from the gun—not the total expenditures to date.

Flipping the Bird. Get yourself a baseball cap to go along with all your other little wardrobe accessories and you're ready to start banging away. Now all you've got to do is learn how and what to do. The what is simple: break the clay disc that comes flying through the air into a thousand pieces. The how is a little more difficult to explain.

What you're probably going to do first is shoot American skeet as opposed to International skeet. In American skeet the birds come out of the target sheds at about 55 miles-an-hour. They are always at a constant angle and are released at the instant you yell "Pull!" One of the birds is released at a high angle, the other low. Of the nine stations you'll be shooting from on three different occasions you'll be shooting what is called doubles. In simple terms: a bird is released from each house at the same time. Object: get 'em both. In all, you'll shoot at 25 birds in a round.

International skeet is basically the same except for the following: the bird is traveling about twice as fast and it's harder than the one used in American skeet so it requires a more direct hit. But here's the clincher. You have to rest the butt of the gun on your hip when you call "Pull!" and you can't raise the gun until the bird is out of the house, which can be anywhere from zero to 3 seconds after you call for it. A lot of the guys who shoot say that zero-to-3 second delay can seem like an eternity.

"If you're used to shooting American skeet and then start International you'd better be prepared for a shock. You may have been good at American but this is a different ballgame. The time delay can ruin your concentration until you get used to it. And lifting your gun off your hip when you're not used to it messes up your aim," says CPT Dodge.

Since International skeet shooting is considered to be the tougher competition you'll usually find the real pros popping away on this range. You bet. Even though they don't collect any prize money the U.S. Army shooting team is considered one of the best in the world. They were the best in the Armed Forces Championships. With five men on the team each shooting at 100 birds each their final score was 486 out of a possible 500. And that was one of their bad days. Usually they don't miss.

Major Kenneth Gilbert, who shoots number 1 on the team, is currently the Inter-Service Skeet and Trap Shooting Champion. It's nothing for him to knock down a hundred birds. As a member of the second place Navy team says, "Gilbert is like a machine. He does everything to perfection. He's just too good."

But the Army team doesn't go to these championships just to shoot. "One of the main reasons we came out to Colorado is to look for good shooters. If we find a guy with potential and talent we try to recruit him for that team. That's how we found one of our current team members," says MAJ Gilbert.

Most of the Army team members are champions of one sort or another. Whether it be the Great Lakes Zone Championship or the Southeastern Zone Championship they're all experts. Yet they are experts who take the time to help beginners. "These guys will give you advice on anything you want to know about skeet shooting. They'll even go out to the range and show what you're doing wrong," says one novice Private First Class who was competing for the first time.

But you'd expect the Army team to be good. Assigned to the United States Marksmanship Training Unit at Fort Benning, GA, the Army team does nothing but teach and practice skeet shooting. What about the average guy who isn't an expert? How does he get to the point where he can hit 98 out of a 100 birds or better?

"There's only way you can become proficient at skeet shooting . . . PRACTICE,"

says SFC Glass. "If you had the money and the time you could be the best skeet shooter in the world. Practice, practice, practice . . . that's all it takes."

"It helps a lot if you can practice with experienced shooters and experts who might notice something you're doing wrong. As in all sports, it's the little things that cost you championships," adds SSG Aderholt.

"The most difficult thing about skeet shooting is concentration. You can't let your mind wander from what you're doing for one minute. Miss just one bird and you're a loser," says SSG Long. And 1LT Farrell adds, "You have to block out everything around you when you're on the range. When you miss a bird because you didn't concentrate you know it. You can feel it inside. A fly may land on your gun, or a real bird might fly past your line of sight. Whatever it is you have to forget about it and concentrate on the clay bird coming out of the shack."

Team Shooting. Shooting with a group makes the frustration of a miss more bearable. "Once you make a shooting team it's almost impossible to shoot alone. It really helps to have the guys giving you encouragement. Skeet shooters have their own vocabulary and the way our team uses it does a lot to pick us all up. We say things like, "Get baby brother" which means get the second bird you're shooting at. Or we might say, "Pick him up." That means one of the guys has missed his first bird and we're telling him to get the second one. Most teams use it (vocabulary) because it brings everybody closer together," says SFC Glass.

"Another big thing is that if one guy is having a bad day somebody else will pick him up. When you're shooting four different gauges you can't expect a guy to max every one of them so we try to share the load."

Not Four of a Kind. Skeet shooting involves shooting with four different gauge guns. The 28-gauge shell has the most powder and shot, making it easier to bring down the bird with this shell. In descending order of potency the other gauges are 12, 20 and .410. When you start shooting with the .410 you'd better have your stuff together. It's not all that easy with the 28-gauge but there's more coming out of the barrel and that can't hurt your chances.

"When you shoot the 28-gauge you fire about 1½ to 3 feet on front of the bird. As the shot gets smaller you have to narrow your line of sight because you won't have as big a burst. .410 shooting is tough

and when a guy can shoot 22 or better out of 25 with that gauge I know he's good," says SSG Long.

"You'd be surprised how many guys can hit 25 every time with 28 gauge but can't hit 20 with the .410 gauge. And you're not a good skeet shooter until you can hit the birds with any gun," says CPT Smith.

But becoming a good skeet shooter is not something that's done overnight—it takes years of practice and sometimes starting in a sport other than skeet. "I first started shooting a shotgun when I was about 10 or 11 years old. I think most of the guys on the team started out by hunting quail, pheasant or some type of game; later we got into skeet shooting for recreation," says Farrell.

But as opposed to hunting for real birds the cost of skeet shooting continues to mount. The birds themselves are not cheap. The cost for 25 birds will add another \$3.25 to your daily tab.

How Good Are You? After you've practiced for awhile and invested your hard-earned dollars and decided you want to try a little competition you don't have to jump right in with a group like the Army Shooting Team. As in most sports, there are different classifications for different shooters depending upon ability. For example, at the Armed Forces Skeet Championships there were three basic group classifications—Group 1, for those who shot 95 or better out of 100; Group 2, 91 to 94; Group 3, 90 or below. So missing 10 to 12 birds on a round doesn't mean you're a loser—you might bring home that Group 3 trophy and you'll have had a good time busting birds at the range.

But don't be discouraged by all the talk about how expensive the sport can be. The mere fact that you're in the military enables you to save a few bucks right off the top. For example, you can buy your shells, birds and accessories cheaper than retail through the rod and gun club at your local military installation. Skeet may be expensive on the outside but it's reasonable while you're in the Army.

One of these days borrow a shotgun and take a drive out to the range. Invest a few bucks for shells, some birds—and a few beers after you're done—and you'll have yourself a good time blowing birds out of the blue.





Washington, DC--It's a winner: Specialist 4 Earl Dawson's photograph of a helicopter crash rescue team in action which appeared in the January '73 issue of *SOLDIERS* won second prize for still photography at the Sixth International Military Film Festival, Versailles France. The prize was the only award received by the United States in the Festival. Thirty-one nations participated in the contest.

Fort Lewis, WA--Company grade officers at Fort Lewis are attending a 2-week course to learn the nuts and bolts of their jobs. The course is designed to supplement the basic and advanced courses attended by junior officers. "We want to add to the knowledge gained by young lieutenants and captains in their branch courses. Often they've attended the basic course sometime ago, have since gone to Vietnam and now are back in the States where the mission has shifted to a peacetime one," says Lieutenant Colonel David Helela, school command commandant. LTC Helela says young officers taking company command or XO jobs find themselves lacking in some of the administrative and supply knowledge. For that reason, he explains, the course is not "philosophies or theories or too much doctrine, but how to do it." Instructors are experts who work regularly in administrative and supply fields.

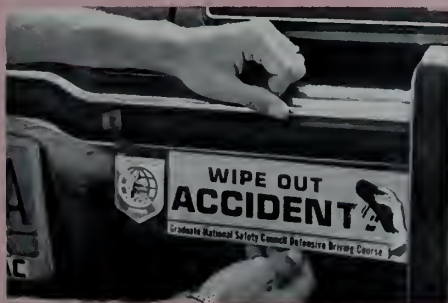
Quantico, VA--The Army's unheralded Running Boar shooter Second Lieutenant Louis M. Theimer, III, of the Army Marksmanship Unit, Fort Benning, GA, slammed the door on his tri-service competitors September 9th in the final day of competition in the Marine Invitational Moving Target Tournament as he posted 557 of 600 possible points for the high daily score and grabbed the Grand Aggregate Championship with his 3-day total of 1,656 points. Theimer, who is in his first season in the moving target (Running Boar) competition, put together daily aggregates of 549, 550 and 557 to gain his first tournament prize and beat out some veteran shooters. His score on Friday and again on Sunday gained for the young marksmen the high daily honors. The Army four-man team led by Theimer also took high honors each day and with it the grand prize on Sunday with their combined aggregate of 4,361.



Camp Zama, Japan--Members of the U.S. Army Aviation Detachment at Camp Zama are practicing the valuable art of escaping from an aircraft which might have to make a forced water landing. The concept for the training is simple but simulates realistically what an escape from a submerged aircraft would be like. First, a crew member dons a flight helmet and Mae West life jacket. He then enters the trainer and is securely strapped into the cockpit with seat belt and shoulder harness. With the pilot buckled into the "craft", it's lifted by crane and swung out over the water, where it hangs for a moment or two. Then the crane operator drops the trainer in the water where it

quickly bubbles out of sight. Following instructions to wait until the craft has stopped rolling, the pilot unfastens his seat belt and shoulder harness and makes his exit from the craft. Swimming free of the trainer, he pops the inflating mechanisms on his Mae West and bobs to the surface, where he is "rescued" after his emergency landing.

St. Louis, MO--Millions of otherwise unsalvageable records damaged by fire and water in the blaze that swept the sixth floor of the Military Personnel Records Center July 12 are being restored to use through space-age techniques by an aerospace firm here. The soggy records of former servicemen are being put through a freeze-drying technique in one of the company's space simulation chambers in laboratories adjacent to Lambert-St. Louis International Airport. The damaged records are trucked from the center in light, open cases generally used to deliver milk cartons. Each case holds about 200 records and 2000 cases will fit simultaneously into the chamber. Records are heated to 140 degrees F. with warm, dry air, then frozen while gradually lowering the pressure within the chamber. Frozen water molecules are sucked from the documents by the pressure drop and vented by a vacuum pumping system. Each successive drying cycle takes 4-6 hours and complete drying requires about 5 days. The drying operation removes mold and odor along with the moisture. The records come through the process legible and ready to go back into service.



Fort Ritchie, MD--A new safety bumper decal like the one shown above will soon be appearing on automobiles throughout the country. The decal, urging drivers to "Wipe Out Accidents," is a recent innovation of the U.S. Army Strategic Communications Command-Continental United States (STRATCOM-CONUS). It will be applied to vehicles owned by military members and civilian employees of the command who successfully complete the National Safety Council's Defensive Driving Course.

The Family Doctor Returns

SFC. D. Mallicoat
Photos by
SP4 Ed Aber



SOLDIERS

The family doctor concept of medical care permits a close working relationship with the entire family.



THE FAMILY DOCTOR is joining the Army. "We're sort of rediscovering the wheel," says Colonel (Dr.) David G. Doane, head of the Army's "new" program and consultant to the Surgeon General for Ambulatory Care.

"Go to any Army hospital," Doane continues, "and you'll find a beautiful inpatient system—everything calm, adequate, tranquil. But stop by the outpatient clinic. It's a howling mob. People wait up to 3 hours for care. The patients aren't happy and neither are most of the doctors. The same is true on the civilian hospital scene where I spent 19 years.

"Something had to be done. We needed a family doctor." But the family doctor, the old GP or general practitioner, is a waning breed. What happened?

"At one time the family doctor was just about all there was," Doane remembers. "If mom was pregnant or junior had the mumps or dad had migraine the family doctor was always there. He was there to counsel, to comfort and to cure. Even if he did have to call in a specialist the family doctor was always right beside him.

"Then as medical schools grew, young men began to specialize more and more. Professors who were specialists themselves began to create little images of themselves. Gradually the GP began to disappear. At the hospitals he was squeezed out. First he wasn't allowed to do surgery, then he couldn't 'properly' care for the sick so he was eliminated from hospital staffs. He became a second class citizen. He worked harder and longer for less pay and practically no prestige. No one considered him a specialist except himself."

"An American Medical Association study in the '60s revealed that for all practical purposes there were no GPs, no one person a patient could turn to," says Lieutenant Colonel (Dr.) Kenneth Holtzapple, chief of the Family Care Program at Fort Benning, GA.

"All this time the GP was trying to get the AMA to recognize his work as a specialty. He tried to establish some sort of exam to be used for certification. It was difficult going but after many years of agitation in 1969 the Council of Medical Education, the Medical Specialty Society of the AMA, fully recognized the American Board of Family Practitioners."

A 3-year, post-graduate training program has since been established. Family practice is at last a specialty all its own, the first with a specialty board requiring continuing education and re-testing for the professional to stay certified. Some 1,500 students in schools across the country are now training in this much-wanted, much-needed field.

"This is a consumer's market," says COL Doane. "And the consumer wants a family doctor. He wants someone to go to, someone to identify with. He's



A team effort by doctors, nurses, technicians is required to investigate causes of health problems and their solutions.





watched helplessly as all of our systems of delivering ambulatory care broke down. Now he's demanding a solution.

Army Action. "The Army is responding. We now have three active family practice resident programs at Forts Benning, Lewis and Ord. Four more are to be added next year at Forts Belvoir, Bragg and Gordon as well as at Tripler Army Hospital in Hawaii. The Surgeon General has authorized a total of 15 such programs which could graduate some 90 physicians annually. This could really have an impact on the Army. Heaven knows we've needed something.

"The GMO (general medical officer), the Army's primary care physician, really doesn't exist. It's not like law or engineering or other specialty you can draw from. We drafted young men just finishing their intern-

ships and said, 'You're a GMO for the next 2 or 3 years.' The young man was or planned to be a specialist and when he got out he went back into that specialty. Now without the draft we don't even have that source. We need primary care physicians.

"We can't expect a man to volunteer to be a GMO," Doane continues. "He works in a little room instead of a nice office. He sees 60 or 70 patients a day for about 5 minutes each. Half of them are hostile and the other half want their tranquilizers and don't want to discuss why.

"Even if he had time to study the patient's history, he knows he won't get a chance to follow it up. If he finds an interesting case chances are he'll never see the patient again. It's not a good system and it's one we must do away with eventually.

"You're not going to compete for doctors on a dollar-and-cents basis and there are only so many people who like military life so you must create a climate of career satisfaction and educational opportunity. You have both of these in the family doctor program.

"There's one other thing," COL Doane adds. "The Army can control the distribution of its doctor population. Compare that with a civilian community where let's say there's a patient load for four pediatricians. Two family doctors come to town and take over half that load. Who's going to leave? The pediatricians own their homes and practices so they're not going to leave. In the Army, we could just transfer the extra pediatricians to where they're needed. So you see we have perhaps the best climate for the hottest field in medicine—the family doctor field."

GP-Army Style. "The family doctor-resident in training is usually a young man right out of medical school, ready to tackle the broad scope of health care which will be offered in his post-graduate studies," explains COL Doane. "But he knows his limitations; he doesn't mind asking for help; he feels his specialty is the whole person. He's not treating a disease, he's treating a family unit. This is the philosophy we're trying to develop."

Residents in the past have always emphasized in-hospital training," Captain (Dr.) Warren Alleman of Fort Benning explains. "The resident spent most of his time taking care of hospitalized patients, often a very unreal situation.

"The Army family doctor program stresses training in a realistic setting with the exact kind of patient he might encounter."

"During the first year of training the resident is given 25 families which become his full responsibility," says LTC Holtzapple. "He is given one-half day a week to take care of that responsibility. His families, who are volunteers for the overall program, are made aware of the situation. The resident provides for all their care from then until they are transferred or discharged.

"Of course, we'd be kidding ourselves if we thought we could take care of all ailments all the time."

"What makes the difference," says one resident, "is being able to recognize a problem you can't handle. We send such patients to specialists."

But even while receiving specialist treatment, the patient remains under his own family doctor for primary care. In one instance, a young private, dissatisfied with his wife's prenatal care, talked with Captain (Dr.) Carl Graves, a family practice resident at Benning, and decided to join the program. Now CPT Graves can do no wrong as far as the private is concerned.

"They trust me when they wouldn't trust anyone else," says CPT Graves. "The soldier's wife came in with a belly pain the other night and I wasn't there. The man on call got in touch with me and feeling it could be appendicitis I had her admitted. When I went up the next day (a Sunday) to see her a surgeon had checked her over and released her. Still she came back Monday morning to get my assurance everything was all right."

"With this system the family practitioner learns very quickly. He learns to budget his time carefully and he learns the very large psychological aspect of medicine," summarized LTC Holtzapple.

"Perhaps he comes from a school like Baylor which specializes in heart disease or some other disorder and comes to family practice thinking everybody has heart disease. He quickly learns that gout and recurrent asthma are more prevalent," Captain (Dr.) Charles Ellithorpe, LTC Holtzapple's deputy, said.

"The new resident also learns in which areas of medicine he may be weak and he can go back and strengthen those areas," Holtzapple added. "He learns to deal with personal conflicts but most of all he learns if he really wants to be a family practitioner. Desirably, he shouldn't have an overwhelming interest in a particular group of diseases or special problems. You have to see the patient as a *person* with a disease, not a disease in a body. You have to take an interest in people."

The remainder of the resident's first year is spent in training. During the second year, he spends 3 half-days a week in the family practice clinic with an increased patient load—100 families. The rest of the time is spent among the various hospital services dealing with walking patients in the clinic. His final year is split evenly between the clinic and hospital services. He now is responsible for 150 families.

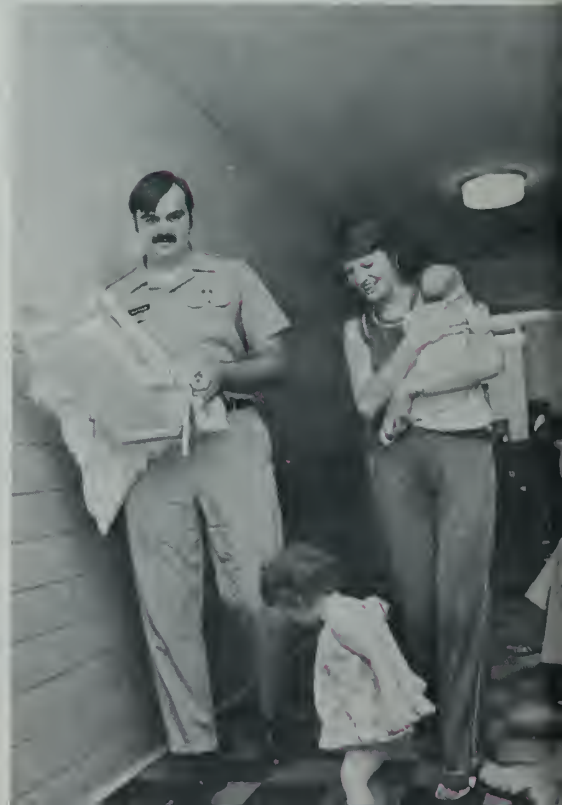
When asked if this workload presented any problem, one resident replied, "No trouble—most doctors should be able to handle 500 to 1,000 families." Upon graduation, the family practitioner is obligated to serve 3 years at the post's Family Practice Clinic.

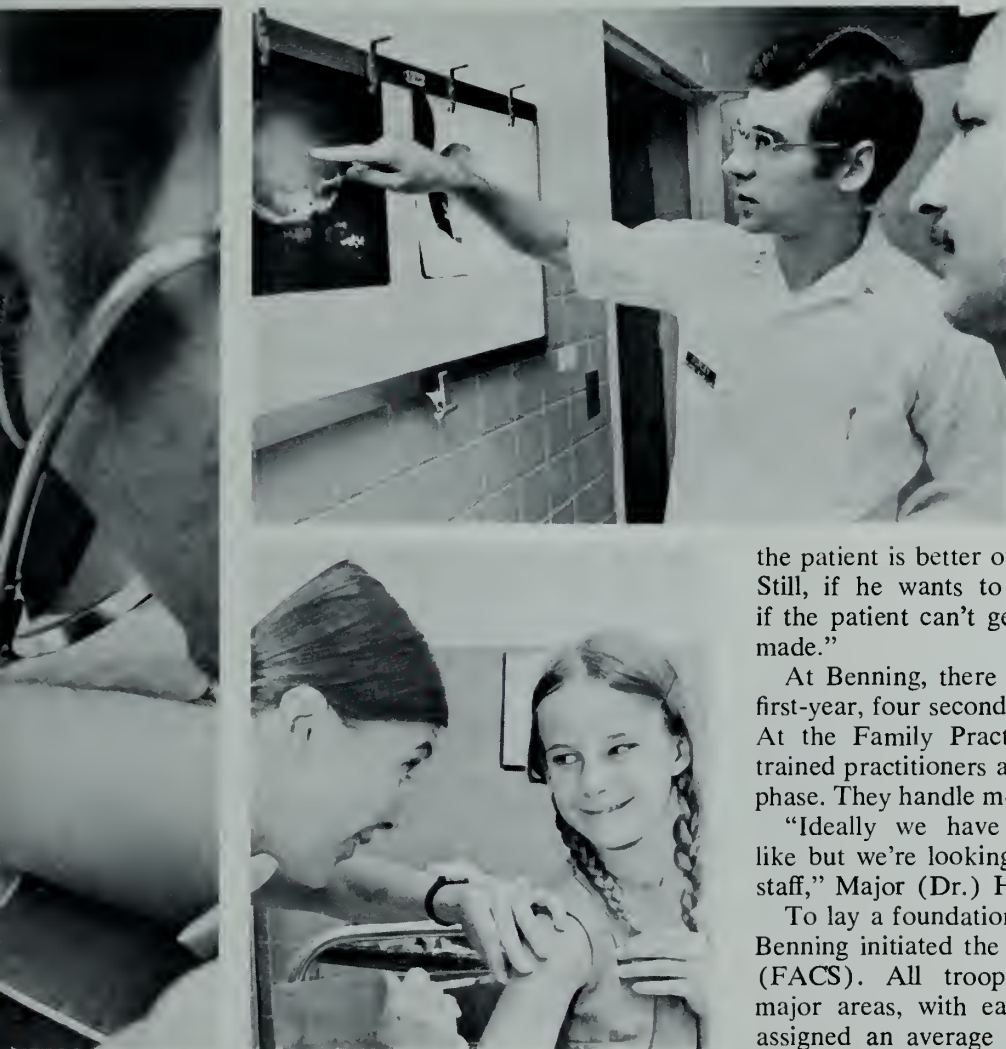
Happy Result. At Fort Benning where the residency program has been underway for 2 years and the Family Practice Clinic opened this June, the response has been overwhelming.

"Medical heaven has come . . .," wrote one Wac to the post newspaper.

"I can't believe the Army has anything like this,"

...and
housecalls
too!





Individual problems and long-term health patterns can be more easily determined by returning to the same doctor. As these scenes at Martin Army Hospital, Fort Benning, GA, indicate, health care is a family affair.

said Peggy Dunn, wife of Sergeant Major Thomas C. Dunn, a 22-year-careerist. "I used to keep a doctor downtown but no more. Anytime day or night whenever you call them they roll out the red carpet—doctors, nurses, even the receptionist. Nobody gets shook. Nobody passes the buck.

"My husband and I have had some chronic problems this past year-and-a-half and the doctor has spent hours with us. I'm a diabetic and he worked ever so long with me just so I could understand what was happening. No quick hello-and-goodbye. They even set up appointments after-hours.

"He didn't hesitate to see my parents when they were here and made them feel completely at ease. My 17-year-old daughter had boyfriend problems and he counseled her. That's what I call personal care."

"We've only had two complaints I know of in 2 years," says the receptionist. "And both of those were due to a misunderstanding of the program. It's unbelievable."

These doctors even make house calls.

"It's up to the doctor; we don't emphasize making house calls," said LTC Holtzapple. "The doctor knows

the patient is better off coming where the equipment is. Still, if he wants to see the interaction at home or if the patient can't get to the hospital, house calls are made."

At Benning, there are 13 residents in training: four first-year, four second-year and five third-year residents. At the Family Practice Clinic there are three fully-trained practitioners and two doctors still in the training phase. They handle more than 10,000 patients.

"Ideally we have more patients than we would like but we're looking forward to a larger fully trained staff," Major (Dr.) Hank Mathew says.

To lay a foundation for the family practice program, Benning initiated the Family Ambulatory Care System (FACS). All troop units were divided into four major areas, with each group, and their dependents, assigned an average of four or five docors.

"The Family Practice Clinic, too, uses a small group of doctors whom the patients come to know along with their primary doctor," said COL Doane. "The doctors, too, become familiar with other cases. This way an on-call physician contacted at night or on a weekend will know whether to see the person, give him advice, or call the primary doctor. This gives continuing coverage."

There is even a doctor on-call during the conferences and training periods for the residents. Under the family doctor concept, a physician is literally always on-call.

"Unfortunately family practitioners are still in the vast minority," said COL Doane. "And those we have we are keeping together in groups until clinics can be formed. We've found if we send them out one or two at a time they are simply absorbed into the system, leaving them embittered and unhappy and the Army no better off.

"Our intentions are to continue establishing more training programs and filling up the bases where programs have already been established," says COL Doane. "In time we hope to reach all Army bases. Our goal is a family doctor for each Army family."



At Fort Carson's Recondo School
they learn the ropes of

Mountain Rescue

SP4 John Englehart

"DON'T LET ANYBODY tell you mountain climbing is all fun and glory. It's a tough job and the only reward is the feeling in your gut when you've reached the top."

The comments of Private First Class Christopher Maronce reflect the reality of mountain climbing. The winner's circle in this venture isn't a bed of roses. More than likely it's a small (say 10 feet by 10 feet) mountain-top covered with ice and snow or, worse yet, whipped by menacing winds.

PFC Maronce is a member of the 4th Infantry Division's Recondo School located at Fort Carson, CO. The school's job is to teach proper

techniques of mountain warfare, winter warfare, skiing and mountain-climbing in 3 short weeks—and to rescue stranded climbers anywhere in the Western half of the country on a moment's notice.

The teaching phase of the job isn't too bad but the rescue part is a "now" proposition. "When you're giving instruction to the students you can always continue the next day if you run short of time. But if it's a rescue job there's no tomorrow. You've got to move—fast," says Sergeant Bill Strauss.

On Call. The rescue team is on 24-hour call and that itself says it's no easy-duty slot. "The problem with a 24-hour call is only a



certain percentage of the guys can go on leave or pass at one time. It's a tough situation but I think most of the guys have learned to live with it," says PFC Morance: "It may sound a little too much like Hollywood but we've had calls in the middle of the night to get the rescue team together for a mission. Within the hour we can be in a chopper and headed for the rescue point."

Getting to the rescue point is usually easy but once you've arrived the problems begin. "It's not as simple as rescuing a cat out of a tree like the fireman used to do. All they needed was a hook-and-ladder truck and they were in business. With us it's different," says SGT Strauss. "We study the terrain and decide what type of equipment we're going to need. We have different types of tools for different types of mountains. That may sound strange, but mountains are as different as people."

"After you've determined where the victim is you have to figure how you're going to reach him. You have to plot the route you're going to take up the mountain—and that doesn't always follow the old adage that the shortest distance between two points is a straight line. A straight line might lead you over the roughest terrain, and rough terrain means time lost in getting to the victim."

Right Tools. "After determining the route you choose the proper equipment. The proper equipment always involves rope but route se-

lection dictates how much you're going to need.

"Few people realize there's more to mountain climbing equipment than rope. For example, one of the tools we use is a piton. You might call it a 'mountain nail.' You actually drive the piton into the mountain, snap your rope through the end of it and move on to the next one. It takes a lot of time to drive pitons into a mountain but you'd never make it to top without them."

Just as there are different kinds of building nails—for wood, concrete, plaster-board—there are different kinds of pitons for different kinds of mountains. PFC Morance says, "We have pitons for rock, mud or whatever we may be climbing. The pitons vary in tolerance according to our needs but most of them will hold at least 2,000 pounds."

Other equipment includes hooks for the pitons, a pick for testing the surface you're walking on and motorcycle-type helmets. These, along with special boots, gloves and warm clothing make up the basic mountain climbing outfit.

Hard Part. Getting yourself up the mountain is tough enough but what about bringing somebody else down? "Every situation is different," states Sergeant Bill Waselewski. "We may reach a guy and find he's in pretty good condition and able to climb down himself with a little help. But other times the guy may be suffering from shock or exposure or both. If that hap-



Opposite page: sometimes you have to go across the mountain to reach the summit; team members practice a litter carry on the mountainside. This page: a Recondo instructor in full gear and, below, some of the tools of his trade.



pens things can be a little hairy. We'll probably try to rig a litter of some sort to carry the guy and get him down as fast as we can." But getting down is where most mountain climbing accidents occur.

"For some reason coming down the mountain is more dangerous than going up. I think the main reason is most people don't concentrate on what they're doing," says SGT Strauss.

"They think just because they made it up they can make it down; it just doesn't work that way. You have to be alert all the time. I don't think any of the guys in this unit have that problem but most of the people we rescue ran into trouble on the way down."

Working as a rescue team requires more than just an individual knowledge of mountain climbing. Teamwork is a must. "Working with the other guys on a specific mission requires mutual respect among team members. Everybody has to trust everybody else. The fate of the whole team may rest on one guy's shoulders during the mission. If there's a weak link on the team you'd better get it straightened out before you put your gear on," says PFC Morance.

Every member of the Recondo team is an experienced climber. There are no rookies here; all were mountain climbers before they joined the unit. Says PFC Morance, "Two other guys and I on the team joined the Army under the unit-of-choice program. We had been mountain climbing before we came

in the Army so we figured by joining this unit we'd get to do something we were good at and had done together."

The Other Job. The mountain rescue job is important but the team rarely has to go on a mission. Last year they made four "difficult" rescues—all at altitudes above 14,000 feet and completed under adverse weather conditions. But the main purpose of the Recondo team still remains instruction.

"The Recondo school lasts 3 weeks and anybody in the Army can participate. It's a tough course so if anybody plans to come out here he'd better be prepared," says SGT Waselewski. "If you're afraid to get up on a ladder and paint the kitchen ceiling you don't belong out here."

"Everybody suffers from acrophobia (fear of heights) to some degree. The key to being a mountain climber is to figure out how much it affects you. Being scared at the top of an 8,000-foot pinnacle is one thing; almost everybody would be. But to be scared standing on the roof of your house is something else."

And just because heights don't scare you as much as some other guy doesn't mean the Recondo course is going to be a snap for you.

"A lot of the guys can handle the heights but once they get above 6,000 feet they begin to feel the effects of hypoxia, or mountain sickness," says SGT Strauss. "Hypoxia is caused by lack of oxygen

at extreme heights. The higher you go the worse it gets. That's why you sometimes see mountain climbers wearing oxygen packs."

Climb Every Mountain. Students at the Recondo school learn a variety of mountain climbing techniques. "We teach them everything from going up a sand dune to climbing a 90-degree overhang," says SGT Strauss. "It's all a part of the training. They have to leave here with a complete knowledge of how to go up and come down anything that might be in their way. And that includes learning how to rig equipment so they can transport it from point A to point B no matter what stands in the way."

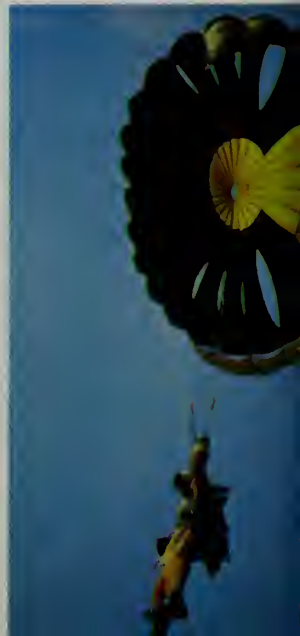
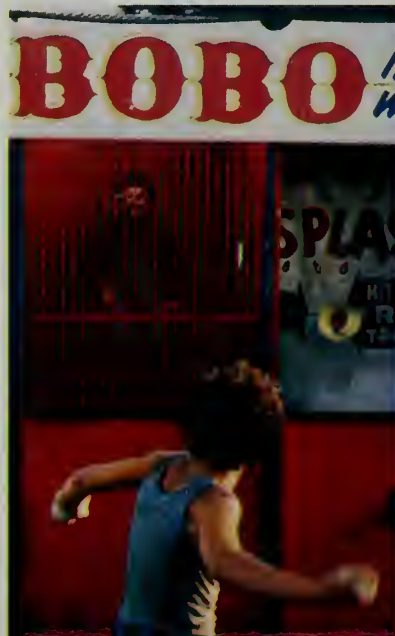
The course is tough and physically demanding but the students enjoy it. One Private First Class says, "There are so many different things to learn you never get bored and after you've finished a day's instruction you feel like you've really learned something."

One part of the training stands out as the students' favorite—rappelling. "I guess the reason is it's easy to do and it's the type of thing you can do at almost any Army post," says PFC Morance.

"I think the main reason I enjoy working with the Recondo school is I'm performing a dual mission," says SGT Strauss. "I'm teaching the students a difficult art and at the same time I'm on 24-hour call to perform a life-and-death mission. There aren't many jobs in the Army with that kind of responsibility."



Something tells
SP5 Noah
Williams and his
family it's all
happening at the
fair—mirrors in
the fun-house,
clowns in the
drink and soldiers
in the sky.
Opposite page,
faces of the fair
include curious
cow, jungle-cats
on the merry-go-
round and a
smiling good guy
—see the white
hat?



Sunny & Fair

Story and photos by
SP4 Ed Aber



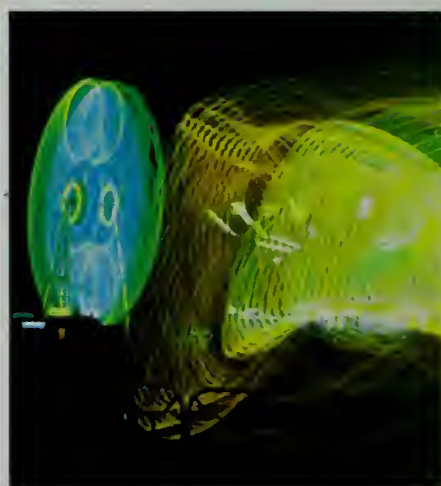
HERE'S MAGIC in the word Carnival. Games, prizes, rides, music, horses, kids, candy apples, racing, skydiving—it's all there in a world of its own, at the county fair.

In this gaudy, make-believe world the midway offers something for everyone. Stuffed animals flirt with gleaming eyes, daring to be won. Barkers challenge your skill. "Hey Soldier! ! That's right—you with the greens on—c'mere and win a prize for your girl. OK, all you gotta do is toss this football through that hole in the tire—here, you can even throw the first one FREE! ! !"

Monstrous machines rule the center of the midway. Fluorescent steel arms whirl merry-makers into a blurred world where the horizon tips and rotates into an explosion of vivid color. With metallic clang and tremble of raw power iron fists punch insane patterns in the sky. Your world dances to strange blendings of shrieking wind and thundering rock music. Just when you think you can't take any more everything slows down—steel fingers relax—and you're back on the ground—ready to try again—just about anything.

Even in this pavilioned never-never land of cotton candy, neon and thumping calliope music, the soldier on leave with his family finds the Army on the scene with "Golden Knights" parachutists, recruiting teams and exhibits. Here's how it was, as photographed by SP4 Ed Aber at New Jersey's Great Monmouth Fair.





Gravity-defying rides embroider the sky after dark; real and almost-real horses make their rounds and so does the ferris-wheel. For the soldier on leave there's fun—and food—at the fair. 🐼

"If the public understood insurance better it would be able to buy more intelligently; it would be able to pressure the system to reform and change."

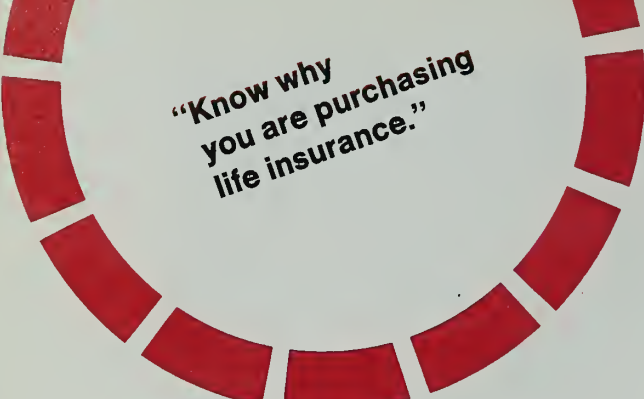
—Herbert Sidney Denenberg
Insurance Commissioner,
Commonwealth of
Pennsylvania



Insurance companies are not all alike. There are big differences between companies and the Latin term *caveat emptor* (let the buyer beware) is something to remember when you step into the insurance marketplace.

"Despite what people may believe, most insurance companies are not giving them the best possible product at the lowest possible cost," says Herbert Sidney Denenberg, outspoken critic of the insurance industry. "They are selling products that are unsuitable, unsound and excessively priced. And if that's not enough, many companies are financially unsound."

Denenberg holds two law degrees and a PhD in insurance and knows what he's talking about. Since being appointed insurance commissioner for the state of Pennsylvania in 1971 he has published several buyer's guides to alert the public to the pitfalls of insurance-buying. His guide on life insurance shows variances among companies of as much as 170 percent for the same coverage. No, insurance companies are not alike.



**"Know why
you are purchasing
life insurance."**

Yet, insurance today is almost a necessity. The question becomes, "How do I keep from being taken? Insurance is such a complicated business."

Removing Complications. "Any group of experts likes to make things so complicated nobody else understands what they are doing," explains Denenberg. "Lawyers do this all the time and so do insurance companies. If the public understood insurance better it would be able to buy more intelligently; it would be able to pressure the system to reform and change."

Basically there are only two types of companies, two classifications of policies and four types of individual policies. Yet each company claims to have something better and different from the next.

The Companies. Even before comparing costs determine if you're dealing with a stock company or a mutual company. A stock company is owned by stockholders who finance its operations and assume the risks and responsibilities of ownership and management. A mutual company has no stockholders. Its management is directed by a board elected by the policyholders. Stock companies must be compared with stock companies and mutual companies with mutual. Anything else is like trying to add apples and oranges together.

Mutual companies generally issue participating policies, meaning they pay dividends. These annual payments actually represent the return of overpayment not needed to operate the company during the preceding year.

There are no such payments under the non-parti-

cipating policies commonly sold by stock companies but the premiums generally are lower. (Participating and non-participating policies are available on all types of policies and from both mutual and stock companies).

Despite what an agent may tell you there are only four basic kinds of life insurance: term, straight or whole-life, variable life, and endowment. Everything else is a modification or combination of these four. There are several options which can be added to these policies. They include: double indemnity, waiver of premium, guaranteed insurability, convertible, renewable, and settlement options.

Annuities may also be provided for in some life insurance policies, but an annuity is not insurance. A person buys insurance to protect his family in case of death. An annuity is purchased to provide an income after a certain age.

The First Step. The first person you usually come in contact with when you buy life insurance is the agent. To find a good one can be a tough job.

"Of all the agents selling insurance, only some 50 or 60 percent really know what they are doing," Denenberg says. "More than any other consumer field there is probably more confusion in insurance because of the complexities built into the system by the industry."

But there is a solution. Pick an experienced fulltime agent. Avoid those who sell part-time and let the inexperienced learn on someone else.

Get recommendations from people you trust who have agents. Then look for the initials CLU (Chartered Life Underwriter). They are to insurance what CPAs are to accounting.

Choose a man who represents a strong company and can communicate easily. If he can't answer your questions, drop him. Under *all* conditions, resist high pressure tactics. Don't purchase a "pig-in-a-poke" no matter how good it may sound. Shop around. A good

Nine shopper's guides are available from the Pennsylvania Insurance Department, Finance Building, Harrisburg, PA 17120. Designed to help the consumer, they contain suggestions and facts that will help non-residents. Some of the companies don't do business in other states but most major companies

are listed.

Guides available are: *A Shopper's Guide to Life Insurance*, *A Shopper's Guide to Term Life Insurance*, *A Shopper's Guide to Straight Life Insurance* (2d edition), *A Consumer's Guide to No-Fault Insurance*, *A Shopper's Guide to Pennsylvania Automobile Insur-*

ance, *A Shopper's Guide to Pennsylvania Automobile Insurance*, *A Shopper's Guide to Insurance on Mobile Homes*, *A Shopper's Guide to Surgery*, *A Shopper's Guide to Dentistry* and the *Citizen's Bill of Hospital Rights*.

agent is not as interested in selling a policy as providing you and your family a service.

And there's a special danger for the serviceman—the agent who is or used to be your superior. Any agent who uses his retired rank as a lever in selling should be avoided.

Which Company? To be sure you have a strong financial company ask the agent to show you its rating in *Best's Insurance Reports* or check it yourself. It's in most major libraries. Most insurance experts recommend that you choose a company rated either *most substantial* or *very substantial*.

Those in the military should also check the states in which a company is licensed to sell. Not all companies can do business in all states. And don't pick a company just because it's a "name brand."

"Many of the companies who give the best deal you may never have heard about," Denenberg observes. "Overall the largest companies are about average in cost. Perhaps the only advantage is the companies are probably financially sound."

For example, a man, 35, buys a \$10,000 straight life policy. If he buys from well-known Company A, his average annual premium will be \$8 less than little-known Company B. But the cash value of the policy at the end of 20 years is \$314 higher with Company B.

"A lot of very big, very sound companies are simply not the best buy. So don't buy by name alone or by the premium. It just doesn't pay," says Denenberg.

Beware of companies who come on strong just after you buy a house, get married or have a child. Somehow they find out and come looking. Don't let them push you; be careful.

"The first thing of all in judging a life insurance company is to know the character of the men who manage it; next the safeguards of the system under which they act; and after that, the relation of its means to its liabilities." Elizur Wright, called the father of legal-reserve life insurance, made that statement in 1859 and it's still true today.

Consider a company's national and local reputation. Does it have a record of good service? Any agent should gladly give you detailed information about the company he represents. He can also get you a copy of the latest annual report to policyholders so you can discover the company's objectives, problems and accomplishments.

Seek guidance from your unit's insurance officer, the legal assistance officer or a local banker. Don't hesitate writing the State Insurance Department at your state capitol and the Institute of Life Insurance, 277 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10017. In other words, inform yourself before you buy. Don't rush into

a purchase. Know what to buy, how much to buy and why you're buying. Plan an insurance program and then shop around for the best buy.

What To Buy. There's no standard formula for selecting what kind of insurance to buy. Every individual and every family has different obligations and responsibilities. The key is, "What do you expect the insurance to do?"

There are three main reasons people purchase life insurance. The first and usually the chief cause is to replace income lost if a policyholder dies. The other reasons: to provide income during a lengthy disability when the policyholder cannot work and when a policyholder retires. In any case it pays to understand the various types of policies and certain primary options.

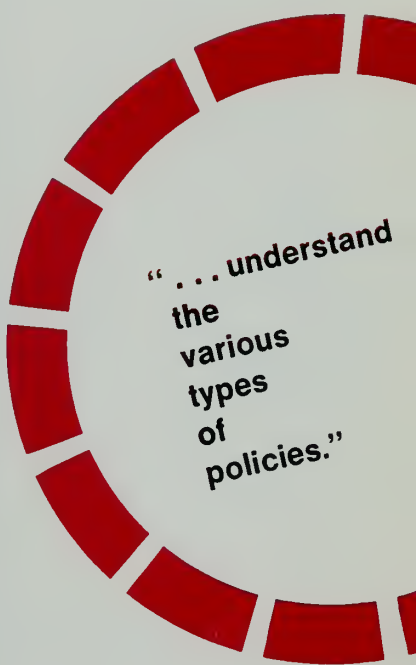
Such a study will not involve dozens of insurance contracts. There are only four basic types already stated and of these, the first two—term and straight or whole-life—are the most common.

Term Insurance. This kind of policy provides protection for a limited period of time and each time the policy is renewed the rate goes up to reflect an increased risk. But term premiums are much lower in the earlier years. This policy is for those who need maximum protection at minimum cost. Sometimes called *credit life insurance*, *term* is often used to guarantee repayment of a loan, mortgage, or other credit should the policyholder die.

Two options can make this a best buy for the young soldier just starting an insurance program. A *term* policy may be *convertible*. That means it can be later exchanged for straight-life, variable-life or endowment with no proof of insurability (another medical examination).

Sometimes the conversion period is shorter than that of the original policy. For example, a 10-year term policy may permit change only during the first seven years. Of course if the policyholder does plan to change he should do it as soon as his budget will allow. This will offer him the lowest possible premium.

The other option is a *renewable privilege*. This simply



"... understand
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policies."

gives the policyholder the right to renew the term policy without proof of insurability. This privilege is limited to a certain number of renewals. Should a purchaser choose either option though, his premium costs will increase.

Long Term. This variation averages the low cost premium during the earlier years with the high cost premium later to produce a level-premium for the entire protection period. Protection ends at age 65 under the most common version of this policy.

Decreasing Term. This policy also features a level-premium, but the death benefit drops year by year until it reaches zero, commonly after 20 or 30 years.

The policy is ideally suited to pay off a mortgage or to complete a mutual fund accumulation program in case of the investor's death. The cost is lower when such a program is combined with an existing policy rather than as a separate program.

Whole Life. This is the most popular sort for several reasons. First, you can keep the policy in force with no change in premiums until you die. You can use the cash value as security for a loan or convert it into an old-age income. You can exchange it for a smaller amount of insurance that will stay in force for life without any further payments or you can exchange it for premium-free term insurance,

keeping the same face value in force for a specified period without additional payments.

Whole life policies come in two forms: *straight life* and *limited payment life*. In *straight life* the premium depends on your age at the time you purchase. Many people plan to discontinue premium payments in later years and take a lump sum or an income for life.

Limited payment life policies differ from *straight life* in three ways. Premiums are paid up over a specified time period, usually 10, 20 or 30 years. This makes the annual premium much higher, but of course the cash value of the policy increases much faster as well. This policy is ideal for one who will enjoy high earnings over a brief period—like an author perhaps.

Variable Life Insurance. This is presently only available by group sale to corporate pension and profit-sharing plans due to an insurance industry dispute with the Securities and Exchange Commission but life insurance companies hope to resolve the differences soon and have the plan on the open market. They want to

pay agents full commissions to encourage them to sell such policies as aggressively as they push whole life. This could present problems for prospective purchasers who are unaware of the policy's full implications.

The idea of variable life is to keep retirement income in line with inflation. So insurance companies will offer you an option of allocating part of your annual premiums into a fixed-dollar retirement-income plan and part into a securities account. This *could* mean a larger cash return on the policy.

Heretofore a life insurance policy's cash value has always been guaranteed. Under the *variable life* plan only the minimum death benefit will be guaranteed. The companies have established a base rate of 3 to 3½ percent. Each time the invested securities beat that rate—which may be a month or a year—the face value of the policy is increased and stays up as long as the securities continue earning at least the base rate. The face amount is reduced when the return falls under the base. Cash values are tied to the expertise of the company's investors and are not guaranteed.

"This is not going to be that tremendous an offer," said Richard Sebastian, director of the policyholders service division, Pennsylvania Insurance Department. "It will give you a larger return *if* the investment portfolio is sound and *if* the company realizes a nice yield of return. It is not a true investment program. There is an investment feature but it certainly won't mean a large yield of return. The death benefit will vary but it will not double or triple."

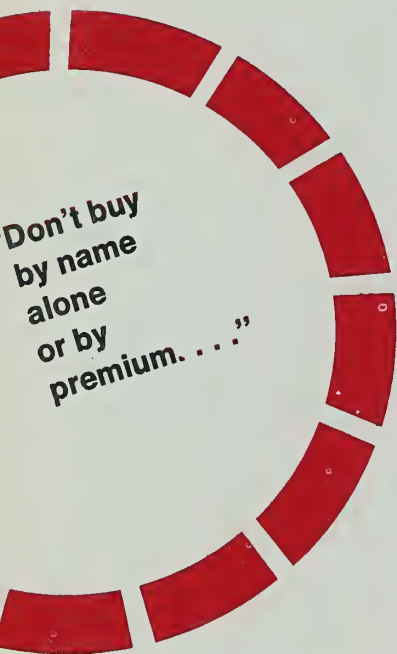
One company estimates it will have to charge 10 to 20 percent higher premiums for variable life than for a comparable whole life policy. This fact alone should urge caution in buying.

Endowment. These policies emphasize savings. They enable you to accumulate a specified amount of money by a stated date. If you don't live that long the money goes to your beneficiary. Both premiums and cash values are higher than for other kinds of policies.

An endowment is often used to accumulate money for a specific purpose. Married men who have been able to cover their family needs with other policies buy endowments for additional insurance protection or for retirement funds. Single persons use endowments as a means of setting aside funds for future needs. Endowments are perhaps the most expensive policies and should be carefully considered before purchase. Get the advice of those you trust, your agent, a local banker, and your legal assistance officer.

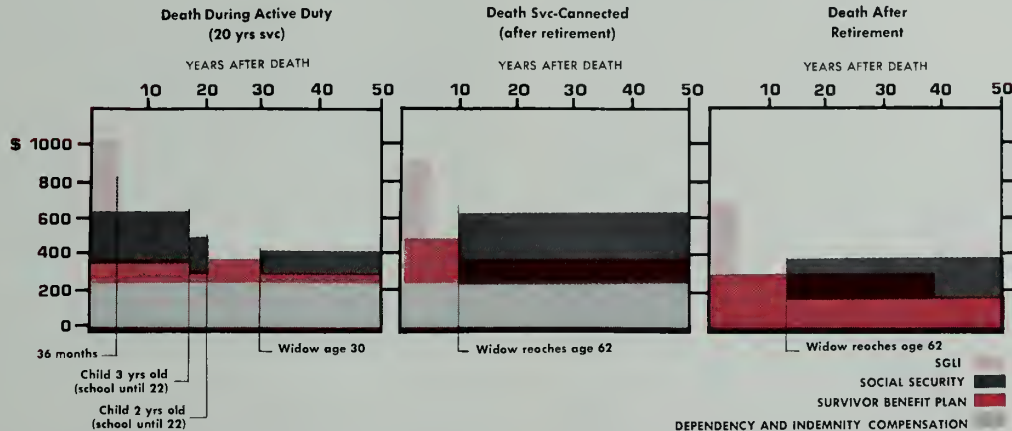
Popular Variations. *Family Income Plan* policies are favored by many couples with young children because they offer greater protection at a lower cost while a family is being raised. They usually combine straight life with term. If the policyholder dies within a specified period, generally 10, 15 or 20 years, the family receives a monthly income for the balance of the period plus the full amount of the basic policy.

Family Plan policies combine straight life with term



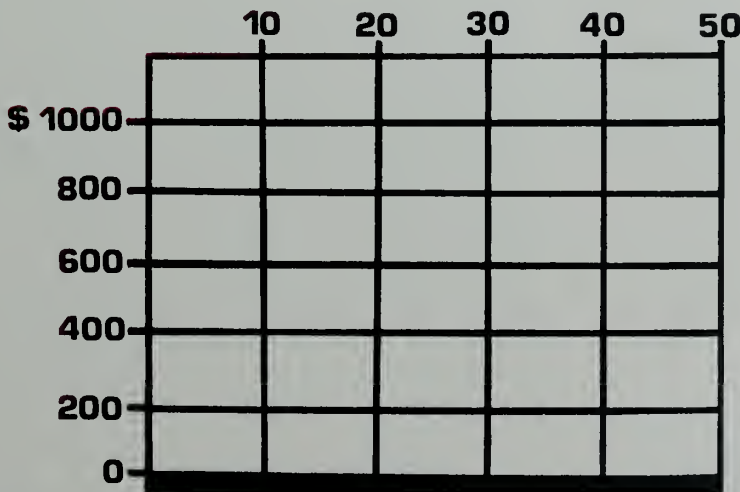
Monthly Income For Survivors

THESE CHARTS illustrate the income a serviceman's family might receive upon his death without insurance. They represent no specific family or person but only are a guide. The larger blank chart is for you to fill in. Add your SGLI, DIC and Social Security benefits to the chart. Next, fill in the blank boxes provided with your current monthly needs. Subtract what you will receive from what you need and you will have an idea of the amount of insurance your family needs. If unsure, take the charts to your insurance officer and he will help you.



Figures used for illustration ONLY.
DO NOT represent amounts payable.

FIGURE YOUR OWN



	IMMEDIATE NEEDS
	READJUSTMENT
	EDUCATION
	FAMILY INCOME
	WIFE'S INCOME
	RETIREMENT FUND
	MORTGAGE
	EMERGENCIES
	OTHER
	TOTAL

protection. A typical plan places \$5,000 straight life on the father; \$1,000 of term on each child up to age 18. Children born after the policy is in force are automatically covered after they are 15 days old.

Retirement Income policies combine life insurance with a life income. When the policy matures, usually at age 65, it pays a stated monthly income for life. Or the money can be taken in a lump sum. If the policyholder dies before the policy matures his beneficiary receives the face amount of the policy or the cash value, whichever is greater.

Split Life policies combine annually renewable term and a deferred annuity. A deferred annuity simply means you pay annual premiums until you retire, at which point your annuities begin paying off. Usually a high-value split-life plan is priced in line with a lower-cost straight life policy.

The built-in advantages of split life is the option to buy low-cost term and in some cases the term can be renewed past usual age limits, can be converted to whole life or endowment or can be transferred (all or in part) to the lives of other people, provided they

meet certain medical qualifications.

Options. To assure that coverages fit most situations companies offer a number of combination plans and options. Two of the most common, convertible and renewable options, were discussed under term insurance. Others are:

Double Indemnity. If the insured dies accidentally this clause doubles the amount payable. Some companies pay three times the face value.

Waiver of Premium. In case the policyholder becomes permanently or totally disabled, as defined in the policy, this clause waives premiums for the remaining life of the policy.

Guaranteed Insurability Option. For an extra charge this clause gives you the right to purchase additional insurance at standard rates regardless of insurability. Since medical handicaps or occupational hazards can greatly increase insurance costs or make it unobtainable this is a good clause to consider. Addi-

tional insurance usually must be purchased at 3- to 4-year intervals in lots not exceeding amount of the original policy.

Preauthorized Check Plan. With authorization of the policyholder and the consent of the bank the company can draw directly from the bank for the amount of the premium.

Settlement Options. These either establish the way you want the proceeds of your policy paid to your beneficiaries, that is, monthly installments or interest on proceeds held for disbursement later, or allow the beneficiary to choose the means of payment. You may change these options at any time.

How Much To Buy. Perhaps the most difficult thing for a person to do is to judge how much life insurance he needs. Many people have too much, others have not nearly enough. But the Institute of Life Insurance has a simple formula: CRE $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$, which is not as complicated as it seems. Each symbol represents a specific need. As we go through it step by step jot down your estimate of the amount your family requires.

"C" stands for *cash for immediate needs*. This covers such items as burial expenses, debts and perhaps executors' fees and inheritance taxes. If you die your estate on hand will have your savings, the Social Security lump-sum death payment, and if you were on active duty at death gratuity of 6 months pay (\$800 minimum, \$3,000 maximum) and any amount paid by the Veterans Administration under the Dependency and Indemnity Compensation (DIC) program.

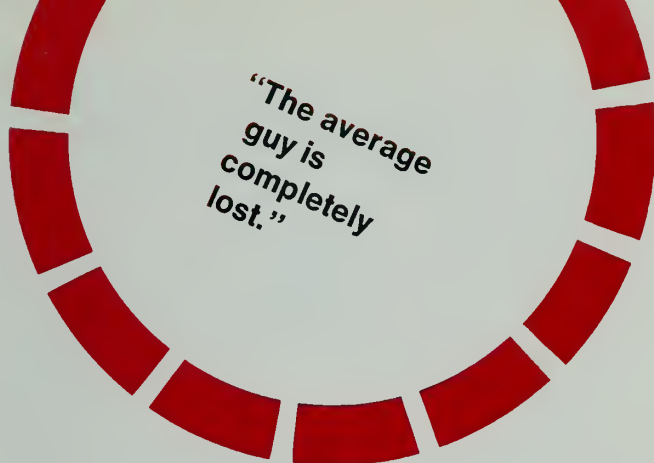
"R" is *readjustment money*. Remember your family will need some time when you die to get things straightened out. Should they sell the home? Should they move, especially if they have to take the children out of school? Should your wife take a job? A little extra income here for a year or two can make a big difference. There will be Social Security, DIC and Servicemens Group Life Insurance (if you decide to keep it) but that may not be enough.

"E" is for *educational funds*. It's been estimated the average college student has to pay an average \$2,000 a year at today's price levels. Of course your children might get scholarships; still it's wise to furnish at least something for tuition.

" $\frac{1}{2}$ " represents *income for the family during the children's growing years*. There is social security, SGLI and DIC but if the mother is going to stay home and take care of the children a good rule of thumb is to have at least one-half the present monthly income available.

" $\frac{1}{4}$ " stands for a *lifetime income for your wife*. Once the children are on their own her need usually drops. One-quarter of what you now earn is good way to compute the income your wife will need for





"The average
guy is
completely
lost."

the rest of her lifetime. Keep in mind your SGLI may only last 36 months and Social Security payments stop once the youngest child reaches age 18 (22 if he or she is in school). After your wife reaches age 60 or 62 Social Security payments will begin again at a lower rate.

" $\frac{1}{2}$ " is for your *own retirement income*. Odds are you and your wife will live past retirement age. Then you'll need an income. Once again it's one-half your present income.

These are just guideposts to give you an idea of how much cash or income your family will need. You have an idea how far Social Security, SGLI and DIC will go. What remains should be covered by insurance. Of course if you tried to translate that balance into a specific amount without knowledge of annuities, settlement options and other technical data chances are you'd be too high.

This is where the reliable agent comes in. He'll provide you with all his experience and training and help you determine the plan best suited to you. But again, check it out fully before you sign on the dotted line.

Why Insurance? Know why you are purchasing life insurance. First, you may want peace of mind that no matter what happens to you, your family will have enough to meet minimum needs; you may also want to provide an income for yourself when you retire. But investing the money instead may be a good idea *if* your investments work out favorably.

According to Denenberg, a good guideline to follow is "if you can earn 6 percent or more on your money after taxes, invest." But remember, investments go down as well as up while *whole life* benefits are guaranteed.

Life insurance can provide a lump sum for those future educational expenses for long-term disability. It also serves as loan security and guarantees mortgage

One of your first decisions upon retirement will be whether to convert your Servicemen's Group Life Insurance (SGLI) to a civilian policy or not. SGLI automatically covers you for 120 days after discharge with no additional cost. Totally disabled veterans get up to a year free.

During those 120 days you have the right to exchange up to the full amount of SGLI for any permanent policy offered by authorized companies *at regular premium rates*. On the 121st day this right is forfeited.

Premiums on the new policy will be higher since SGLI is group term life insurance. Still a company must sell you a policy at regular rates even if you can't pass their physical.

SGLI can only be converted for a cash-value policy—that is, straight life, limited-payment life or endowment. Term policies,

even in combinations of permanent and term, such as the family income policy aren't available and term riders which add to a policy's coverage are not available for conversion.

A list of authorized companies as well as literature on the conversion is available from the nearest VA office or the Office of Servicemen's Group Life Insurance, 212 Washington Street, Newark, NJ 07102.

To get full advantage of the conversion keep these points in mind:

- Before discharge contact several of the participating companies. Select a good company and a good agent.

- Compare both policy terms and costs. Use the Interest Adjusted Cost Index figure, usually available from your agent. Dividends and premiums don't fully measure the policy's cost.

- Be sure your agent gives you two forms, one for conversion, the other the company's standard medical form. If you qualify medically you can then buy a standard policy. The cost is the same. If not, the conversion paperwork is already in the mill and can be quickly approved.

- The new policy can't exclude payments for suicides or misrepresentations of medical information within the first 2 years.

- If you have a birthday falling within the 120-day period try to get the policy before that day. Premium rates are usually based on current age rather than nearest birthday. But don't be rushed into buying because of this.

- You must pay the first premium when applying. But you can save by paying premiums on an annual basis.

payments. Through its cash value it provides ready cash when you need it and at a guaranteed interest rate. Purchasing policies for children can also begin to instill in them the habit of regular and systematic financial planning.

Planning an Insurance Program. "Insurance is too complex for lawyers, too complex for judges—it's even too complex for insurance experts," Denenberg says as he glances over a standard policy. "The average guy is completely lost. He's afraid to read the contract. We've proved that most policies are more difficult to read than Einstein's theory of relativity. In Pennsylvania we're making companies rewrite their policies. We could eliminate nearly 25 percent of our complaints if policies were understandable.

"Don't get me wrong. The policies may not be illegal but a guy can't even tell what they cover half the time. In my opinion it's up to the state insurance commissioners to get on the ball and make these policies readable. We've proved it can be done. In one case we took a nearly incomprehensible 120-word sentence, rewrote it using only 32 words and in language a high school graduate could understand."

If you can't understand the policy, how can you expect to determine which is the best buy? Denenberg has an answer for that too.

"You can save as much as \$5,000 on the purchase of a \$25,000 policy over a 20-year period. But you must consider premiums, dividends, cash values and be sure you're comparing like animals. There's what is known as the Interest Adjustment Cost Index (IACI) which takes these things into account. It has

its weaknesses but right now it's the best we have. Any agent can supply his company's IACI figure and usually those of his competitors. If not, send for our shopper's guides on insurance, or turn to *Best's*."

Cash Value. Level premium policies build up a cash value in the early years of the policy.

The cash value can be used in three ways: as collateral to borrow from the insurance company; it can be taken as a lump sum or in monthly payments later in life, or it can be used to buy paid-up insurance.

If you borrow from the cash value and die before it's entirely repaid the money paid your beneficiary will be reduced by the unpaid amount plus unpaid interest.

One Policy. It pays to buy in quantity. Many people purchase credit life insurance whenever they buy a new

appliance when these policies can be grouped together in a sound insurance plan. As these are paid off you can update the policy.

If you do purchase an item and want to make sure it will be paid off if you die, use a term rider instead of a separate policy. Be careful too about non-renewable policies because you may want to refinance later.

The same is true with a mortgage. Any policy *should* be updated annually. Home values go up all the time and beneficiaries should be up-to-date. In one case a man divorced his wife but failed to change the beneficiary on his policy. His ex-wife received the insurance. A good agent will remind you about such items but don't rely on him too much.

Another Pointer. In an article this brief it would be impossible to cover all the facts of life insurance. Any specific questions you have should be directed to one of four places: your unit insurance officer, your legal assistance officer, the state insurance commissioner or the Institute of Life Insurance. Here are a few tips.

- **Group Life vs. Individual Life.** Don't depend too much on group life insurance. It's there as long as the company may carry it. Next year the group may decide to drop it or you may be either no longer employed or an organization member. The group may also decide to switch policies thereby changing your benefits. Consider this before getting too heavily involved in group life insurance. It is cheaper but you have little control.

- **Beneficiaries.** Most policies provide that if your beneficiary dies even a few minutes ahead of you, and in some instances if you die together life insurance benefits go to your estate. To prevent this, name a contingent beneficiary. Beneficiaries can always be changed unless you have made them irrevocable. An irrevocable beneficiary can only be changed with the beneficiary's consent.

- **Additional Benefits.** Know what you're getting. Ask for the cost. If cost can't be determined, the benefit may be of questionable value. Don't be too easily swayed.

- **Changing Policies.** Be extremely cautious about changing policies if you have one in force. Even if the one in force is a higher-cost policy it usually doesn't pay to change it. Cash values build up faster as a policy gets older, dividends rise, and after the first 2 years a policy becomes incontestable and a company must pay even for suicide.

- **Let your insurance company know if you change address.**

- **Read all policies and look for your benefits; become familiar with what you have.** If you have questions, ask your agent or your unit insurance officer.

- **Keep policies in safe place.** You can obtain duplicates if they are lost or destroyed but not without some inconvenience. As an additional safeguard keep separate records of your policies and be sure policies are accessible to you and your beneficiary.

- **Talk over your program with your family. Let them know how it was planned.**

"... resist
high
pressure.
Shop
around."



After the
reshuffle

A New Deal In Clubs

MSG Nat Dell

It's your franchise. As long as you provide good service and the franchise pays its way you're in business. If you don't provide good service and the franchise fails to pay its way you lose your franchise."

A franchise agreement with a civilian concern goes something like that. But Army installation commanders operating clubs and open messes (officer, non-commissioned officer and enlisted clubs) all over the world are getting similar word from the recently established U.S. Army Club Management Agency

(USACMA) at Fort Meade, MD.

Under USACMA Army clubs have been launched into the franchise business at full speed.

For the Army, however, the profit motive is not nearly as dominant as in similar civilian undertakings. Rather, the emphasis is on satisfied customers and the professionalism and integrity of the personnel operating the activity. The same management and marketing techniques used so successfully by the multi-billion dollar food and hospitality industry are now a part of the Army's club system.

These techniques include the

careful selection of personnel managing and operating the franchises (clubs); a comprehensive training program providing initial training in all phases of club operation and management and preparation of club staff members for positions of higher responsibility as they advance in the system. Also, just as a franchise-keeper has the technical and managerial expertise of the corporation at his disposal, installation commanders now have the benefit of similar assistance from USACMA. The agency in turn maintains close ties with the civilian food and hospitality industry.



As Things Were. The system didn't always operate that way.

Regulations and guidelines governing club operations have always existed but there was little uniformity in how the rules were followed. Each club system interpreted them a little differently. Clubs in some systems provided excellent service and still made money while others provided marginal service and were always in the red.

No formal training requirements for managers and other full-time personnel existed. A person entered the system and learned the job as he went along. A few managers were caught with their hands in the till, while a few others developed manager-vendor relationships which grew a bit cozy, to say the least.

When planning entertainment activities some club managers planned programs based on their personal tastes. The establishment of boards of governors composed of active club members resulted in many improvements in services and management/member relationships but it wasn't enough. The board knew what the members wanted but the club staffs just weren't trained to carry through.

Some excellent club managers ran outstanding clubs but often when reassigned their replacements didn't measure up. There was a real shortage of qualified people.

The Army had begun to re-examine the club system and all other nonappropriated fund (NAF) activities during the mid-1960s. Commitments in Southeast Asia pre-empted immediate action at that time. However, the NCO club scandals of 1970 re-focused atten-

tion on the problems. A prompt solution was needed—Now!

A management consulting firm was hired to examine NAF activities. As a result of the study the Directorate of Non-Appropriated Funds, Clubs and Open Messes was established in January 1972.

Between March and July of that year the Directorate tested two possible methods for standardizing club and mess management throughout the Army.

One concept called for formation of a separate club command with direct command supervision of the activities. Under the second concept existing club staffs would be enlarged and strengthened all along the chain of command.

The first concept was tested in the Sixth Army Area by simulating establishment and operation of a separate club command. The second concept was tested in the Fifth Army Area by actually enlarging existing club staffs. Both tests were conducted during the same 4-month period.

The best features of both systems were adopted. A separate Club Management Agency (USACMA) was activated in August 1972. Initially the agency was headquartered at Fort Lesley J. McNair, Washington, DC, and now at Fort George G. Meade, MD. Borrowing from the second concept, club staffs were strengthened all along the line. Today the agency's total authorized strength is 240 military and civilian personnel with 40 assigned to the headquarters staff.

To get technical and managerial assistance closer to installation level five regional offices were estab-

lished, each commanded by a colonel heading a staff of approximately 40 "club specialists."

Three of the regional offices are located within the recently re-aligned Continental Army structure: The Eastern Regional Office is headquartered at Fort Meade; the Central Regional Office is at Fort Sam Houston, TX; and the Western Regional Office is at the Presidio of San Francisco, CA.

Club activities in the Pacific area are served by the Pacific Regional Office in Honolulu, HI, while clubs in Europe are served and assisted by the European Regional Office in Frankfurt, Germany.

On The Spot. The franchise concept evolved under this new system. Local installation commanders retained "ownership" of the clubs but were told that as franchisees they would have to abide by the technical directions and management policies of USACMA, the franchisor.

The Club Officer specialty (MOS 4112), scheduled to be retired, was retained and club/mess management became an officer-specialty offering real potential for career progression.

During that period Installation Club Manager (ICM) positions were established. Functioning as the "Mr. Club" at his post the ICM supervises the local club system. He remains in the local chain of command but can by-pass the chain and go directly to USACMA in matters of a technical nature. Depending upon the size of the local club system he may hold the rank of captain, major or lieutenant colonel.

Innovations were also taking place in the personnel field. Career

programs were developed for warrant officers (MOS 021A) and for noncommissioned officers (MOS 00J50). Qualified club NCOs no longer have to move in and out of the field in order to earn their stripes.

Once size and structure were determined and career fields established the agency had to decide the type of people it wanted in those career fields.

"Let's face this fact," says Brigadier General John T. Peterson, USACMA Commander and head of its predecessor, the Directorate of NAF, Clubs and Messes, "Our clubs exist for the sole purpose of providing good service to their members. It's a big business. We have more than 8,000 full-time and part-time employees working in some 350 clubs and 400 club annexes around the world. Last year gross sales amounted to more than \$186 million. To properly manage an operation like this we don't consider anyone other than persons who are motivated, dedicated and trained—people with integrity.

"We refuse to accept anyone in management positions until they are trained and certified by us.

"Some might think we are overreacting to the NCO club scandals but that's not the whole picture. A few individuals blackened the name of the entire club system but we can overcome that. Our reason for insisting on top caliber people is that our clubs have to succeed on their own. They can't do it unless they're managed by professionals."

Where do these professionals

come from? "We must train them," says BG Peterson.

"We have developed a comprehensive training program that is already showing results. We're receiving assistance from people in the food and hospitality industry whose successes are well known."

Learning the Game. The Club Management Training Course conducted by the Quartermaster School, Fort Lee, VA, is being completely revamped and all new officers, warrant officers, NCOs and civilian personnel assigned club management duties are required to attend.

The agency recognizes its close kinship with its civilian counterparts. Says BG Peterson, "We're availing ourselves of the expertise that already exists in the multi-billion dollar food and hospitality industry."

Selected club personnel are participating in industry training programs. Installation club managers attend 5-week courses conducted by the Educational Institute of the American Hotel and Motel Association in San Francisco and Miami. All will have attended one of these courses by the end of this year.

Authority has been sought to send ten individuals in the club management career field to undergraduate and graduate schools at such universities as Cornell, Michigan State, University of Oklahoma and Florida International.

Others also attend on-the-job training programs sponsored by industry. One warrant officer recently completed a 5-week OJT course at the world-famous Greenbrier Hotel at White Sulphur Springs, WV.

USACMA has also established a Civilian Advisory Council composed of executives from civilian industry.

"Executive-consultants from the American Hotel and Motel Association, Sheraton Inns, Howard Johnson, National Restaurant Association, Conrad Hilton School of Hotel and Restaurant Management, Armed Forces Marketing Council, and a professor from Cornell are among those whom we will consult.

"We look forward to sharing in the proven expertise of these prominent members of the hospitality industry. After all we have no intention of reinventing the wheel," says BG Peterson.

The industry also makes training films available to installation club systems for local training sessions.

Regional Aids. To bring the training closer to home the agency has assigned Training Assistance Teams to each regional office. They conduct region-wide seminars and are on-call to assist any local club or installation system.

"Training and good management are keys to a successful club operation," BG Peterson says. "Some club managers, we found, were oblivious to the real tastes and composition of their members. They didn't do it intentionally. They just weren't trained to understand the customer—his wants and needs.

"A club manager might have started his career in a club where the membership liked the way he ran things and he had instant success. When he was reassigned he took that same program with him



to a club where his members might not have appreciated his program but he didn't have the training to perceive it.

"Financial resources were often mismanaged in the same manner. I know of club managers who would not hesitate to book the hottest and most expensive rock band on the circuit. They sometimes failed to realize that the majority of their customers were of a different generation whose music appreciation leaned toward the slower, lower-decibel brand of music. So they paid for a rock band that was really hot and the band played to an almost empty house. Everyone lost except the booking agent.

"All managers weren't guilty of such practices but a significant number were."

The club agency keeps close watch through stringent reporting requirements. Club managers are required to submit detailed reports of their activities to the ICM on a daily basis. The ICM in turn transmits the information to the regional managers, also on a daily basis.

To speed reporting the agency is installing facsimile communications machines at regional offices. Soon the regional manager will be able to pick up the phone, dial headquarters and transmit a full-page typewritten report in 6 minutes.

"That's the way successful franchisers in civilian industry get the job done," BG Peterson explains. "Ordinarily we won't go directly to the installations on a daily basis but we want that information available at the regional offices so we can obtain it on short notice."

Other assistance includes a limited consultation service for clubs constructing new facilities or remodeling or renovating existing ones. The Army Central Mess Fund (ACMF), which derives its revenues principally from the sale of Class VI decal stamps, is administered by USA-CMA. CONUS clubs may apply to the ACMF for loans for construction or renovation. Currently, \$8 million is on loan to clubs.

"Our clubs also have \$23 million in excess capital which we've in-

vested through a central investment program," BG Peterson discloses. Investments last year brought in an additional \$1.5 million.

"The money belongs to the clubs for their future use—primarily capital expenditures and improved service for members. We here can't use it for any purpose," BG Peterson explains. "But a club can't decide to build and expand just because the money is there. It has to prove, first to the installation commander and then to us, that the proposal is necessary and financially sound."

Did the clubs lose a major income source when slot machines were banned?

"Yes," BG Peterson admits, "But I'm not sure the problems caused by the slots were justified by the revenues they produced. The machines were used as financial crutches by the clubs. They didn't have to practice good management because the profits from the slots were always there to make up the deficits.

"When the decision was made to ban the machines, club managers in Korea and Europe expressed fears that they couldn't make it without them. Well, their fears have been proved to be unfounded. Most clubs in both those systems are showing a profit.

"No, I don't anticipate the return of slot machines to the clubs. Bingo is a big source of revenue in clubs today. A club manager can return in the form of prizes, cash prizes or a jackpot, 90 percent of what he takes in on the sale of bingo cards that day," BG Peterson says.

"For a while we limited the prizes to things like toasters and waffle irons. We also limited the size of the jackpots. Today a club can give away the latest sports car, stereo or speedboat—as long as the prizes are purchased with money obtained from the sale of bingo cards. We have also removed the limit on size of jackpots."

The agency is also developing centralized entertainment booking service at the regional level; it hopes to negotiate open-end con-

tracts more favorable to the clubs in each area or region.

In addition to providing technical direction and management assistance the agency performs training and assistance visits and insures compliance with the resulting recommendations.

"We haven't replaced any of the existing agencies or activities normally performing those functions," BG Peterson says. "We still rely heavily on assistance from the Inspector General, Judge Advocate General and Army Audit Agency. We also have a close working relationship with the Criminal Investigation Command.

"Our primary aim is to insure that the clubs follow through on the recommendations of those agencies and that we discover potential problems before they become serious.

"We've also published guidelines regulating club manager/vendor relationships. Vendors can no longer drop in the clubs when it suits their fancy, sit down and have a drink and then talk business. They are required to visit the clubs on a scheduled basis, conduct their business and leave.

"We also have an internal review board here at headquarters and through our Management Information System we can quickly discover undesirable activities in operation or management. Our people in the field also conduct unannounced inspection visits.

"We're not a harassing agency but we do have a mandate to insure that the clubs are operated in a legal, efficient manner with the best interest of the members always in the forefront.

"The days of overstuffed chairs and smoker room atmosphere have passed. We have the brick and mortar, the management tools and we're beginning to get the personnel who can enter this career field with the knowledge that they'll be able to grow with the system—as long as they prove themselves professionals.

"We're going to have quality 'now' clubs to serve the needs of the 'now generation.' "

The New System:

As Managers See It

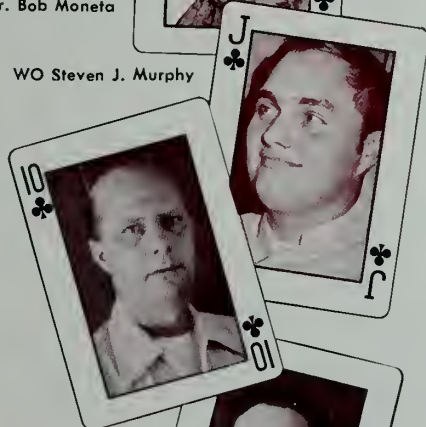
CPT Robert E. Downey



Mr. Bob Moneta



WO Steven J. Murphy



SSG Ed Ferrell



SFC Mike Rogers

agency is attempting to do for us is OK by me—as long as they don't move too fast. I think they should have set up a complete corporate structure, however.

"You see, the agency still has no command authority and we're in effect still working for two headquarters. We get the technical advice from the agency and as we learn to use it it's going to do us a lot of good. But when you have to answer to them and to the installation commander here at Fort Myer it can be confusing. . . ."

Bob Moneta, General Manager of the Fort Myer Officers' Open Mess, would like to see more operational assistance provided by USACMA. "There's really a great potential for the agency to do us some good but right now they seem to be more concerned with administration instead of assisting us in actual club operations.

"I would like to see more people from the agency come down here and talk to us about our operational problems. We have twice as many reports as we previously had and while I'm not knocking reports—we do need some of them—you can't run a club with reports.

"I think they're over-reacting to the misdeeds of a few people; all the additional paperwork we have to do now is a reflection of that."

Captain Robert E. Downey, Fort Myer OOM Club Officer, also believes the additional administrative burden placed on club managers by the agency is counter-productive to good club management. "The agency is relatively new and can help us but I think they've overlooked many of the problems and needs of clubs at the local level.

"The reporting requirements are time-consuming and I don't really see where most of them are beneficial to us. Some of them are necessary but we have too many at this time.

"Many of the reports are duplications of effort. If we were only reporting to one headquarters it wouldn't be so bad but in addition to the agency chain of command we report through the Military District of Washington and Fort Myer chains of command. This gets a bit confusing at times.

"I also see a danger of over-standardization. What works for us here at the Myer OOM doesn't work at

the NCO club or at clubs on other installations. What we need is a set of general guidelines and the availability of people from the agency to come here and assist us as one individual club if we have problems."

Warrant Officer (WO1) Steven J. Murphy, Assistant Club Officer at the Fort Myer OOM, agrees with some of the effort toward standardization. "USACMA has taken one very good step forward in establishing a set of standard guidelines so a club officer or NCO in Europe can be reassigned to CONUS or another overseas command and have a general set of guidelines to work with no matter where he's assigned.

"Those guidelines should be flexible, however. I still think we need to be dealt with on an individual basis when it comes down to day-to-day operation of this club."

SFC Rogers views the agency's administrative requirements with mixed emotions. "The daily reports are good tools in that they force the club manager to know what's going on in his club. I really don't know if they do any good after they're forwarded, however.

"We club managers have a lot of pride in our clubs and are constantly looking for better ways to serve our customers. If in reviewing our reports the agency can spot things which keep us from rendering good service, then I'm all for it.

"We all live in a goldfish bowl because of a few dishonest individuals and I don't mind living in the goldfish bowl as long as I know that what I'm doing is right for my customers so I hope all the paperwork is not just designed to keep us honest but also to help us do a better job."

Staff Sergeant Ed Ferrell, Custodian of the Third Infantry (Old Guard) NCO Club at Fort Myer, hopes the new system will result in more professionalism among club managers. "You have to love this work or you wouldn't be here. We took our licks when a few people didn't play by the rules and many club managers are constantly on the defensive. But if we can take advantage of the agency's plans for a professional education program, and with club management now being a career field I think the people who'll benefit the most will be our customers. And they're what it's all about."

How do the club managers feel about the new system?

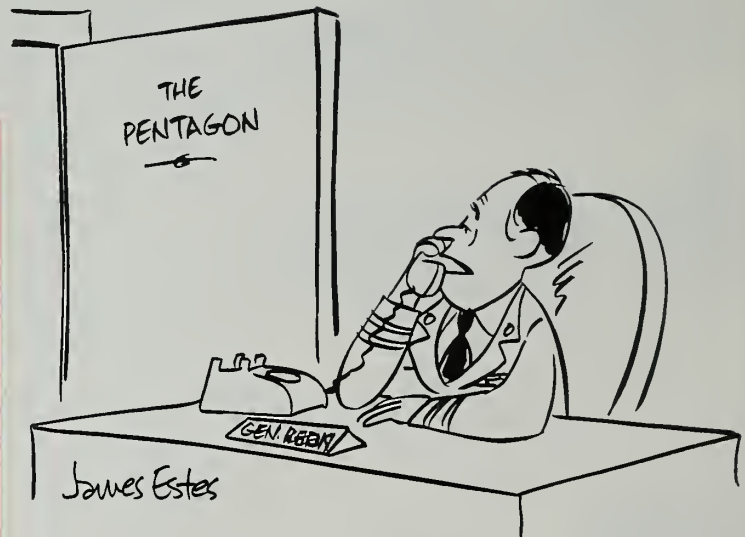
Sergeant First Class Mike Rogers, manager of the Fort Myer, VA, NCO Club likes most of the features but feels they don't go far enough. "We've needed a separate agency for a long time and what the



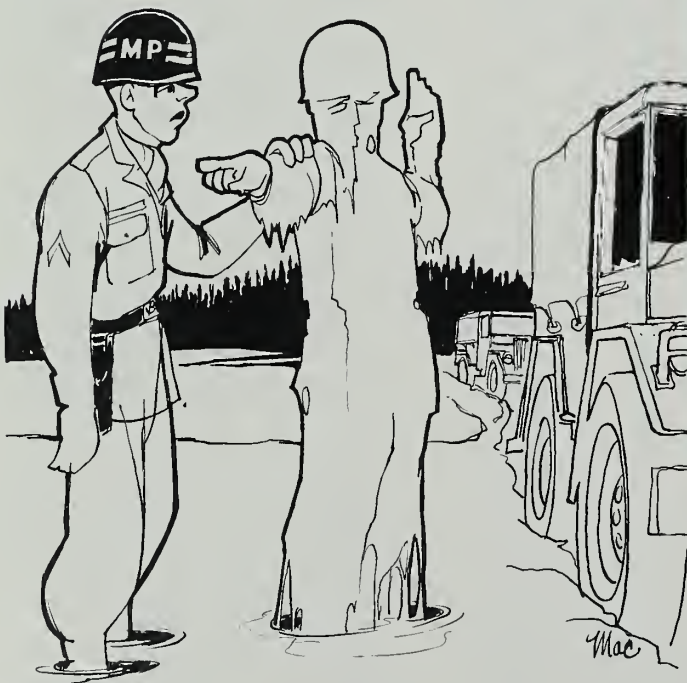
UNOFFICIALLY SPEAKING



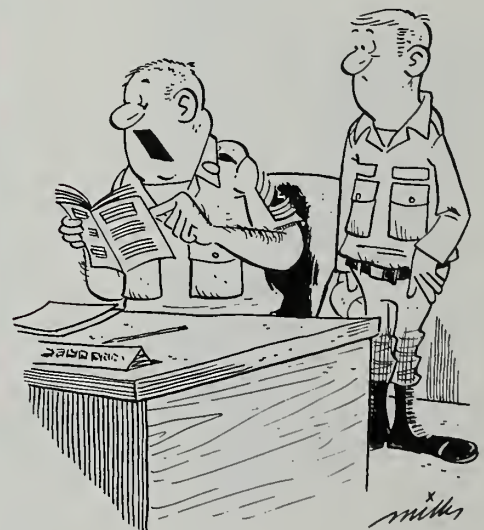
"... Do you want onions on yours or not?"



"No, I'm not doing much—just staring at the five walls."



"Okay, Fred, I'll take over Fred?"



"Take your choice . . . you can go to debris relocation specialist's school for 16 weeks or garbage man's school for one."



ORB

DA boards have their eye on the ORB. Now that the Officer Record Brief has replaced the active officer career branch copy of the DA Form 66, DA selection boards are eyeing it along with the officer efficiency reports and officer military personnel files in conjunction with such board actions as promotion, senior service college and troop command selection and Regular Army integration. Be Aware: officer mandatory annual audit of the ORB isn't just eyewash. Check them carefully for accuracy.

CHRISTMAS MAIL

Mailing dates for 1973 Christmas mail to servicemen overseas have been announced by the Department of Defense and the U.S. Postal Service. The latest mailing dates are:

Location	Air-mail	Parcel Airlift	Space Available Mail	Surface Mail
Azores	8 Dec	30 Nov	24 Nov	24 Nov
Canada, Greenland, Labrador, Newfoundland	8 Dec	30 Nov	24 Nov	24 Nov
South and Central America	1 Dec	17 Nov	10 Nov	10 Nov
Europe	11 Dec	27 Nov	20 Nov	10 Nov
Africa (except Ethiopia)	8 Dec	17 Nov	10 Nov	10 Nov
Near East: Ethiopia, Iran, Israel, Saudi Arabia, Turkey	1 Dec	7 Nov	1 Nov	1 Nov
Far East and Antarctica: Australia, Burma, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Okinawa, Philippines, Taiwan, Vietnam, Thailand	1 Dec	27 Nov	20 Nov	27 Oct

ARIZONA GUARD

More than 130 lucky men of the Arizona National Guard conducted their 2-week annual training in Italy this year. The men of the 3666th Maintenance Company are the first National Guardsmen to work in Italy since the end of World War II. The company was selected for overseas training on the basis of past outstanding performance.

STATE FLAGS

Commanders interested in "showing the flag" can do so by extensively displaying U.S. state and territorial flags. When using them, though, the flags of ALL states and territories should be displayed. AR 840-10 is under revision to authorize flags for below major command level. These flags must be obtained through local procurement since they aren't items of issue.

MESS STEWARDS

Need tips to improve the management of your dining facility but unable to attend the Resident Mess Steward Course at Fort Lee, VA? Then sign up for the Mess Steward Correspondence Course. This learn-by-mail course is made up of 21 subcourses on dining management and food service techniques. To enroll, complete Army correspondence course enrollment application (DA Form 145) and send it to U.S. Army Quartermaster School, Fort Lee, VA 23801.

ROTC FOR ENLISTED

DA has approved an ROTC scholarship program for active duty enlisted personnel for the 1974-75 school year. Some fifty 2-year scholarship awards will be allocated initially to allow enlisted members with at least 2 years of college a chance for a commission. Applicants will need 1 year active duty before entry into ROTC and must be commissioned before reaching age 25 by June 30 of the year he or she graduates from the ROTC program and have a 110 or better on the General Technical aptitude area score. Scholarship recipients must gain admission to one of 290 colleges and universities of their choice offering Army ROTC. Once accepted the selectees will be discharged from active duty, enlisted into the U.S. Army Reserve and required to sign Army ROTC scholarship contracts. Graduates owe the Army 4 years active duty after commissioning. If qualified, selectees can receive Veterans Administration benefits in addition to scholarships which pay for tuition, textbooks, lab fees, and a \$100 monthly subsistence allowance for up to 10 months of the academic year. Special application forms are being developed but won't be ready until early 1974. Requests for the forms can THEN be sent to: Army ROTC, ATRO-OP, Fort Monroe, VA 23651. Headquarters U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command will make final selection via a board of Army officers. Scholarship winners will be notified by June 1, 1974.

MISSING BONDS

If you're missing any savings bonds maybe the U.S. Army Finance Support Agency has them. It has more than 100,000 bonds which have been returned because of improper addresses.

WO ASSIGNMENTS

DA is currently urging commanders to close the loop if and whenever they assign active warrant officers to commissioned officer positions. Here's an outline of special actions for commanders to take when such assignments are made: ● Obtain OPD control branch clearance (see para 6d(2), AR 611-112.) ● File the clearance in the permanent section of the warrant's MPRJ. ● Credit the warrant officer with performance of the higher level duties by accurately identifying his actual duty assignment and DMOS in item 18 of his DA Form 66. ● In his OER, either explain the reason for his assignment to the position or cite the control branch clearance.

ATTACHE DUTY

The Army has some 250 active duty officers, warrant officers and enlisted men and women serving in embassies worldwide as military attaches. If you think you might be interested in serving in a challenging and prestigious position abroad, check AR 611-60 to see if you're qualified or write the U.S. Army Attache Administrative Detachment, Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, DA, Washington, DC 20310. Don't worry about being prepared. The Army provides those selected with up to 16 months of training for the job. Women are also now eligible for these positions.





In This Issue:

SOLDIERS Goes
To a County Fair

SOLDIERS

NOVEMBER 1973



Thanksgiving 1973

Army Master Menu



APPETIZER

Shrimp Cocktail

SALADS

*Jellied Pear Salad
Salad Dressing*

*Tossed Green Salad
Thousand Island Dressing*

MAIN COURSE

*Roast Turkey
Giblet Gravy
Corn Bread Dressing
Cranberry Sauce*

*Mashed Potatoes
Glazed Sweet Potatoes
Buttered Broccoli
Buttered Peas*

Pan Rolls, Butter

DESSERTS

*Fruitcake
Assorted Candy
Mixed Nuts
Assorted Fresh Fruit*

*Pumpkin Pie
Whipped Cream
Mincemeat Pie*

Coffee, Tea, Milk



SOLDIERS

OFFICIAL U.S. ARMY MAGAZINE

NOVEMBER 1973
VOLUME 28, NO. 11

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SOLDIERS, the Army's official megezine, is published under supervision of the Army Chief of Information to provide timely, factuel information on policies, plans, operations and technical developments of the Department of the Army to the Active Army, Army National Guard, Army Reserve and Department of the Army civilian employees. It also conveys views of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff on topics of professional interest to Army members and assists in achieving information objectives of the Army. ■ Manuscripts of interest to Army personnel are invited. Direct communication is authorized to Editor, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Va. 22314. ■ Phone: Autovon 284-6671 or Area Code 202-274-6672 ■ Unless otherwise indicated material may be reprinted provided credit is given to SOLDIERS and the author. ■ Military distribution: From the U.S. Army AG Publications Center, 2800 Eastern Boulevard, Baltimore, Md. 21220 in accordance with DA form 12-4 requirements submitted by commanders. ■ Individual subscriptions: \$17 annuelly to Stateside and APO addresses; \$22.25 to foreign addresses. ■ Individual paid subscriptions are available through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. ■ Use of funds for printing this publication approved by Headquarters, Department of the Army, July 17, 1973.

COVERS: Nationwide and worldwide, the main business of the Army and Air Force Exchange System is service to the serviceman. Even before merchandise gets a close-in inspection by PX customers, alert buyers backed by lab tests insure quality in the soldier's superstore. See "A Lot More Store" in this issue. Front and back cover designs by Tony Zidek, photographed by SP4 Ed Aber. Bust courtesy Mr. Henry Cohen. September '73 front cover ("Coping With Stress") by Anne Genders.



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ATTENTION ALL SOLDIERS PINPOINT ACCOUNT HOLDERS

If you want to continue receiving SOLDIERS--and we want you to--you need to submit a new DA Form 12-5 (Requirements for Department of the Army Periodicals) to Baltimore. DA Form 12-5 supersedes the old familiar DA Form 12-4 per brand new DA Circular 310-54 dated October 12, 1973. The new pinpoint form is attached to the circular and lists all Army-wide periodicals and the criteria for establishing their requirements. You'll find SOLDIERS listed as the seventh periodical from the top on DA Form 12-5 with a recommended distribution of one copy per ten enlisted and DA civilian and one copy for each officer and warrant officer. You can reproduce the new form locally. Mail your completed 12-5 TODAY to:

Commander
USA AG Publications Center
2800 Eastern Boulevard
Baltimore, Md. 21220

Don't Get Left Out. Get your 12-5 to AG Publications Center by December 15. Your response is needed to assure maximum readership per copy with sufficient quantities for your account.

AUSA

Secretary of State Dr. Henry A. Kissinger was presented the George Catlett Marshall Award during the October 1973 annual meeting of the Association of the U.S. Army in Washington, D.C. The 19th annual get-together featured panel presentations and speeches on current and future areas of interest to the Army.

COMBAT ARMS BONUS

The \$2,500 combat arms enlistment bonus has been extended by DA and now bears no termination date. Bonus applicants must be high school graduates or have a certified high school GED equivalency certificate. They must be in mental categories I, II or III of the Armed Forces Qualification Test. The provisions of Table S-39, AR 601-210 apply.

PHOTOG ALERT

If you're a photographer don't forget about the annual "Military Picture of the Year" competition open to all members of the Armed Forces. Entry photographs may be taken any time during 1973 and sent to Military Photos of the Year, Photo Journalism Department, Defense Information School, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. 46216.

RECRUITS RECRUIT

Our Army is encouraging recruits in the 180-day delayed entry program to try their hand at recruiting. They will be allowed to enter the service as Private E-2s if they refer three applicants to the Army who are inducted prior to the end of the 180-day period.

STRATCOM RENAMED

U.S. Army Strategic Communications Command (USASTRATCOM) has been renamed. On October 1 the Fort Huachuca, Ariz.-based command was redesignated the U.S. Army Communications Command (USACC). The name change better describes USACC's mission.

CHAMPUS

Beneficiaries who use civilian hospitals are reminded they must notify hospital officials on admission that they are entitled to use the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS). Failure to inform admissions clerks and hospital billing offices of their CHAMPUS eligibility can cost beneficiaries.

CID OFFICERS

The Criminal Investigator Officer Program has been initiated within the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command. The program accepts officers in the rank of Captain and above and qualifies them as criminal investigators and CI supervisors. The program will provide a highly trained, professional body of qualified commissioned investigators. A wide choice of duty stations is available for officers awarded MOS 9150 with an equally broad range of professional career training. Officers interested in further details can check AR 614-104 or write to: Commander, USACIDC, ATTN: CIDC-N, Washington, D.C. 20318.

OOE BADGE

Career counselors holding MOS OOE, serving in an authorized position can now wear the career counselor badge, available in the defense supply system. Funded requisitions should be submitted per AR 725-50.

ARMY AMPHIBIANS

Twenty-one members of a scout platoon of the 4th Infantry Division (Mech), Fort Carson, Colo., recently completed a 2-week course in amphibious reconnaissance at the Naval Amphibious Base Coronado, San Diego, Calif. The course included study of hydrography and skills involved in planning, organizing and leading amphibious reconnaissance patrols. Here the students of the Scout Platoon, 1st Battalion, 61st Infantry, 2d Brigade take to the water on patrol along the Southern California shore near San Diego.

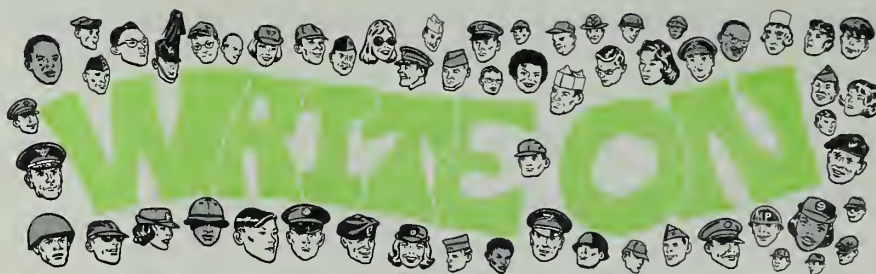


PROMOTIONS

Some new promotion guidelines for active duty Specialist 4s and Corporals became effective October 1. Some PFCs can now be promoted to pay grade E-4 with only 12 months of service. However, promotions will not be made which cause more than thirty-five percent of the command's assigned E-4 strength to have less than 21 months of active service. Commanders are authorized to pool their subordinate command assigned grade strength at any desirable level if this results in a greater promotion capability.

VA NEWS

The Veterans Administration Newsletter is now being published in Spanish. "VA Caribe News" carries information about VA job opportunities, policies for veterans, and general news. If interested in receiving the newsletter write to the VA Center, San Juan, Puerto Rico.



SOLDIERS is for soldiers and we invite readers' views on topics we're covering—or those you think we should. Please stay under 150 words—a postcard will do—and include your name, rank and address. We'll honor a request to withhold your name if you desire and the editors may condense comments to meet space requirements. We can't publish or answer every one but we'll use representative viewpoints. Send your letters to: Write On, **SOLDIERS**, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Va. 22314.

Discrepancy

I have been told by the Air Force here at Fort Campbell that Space Available travel for my wife is not allowed from Scott AFB, near St. Louis. There is no problem obtaining Space Available travel for myself. Can you explain the discrepancy between your article and actual operations at Scott AFB?

CW2 Robert J. Wimpey
Fort Campbell, Kentucky

SOLDIERS' article on "Space Available" (August '73) contained erroneous information on space-available travel for military dependents. Within CONUS such travel is limited to dependents of personnel who are Prisoners of War or those who have been officially declared Missing In Action. Also, military personnel on TDY travel on a "Space Required" basis (not Space Available). Their dependents are not authorized Government transportation during such travel. DOD Regulation 4515.13 R has details. **SOLDIERS** regrets any inconvenience the statement may have caused.

Run Around

I would like to offer an alternative to the jogging program outlined in the August **SOLDIERS** article, "Run for Your Life." Running/jogging is the fastest growing sport in America, yet the majority of those who take it up quit after only a test trial. The individual who has not been active for a while becomes frustrated when he finds that to run even 100 yards is

too much Start slowly by walking briskly for perhaps a quarter of a mile. Each day add the same distance until you can walk about 2 miles. Then start mixing a slow jog in with the walk. Jog until you feel tired, then walk. Each day cut down the walking until you can jog for a mile. From there gradually build up to 3 miles. You will find that you will naturally run faster as your condition improves. Along with the discipline, another key word is patience. Give yourself time. It will pay off and you will find enjoyment in the exercise and the challenge you put to yourself.

LTC Paul D. Vanture
Armed Forces Staff College
Norfolk, Virginia

Moved To Tears

In the June issue of **SOLDIERS** I was extremely interested in the article on adoption. I was moved almost to tears while reading the article's beginning and realizing how fortunate I was to have a family who loved me and cared for me while I was young. This is not the reason I have written however. I wish to inquire as to where these children described in the article may be adopted. In Utah the supply of adoptable children is nonexistent I would appreciate any information you could give me as to the state where the adoptable number of children exceeds the number of families willing to adopt children so my wife and I may apply for adoption through the appropriate agency.

SFC William H. Bonebreak
Salt Lake City, Utah

Sorry, **SOLDIERS** doesn't have the information you request but you can obtain it by writing or calling the child welfare division of your local Department of Social Services or the Child Welfare League of America, 57 Irving Place, New York, N.Y. 10010. Of course they will want to know the age and type of child you are interested in. The fewer limitations you place, the better your chances.

Getting The Boot

The cover of August '73 **SOLDIERS** (black and brown boots) is not a complete symbol of the all-volunteer Army, because it gives not one indication that women are or were involved in the making of the old or the new Army. Not including a woman's side to the cover reflects that it hasn't fazed you yet just how many women there are and how much they contribute not only as service women but as mothers, wives, lovers, girlfriends, etc., of service men.

SP4 Sophia Hatago
Fort Ritchie, Maryland

SOLDIERS had no intention of snubbing women. The cover concept represented a graphic tie in to the old and new Army using the often mentioned analogy of the brown shoe and black shoe. As a matter of fact the combat boot worn by the WAC is identical to that worn by the male soldier. By the way, take a look at May '73 **SOLDIERS**. The cover and the major story dealing with women in the service received favorable notice Armywide. We try to be phased in.

The Eighth Day

Thanks for your article on miscegenation ("Black and White and Not Uptight") in the July issue. Some time ago I hammered my thoughts into a poem:

*she was white
he was black
God smiled
and said:
that's good*

*she was morning
he was evening
the eighth day*

Chaplain (CPT) Raymond J. Guidry
Hospital Chaplain
97th General Hospital
APO NY 09757



For Necessities
and Notions—AAFES:

A LOT MORE STORE

CPT Charles G. Cavanaugh, Jr.
Photos by author
and SSG Dave Hinkle

From
antique
satin to
mod head-
gear, PX bou-
tique keeps pace
with shopper tastes.

"THE PX IS OK by me; I get a lot of good buys there."

"I won't even go into our PX because they never have what I want."

"Sure, I use the PX for beer and butts but you can never find any good-looking clothes there."

"I wear a size 38 sport coat so I don't even bother."

Like politics and sports the PX system generates an opinion from every soldier and dependent in the Army. Many like it. Many don't. But everybody has an opinion. They should—it's theirs to brag or bitch about. And to quote the phrase "... it's come a long way, baby," and it plans to go a lot further.

Muleback. The Army and Air Force Exchange System is big business. During fiscal year 1973

A LOT MORE STORE

(Continued)

it did more than \$2 billion in gross business around the globe. That's quite a total when you figure the whole thing started on muleback only 200 years ago.

During the Revolutionary War General Washington noticed his soldiers needed a few necessities that weren't being provided by the Continental Army (which wasn't providing much). So in 1776 civilians were given license under the Articles of War to supply the needs and wants of military personnel for the next 90 years. They didn't do much of a job.

These sutlers, as the forerunners of today's PX manager were called, were best known for their abundant supplies of rum, price-gouging and short-term, high-interest credit. The military didn't control their merchandising practices but used them out of necessity.

In 1867 the Army stepped in and authorized the establishment of the post trader to replace the sutler. Though still a long way from the glass-and-concrete merchandising palaces of today the post trader was at least permanent and you could complain about his wares. One problem persisted: with each post trader operating independently, there was little chance of getting the same goods at different posts.

Rational Recreation. By 1895 the situation had not improved so the Secretary of War issued General Order 46 setting up guidelines for the system as it exists today. GO 46 stated in part: "The post Exchange will combine the features of a reading and recreation room with a cooperative store and restaurant to supply the troops, at reasonable prices, with articles of ordinary use and wear not supplied by the government and to afford them means of rational recreation." One wonders if they envisioned the mobile pizza parlors and slotcar racing rooms of today.

Even so, the PX still remained a pretty loose organization with little standardization and even less central control. It wasn't until World War II that meaningful changes took place.

A committee under then Army Chief of Staff General of the Army George C. Marshall took a long, hard look at PX operations and issued detailed recommendations. The primary purpose was to remain the same—caring for the needs of the soldier—but the days of hit-or-miss merchandising were over.

On the Stick. Marshall's committee quickly made the system get its stuff together. Centralized organization, procurement policies, uniform merchan-

dising and a multitude of rules and regulations were soon forthcoming. Since then the PX system has expanded worldwide wherever U.S. troops are stationed but the guidelines set then are still pretty much in force today. The official title came about in 1949 shortly after the Air Force became a separate service and an interservice agreement was signed.

Biggie. The PX system as it exists today is not big; it's huge. To serve the military around the world it has to be. The PX system is not old-fashioned; it's modern. It should be. The PX system serves people; it wants to be people-oriented—and it's determined to succeed.

Any \$2 billion business has a lot of irons in the fire, and the PX is no different. The soldier can buy literally everything from a blitz cloth to a bathrobe in the PX and also eat a pretty good meal there.

The system operates some 15,000 facilities around the world and employs more than 65,000 persons. Obviously they're all not selling toothpaste. What they are selling is just about every item a person could expect to find in a large department store in his home town and then some—plus a wide range of services running from car washes to sidewalk cafes. And they sell at a slight profit.

Profits. One of the most misunderstood ideas around the Army is where PX profits go. The answer is simple. They go directly back to the soldier and his family. True, there's no profit-sharing in the form of actual dollars returned to the individual; that's just not feasible. But there is the Army and Air Force Central Welfare Fund that benefits every soldier and airman. The new bowling alley, hobby shop and even the unit fund are paid for by the central welfare fund that gets its dollars from PX profits. The only other use of profits from the system is to fund new PX facilities and necessary transportation. In a word, the PX system is self-supporting with its profits returned to the soldier. Last year the contribution was \$50 million, and that buys a lot of bowling balls.

OK, so the profit is great—but what is the system doing to make itself more useful to you?

First, last and everywhere in the middle the new philosophy of the PX is "take care of the soldier."

"I don't care what we have to do to give that guy what he needs and wants. We're going to do it," says Major General Cecil W. Hospelhorn, who runs the whole system. And he means it.

"There's some kind of idea going around that because the soldier is getting a bargain in the PX he doesn't have to get the kind of treatment he's entitled to. . . . I won't stand for it." The general is airborne; he's a commander; he's determined to make his policies stick. "The system is responsive but it can be more responsive. This system doesn't belong to me or the PX employee; it belongs to that trooper and his dependents. They're the ones who are going to benefit if I've got anything to say about it."

These aren't idle words. The general reads

most of the complaints that come in daily from around the world and immediate action is the key word at the new facility housing PX operations in Dallas.

"I wrote a letter to the PX about something I couldn't get at our PX and I got an answer in 6 days," a Specialist 4 at Fort Belvoir, Va., stated. That's the way MG Hospelhorn likes to operate.

But he's aware it isn't always that easy. He knows many troopers and their families aren't getting the kind of service they should. He's aware some PXs have clerks who are less than helpful. He knows there are shortcomings in the system. He knows the most important space in the whole store is the 3 feet between you and the clerk and he wants to do something about it.

"We constantly stress the importance of being courteous. We try to train our personnel to go that extra bit to help the customer. By and large, our work force is tremendous and I have a lot of mail to prove it. But errors happen and people have moods and needs on both sides of the counter. If any of our customers feel they've been treated poorly let the local manager know about it. If it happens again, let me know about it. It won't happen after that."

PX policy emphasizes that if you have any complaint regarding the work force serving you, the quality or quantity of merchandise being provided or any comment on the operation of your exchange, let the store or facility manager know about it. They really mean it.

Out Of It. One of the most commonly heard complaints is there's never what's needed in the PX. Either the last item was sold 5 minutes before you got there or if it's available you just might not be sure about the quality.

Just who does the buying for the PX? Who decides what merchandise is stocked and how much to charge for it?

Purchasing is done in exactly the same way all reputable department stores do their buying.

A merchandising department staffed by qualified buyers headed by Julian Price is responsible for deciding what items appear on the shelves and racks of your exchange. They take their work seriously. "We are constantly on the lookout for items that will be useful to and please our customers," says Price. "We keep current on the latest fashions and try to insure our buyers have the same 'with it' attitude our customers have. We buy quality merchandise. There are no seconds in this system."

No Seconds. "You're damn right. I know a lot of people think the PX sell its items at lower prices because they're seconds. Well it's just not—I say again—not true. We have never and will never buy second class merchandise."

Why the rumors then? "People find a dirty or ripped piece of clothing and immediately assume they're getting seconds. They aren't. What they're getting is something that's been soiled by another

customer or a piece of defective merchandise that got by our quality assurance checks . . . but that will happen in any store. Nothing would make me happier than to once and for all get the message across 'We don't buy seconds.'"

What about mod clothes, especially those appealing to the black customer? "We're making a concerted effort to provide these styles and brands for the black customer. We've been trying for a few years now and not just with clothes either. We're demanding that stores carry cosmetics, reading material, food products and entertainment items wanted by black customers."

"I'll admit we were a little behind the power curve getting this started but we're into it full force now where all minority needs are concerned." Yet the complaint is heard that the black cannot find fashion items he wants in the quantities he desires. "Like everything else there has to be some reasonable approach to stockage. We've opened boutiques for both men and women featuring this type of merchandise in quite a few stores. Some were successful . . . others were big duds. Another thing is the perishability of these fashions. Styles change rapidly. An item popular today might not be so tomorrow and then what do we do with it? We've tried marking them down but once the trend has passed that's it."

Speaking of marking things down, what happens to items you just can't sell? "We give them to the chaplain if he can use them in his religious or charitable activities and if not they're turned into property disposal for possible sale or destruction. This is the same thing we do with returned items of clothing which can't be resold."

What about items everybody wants but can never get in the PX, such as component sound systems, large power-tools, men's suits and the many, many other things you must hear about constantly?

"There's a simple answer for that. The list of items the PX is allowed to sell is controlled by Congress. The House Armed Services Committee maintains a constant list of items which we can or cannot sell. They develop this list with respect to the civilian merchandiser as well as the best interests of the military consumer."

The AAFES, Price added, is continually asking the Congress for permission to sell many items they know the soldier would like to buy in his PX. Price also pointed out that many items can be bought overseas but can't be purchased in CONUS; this limitation also comes from the Congress.

What about high-cost items such as expensive perfumes and cameras and the like? Price offered the same answer. "We have a dollar limitation placed on many of our items by Congress. For instance, you can't purchase a camera that costs more than \$123. These rules are imposed to protect the civilian seller but we're continually trying to increase our inventory so we can please the customer. Just recently we were

A LOT MORE STORE

(Continued)



Quality of semi-precious stones such as Ceylon sapphire, top left, are closely checked by PX gemologists. Right, payment at the checkout may close the sale but the warranty continues. Left, wall mirror reflects world of fashion. Above, lab tests verify serviceability of small appliances.

given permission to sell sewing machines in our stores."

Kids' Clothes. What about sizes and kids' clothes? "We use standard sizing charts and order according to the population of the area being served. Our sizes are the same as any store in the civilian community. Sure, we run out of a size now and then but contrary to rumor there's no personal vendetta directed against the guy who wears a size 38 or 48 sport coat. I think we offer about the same selection as a comparable store on the outside—perhaps not the same as a specialty shop but that's not what we're intended to be.

"We're constantly expanding our children's departments. Just recently MG Hospelhorn instituted a policy of carrying a less expensive line of children's clothing which we're going to call the Budget Bunch. We hope it will offset the hardship on the larger family which has several children to clothe."

Comparative Shopping. Can the shopper in the PX really do any comparative shopping? It's often heard that the only thing you can buy in the PX is the top line item which is nice but often just too expensive for some pocketbooks. "We recognize there are differences in income within the services and we want to give all our customers what they want. But let me point out we're not about to sacrifice quality."

Quality Control. How can you be sure the manufacturer isn't "dumping" defective merchandise on you? Colonel Thomas Spaulding runs the quality control branch with the same concern most of us exhibit when buying our first expensive stereo. He makes sure before he tells the system to spend its bucks. "There's no dumping going on. Our quality assurance program makes sure of that. We're out in the factories. We know what we're getting."

What about the item that's shipped directly to the stores? "There are very few items like that. Most of our merchandise is shipped to a central location and then we reship it from there. When it comes to our warehouses we make good and sure there's no junk."

An Iron is An Iron. How do you make sure the product is really quality—that is, besides giving it a visual inspection? "We have our own laboratory system here—one that we're especially proud of. We test the items you buy before we buy them to sell to you. It's that simple. We have the latest in testing devices—everything from weatherometers which simulate winter or summer to flame-testing devices to make sure the kids' pajamas we sell aren't going to turn some little guy into a roman candle."

Do you frequently get defective products and, if so, what do you do about it? "It happens every now and then. A recent example was a child's toy that we were thinking about selling. We discovered the wheels came off with less than a 10-pound pull and its paint contained cadmium. If you can't pull it or bite it what good is it to a kid?

"In a case like that we notify the manufac-

turer that the item doesn't meet our standards and we do not desire to purchase it until modifications are made. We also notify the Food and Drug Administration about any defective materials we find and they take separate actions of their own; they also notify us if anything we're selling tests out to be dangerous."

How Fast? If you do find an item on your shelves that's declared dangerous, what do you do about it and how fast? "It comes off the shelves the same day and we make every effort to notify any customer who's purchased the product that it's unsafe. Of course we immediately refund the patron's money. We led the way in removing flammable types of children's pajamas from our shelves a full 6 months before the federally imposed deadline."

What's Tested. You obviously can't test every item you sell. How do you decide what to test and what not to? How extensive is your testing process? "You're right about not testing every item. We just can't. But we do test many, many of the items we sell. We take special care with small appliances—like irons, skillets, hot combs and blenders. We give clothing normal wear and stress testing."

Do you ever give clothing to families to see if it will survive the real test? "No, not as a rule but we could. We wash clothing over and over in our laboratory machines. Some days it looks like Monday wash day back here.

"Sometimes we blow it too. For example, we were selling a riding toy in Europe that passed all our tests yet its average life on the street was about 1 week. I guess there's really no substitute for a kid when it comes to real testing.

Precious. "We offer really top-flight quality assurance on any gems we stock. We have an excellent gemology laboratory and every diamond sold in our stores comes through it. I'm not saying we look at every stone but we're certain the stone you buy in the store is first class—and that's a big help. Most people don't know anything about jewels and can really get taken to the cleaners. We help them avoid that in the PX."

Other Stuff. Concessionaires are the people who cut your hair, get you your granny glasses, sell you the flowers to make up for last night at the club, provide dry cleaning and laundry services and a host of other items. While they're not part of the PX system, they usually have their shops on the main exchange premises. Concessionaires, too, have to meet strict controls and quality assurance criteria. How is it done? "We inspect them frequently and encourage customers to let us know if they're not receiving courteous service and a proper product."

What can you do if they aren't living up to the contract? "We'll take the complaint, verify it, look at the concessionaire's record, determine what action should be taken and take it. We'll either warn him or move him out—no ifs, ands or buts."

Services. The services department of the AAFES is responsible for a lot of auxiliary activities,

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(Continued)

including all concessionaires, all food services, all automotive services and a few other things like airline catering and slot car emporiums. Air Force Colonel Robert Sullivan, who honchos this shop, is a firm believer in service to the customer. "In this area of activity we get immediate response and feedback if the customer is dissatisfied. You don't have to run a hamburger through a lab test to find out if it's tasty."

Chowdown. Are food prices going up? "Yes, in some items. The first and most obvious is beef. Our hamburgers are standardized at 3.2 ounces and we insure only 25 percent of that is fat. This is a pretty good hamburger but it's getting expensive. We don't want to cut quality either. It's a tough situation nationwide and we're doing the best we can. Hopefully we'll be able to hold the line on other food products. We know the soldier likes a burger or a pizza and we want to be able to give it to him at a reasonable price."

What about ethnic foods? "We're getting into that more and more. We're featuring soul food menus in many of our snack bars and putting in Mexican dishes too. We know there's a need for varied menus and we're trying to meet it."

Who dreams up the recipes? Are they local concoctions or do you have some kind of master menu similar to the Army mess system? "We send the recipe out to the restaurants and they prepare the food."

Staying Clean. "If there's any one thing we want to push in our eating facilities it's cleanliness. We act promptly against managers who fail to run a clean place. If you detect a letdown notify the PX manager and if that fails write us in Dallas and we'll clean it up."

Cars and Gasoline. Services Division is responsible for the post gas station, including the mechanics and attendants who service the pumps. COL Sullivan knows there are problems. "Buying gas at the PX is a pretty good deal. We use a price differential method to figure out how much to charge the customer. By this I mean we survey the major companies in the area proximate to the post, then apply a differential of 2 cents for both premium and regular and drop another 2 cents if the station has a self-service pump."

That's great but what happens if there's no gas? "We don't think it will get down to that but there's no use kidding about it . . . we have a problem. When the national shortage began we were contacted by some of our major suppliers who said they would either be unable to honor their contracts or they would

be forced to ask for more money. We've reacted by trying to get new contracts with other companies but it isn't easy—last year we sold over 436 million gallons worldwide. So far we have handled the problem by curtailing hours of operation and imposing a gallon-limit in some areas but there's always the possibility we'll have to raise our prices. We don't want to but like the meat shortage, if it's not there what are you going to do?"

What about your mechanics and pump island personnel? How do you insure they know what they're doing and are not doing more damage than good to the customer's car? "Job applicants are interviewed by the station manager and it's his determination if the individual is qualified. As indicators of quality of service, we watch for comebacks—jobs that have to be done over—and listen to customer comments. We try to get station attendants who will perform the required operations courteously and efficiently—and this includes checking the oil, doing the windshields, and all the rest. If there's any letdown the patron should tell the station manager at once."

Haircuts and Beauty Shops. Haircut and beauty shops are some of the most visible concessionaires in the exchange. COL Sullivan thinks positive steps are being taken to insure the customer gets what he wants in these facilities. "We're particularly aware of the needs of our black patrons. Until just a few years ago we were behind in this area and unfortunately the black customer had to go off post to get the services he needed. I hope that's a thing of the past. We've hired Willie Morrow, a nationally known black hair stylist, to help train our personnel in these areas. So far he's conducted about 130 workshops for our barber and beautician personnel. Cleanliness is constantly stressed; if your barbershop is dirty I want to know about it."

What About Layaways? When a customer doesn't have the money immediately available to purchase an item, "we encourage people to use our lay-away system," says COL Sullivan. "We're trying to insure that the customer gets good service. Our patron can pay for something in easy payments within 90 days without any carrying or service charge. But if you're going to be away or not able to pick up the item let the PX know what's going on. We just don't have the space to hold items forever."

If You're Out Of It. "We'll order it for you and try our best to give you a date when it'll be there. If it's an item we don't normally carry just fill out one of the want slips you can find in any PX. If a reasonable need for the item is apparent the PX manager will order it if it's an item we're allowed to sell."

Many people have commented they just don't know where to go to report poor service, make a suggestion or ask for information. What's the answer? "All our exchanges have a customer service counter where catalogs and samples are kept for customer selection but it was designed to serve a much bigger

function. Go to this service counter if you need assistance. The person behind the counter will help you. If you get a run-around demand to see the manager. He'll clear up the problem."

Guarantees and Warranties. Just what promises does the PX make regarding the products it sells? "Very simply we stand 100 percent behind everything we sell. If a product is defective, doesn't work or doesn't last as long as it should we'll take it back. If you want another and we have it . . . it's yours. If we don't have it we'll get it for you. If you don't want a replacement we'll give your money back."

That sounds fine but are there any catches? Is there a time limit on bringing merchandise back? "I repeat, we stand behind our product. If you can show valid reason why the item should be replaced or a refund given . . . we'll give it. There's no time limit other than good sense. To illustrate, let me tell about a guy we had come into one of our exchanges. He had bought a monaural record player 10 years ago and it had stopped working. He wanted it replaced in kind; we did it but I think anyone would admit that's stretching it a little."

Do you mean what you say about satisfaction guaranteed on services performed? "Yes we do but again it should be within reason. We had another case of an individual at Fort Lewis who used one of our dry-cleaning shops. Every week for over 6 months he brought his laundry in on Monday, picked it up on Saturday, and never paid for any of it, claiming the cleaning was not acceptable and refusing to pay for it. We went along with him for awhile but then asked him to take his business elsewhere. How long do you think his claim would have lasted in an outside cleaning establishment?"

Special Orders. If the customer wants something you don't carry but have listed in PX or manufacturers' catalogs how does he get it? "The easiest way would be by special order. If it's an item we normally carry in stock we should be able to get it in a few days to a week. If it's a manufacturer's item we don't stock it will as a rule take from 4 to 6 weeks. There's normally no extra charge other than shipping. We require a down payment, however, if the item is personalized or sized for the particular customer."

Rain Checks. Many civilian concerns give the customer a rain check on sale items if they run out during the sale. Does the PX also do this? "Yes we do. If we're having a promotional sale on some particular item and during the sale we run out all the customer has to do is ask the clerk for a rain check and present it when the item is in stock to get it at the sale price."

Ripping Off. While the PX is trying to do a lot for its customers, some of those customers are also trying to do something to the PX—like ripping it off. Though the PX has about a 1 percent incidence of shoplifting, which is much lower than in the civilian marketplace, shoplifting hurts each and every service

member. The PX is cracking down on shoplifting and MG Hospelhorn plans to keep after it. "This is just plain stealing and anyone who gets caught better be ready to face the music," he says.

Rubber Checks. Another big rip-off area is bad checks. Last year the PX was stuck for about a cool million—that's right, about a million bucks in bad checks. That would also buy a lot of bowling balls. MG Hospelhorn has some plans on that score too. "These crooks are stealing from everybody in uniform when they pass a bad check on the PX and I will do everything in my power to nail them."

"One of the ideas we have under study now is to put a fingerprint on the back of the check. I know some people won't like the idea of being fingerprinted every time they write a check but the procedure will be simple. What we're testing is a little patch on the bottom of the rubber stamp you already use to get a check cashed. After you fill in the information you just roll your index finger on the chemically treated surface and that's it. I don't like these measures but I don't like seeing the PX getting beaten for that much money either."

Speaking of checks, General Hospelhorn, why are there so many ID checks made in PXs? Sometimes it seems like your ID is checked three or four times on one shopping trip. "I doubt whether it would be three or four times but I can easily see it happening twice. The reason is that some persons have limited-use privileges—they're entitled to shop in the PX but not allowed to purchase tax items like cigarettes and beer. The clerk at the door makes sure the person can use the PX and the clerk at the tobacco counter is verifying the individual has the right to buy taxed items. I know it gets annoying but it's a rule designed to protect the privileges of the proper customer."

No Notice. Other than direct feedback from customers, how do you keep track of the efficiency and effectiveness of the system? "We have an active no-notice evaluation system going on—the closest thing to an old-fashioned unannounced barracks inspection there is. It's quick, complete; it's carried on in secret and it tells the people who should know what's going on in the field. The inspectors wear civilian clothes, talk to lots of people, eat tons of PX food and do a tremendous amount of just plain looking. They report the good and the bad from top to bottom. They scare the hell out of the sloppy manager and act as eyes and ears for the little guy. The system tells us if we aren't getting the type of service or merchandise we want."

Feedback. So a customer goes through his PX manager and eventually writes to headquarters in Dallas or Honolulu or Munich if he's in the Pacific or European system. OK, so you write a letter; what happens to it? "I look at most of them myself and make sure something is done about the legitimate ones."

Legitimate ones? "We get some crank mail too and some people want the impossible. We insure

A LOT MORE STORE

(Continued)



Concessionaire services include that first haircut for Junior and bouquet for wife, top left and right. Stringed instruments are available; array of timepieces is reminder PX operates in every time zone under direction of MG Hospelhorn, below.

that everybody gets an answer if possible. Sometimes people move, sometimes they don't include name or addresses but if the person has a good comment or a gripe and we can locate him he gets an answer and we find out if something can be done to help. We want to give the customer service—not just a lot of talk.”

Suggestions. What if a customer has a suggestion to propose? “I’d be happy if he’d put it in one of the suggestion boxes we have in all our stores. We look at these for new ideas and improvements and frequently act on them.”

Advisory Councils. Almost all PXs have advisory councils made up of representative enlisted and commissioned members who assist the PX manager in understanding the needs of the particular post being served. Find out who’s on your council and let him or her know if you have any ideas, needs or complaints. But let ’em know if you like something too.”

Vending Army. Just for kicks, General, how many vending machines does the PX operate? “I wish

people would stop kicking *them* but the total is about 85,200 operating machines."

People. Exactly who are your customers? Do you think you have a pretty good handle on who they are? "First, there are about six million of them around the world. The military member is young; his average age is about 23. About 84 percent of the officers are married and about 55 percent of the enlisted personnel. Most have families. They have the same needs they would have if they weren't serving in military service. They come from every economic and educational level and range from 18-year-olds to elderly retired people. They comprise every race and ethnic group in the country and have the special needs particular to each group. In all, they're a cross-section of America. Our job is to satisfy their needs in the merchandising and food services areas. It's a job we like doing."

Chain of Command. To whom do the top echelons of the PX report? "The Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Air Force through their Chiefs of Staff have established a board of directors. The commander of AAFES is responsible to that board. The employees of AAFES are responsible to me."

Who heads up the board? "The chairmanship rotates between the Comptroller of the Army and the Comptroller of the Air Force. The current chairman is Army Lieutenant General Edward M. Flanagan.

Anchors. Can an AAFES customer return merchandise to a Navy store? "Yes he can, if it's the best available way. We would prefer that he return it to the store where he purchased it but if that's impossible a Navy store will be glad to help him out."

Building Blocks. Is there much construction and expansion of facilities in PXs these days? "Yes there is. Many of our exchanges, especially in the United States, have been housed in temporary facilities constructed during World War II. These are being replaced by new shopping facilities. We have some construction in Europe and the Pacific also."

What changes are you including in new facilities? "We're trying to provide bigger, brighter stores, attractively designed and merchandised. We take care that our buildings blend in with the surrounding military community. We encourage ecology and beautification and discourage wherever possible any change to the natural environment. It's hard though, to put in a parking lot without taking out at least some trees."

Rules and Regulations. We've heard a lot about the mission of AAFES—exactly what regulations apply to the PX system? "AR 60-10 for the Army and AFR 147-7 for the boys in blue."

About Savings. Everybody has an idea they're saving money by shopping at the PX. Can you tell us just about how much and compare it with the civilian marketplace?

"As everyone knows, all items sold everywhere have a basic cost to the vender. To this cost

the vender applies a mark-up from which he derives his profit. The amount of that mark-up combined with the actual cost of the item determines how much you're going to pay for an item. The PX applies a mark-up too. The average mark-up we use is 19.2 percent over the cost of the item to us which compares very favorably with civilian stores. A recent survey showed the average discount house was marking goods up by 32.4 percent; department stores, 43.7 percent; and specialty stores by 47.8 percent. Sure, you'll find some items cheaper on the outside but you won't find a store that will offer you the across-the-board savings that we do."

Registers Ring. "Our worldwide combined sales for Fiscal Year '73 totalled 2 billion, 269 million dollars. From that we were able to channel \$50 million into the central welfare fund." How did the figures break out? "The biggest area was of course our retail sales which totalled about \$1.7 billion, with food coming in next at about \$163 million."

Credit? Is there a possibility PXs may offer charge accounts or time payment on purchases? "That's something I really can't answer. We've discussed it and asked the board for a reading but we haven't heard anything yet. That is a ways down the road but I wouldn't rule it out at some time in the future."

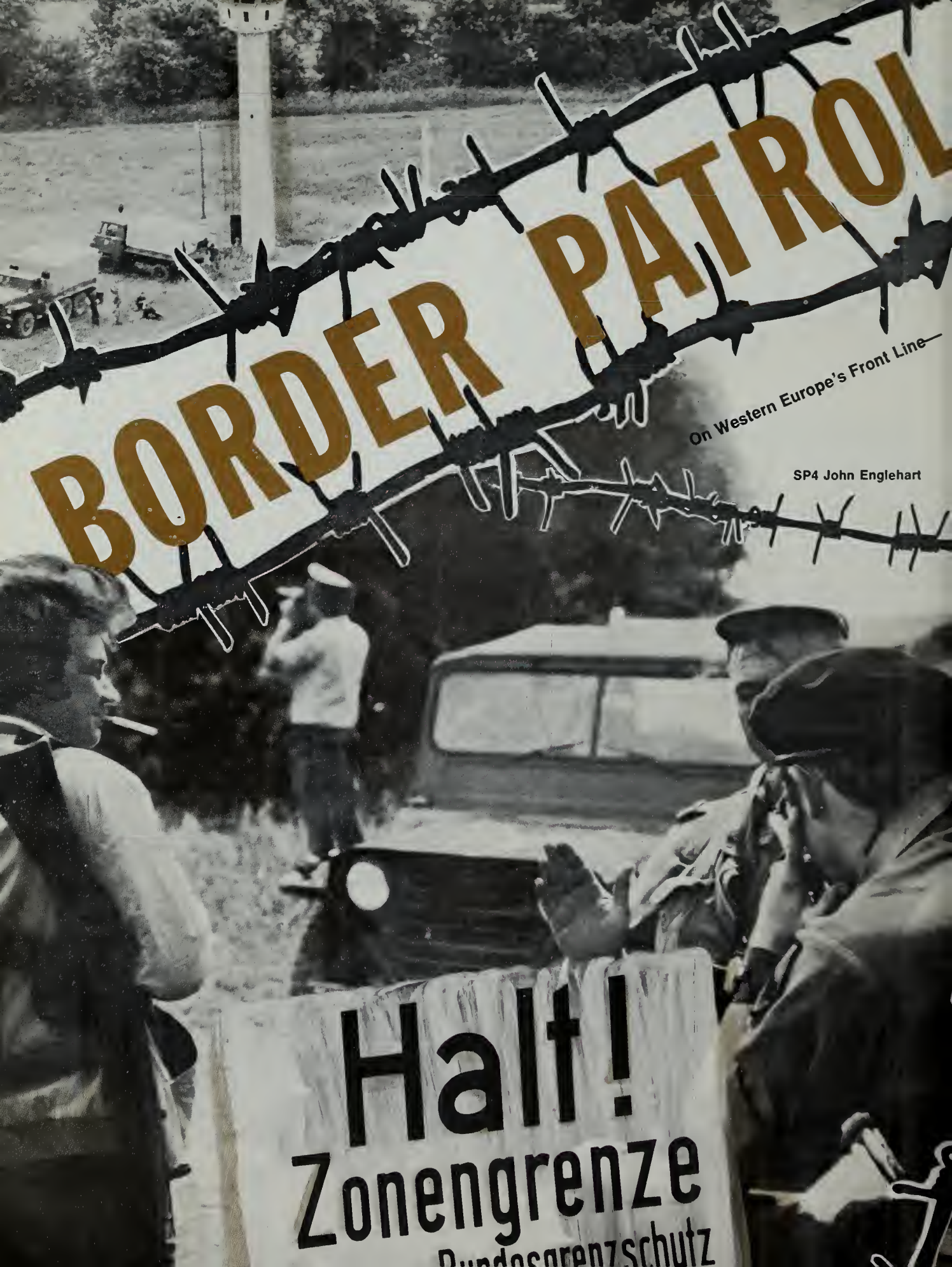
Letters. Regarding those letters that come in about the PX, who seems to write the most? "I think we get most of our letters from NCOs. They know their service and know what they are entitled to."

Sales and Specials. Many people feel the PX system has far too few sales and that the ones you do have are not well advertised. What do you think? "It's hard to say what is too few or too many. We do have sale days and sale items. Our 'extra dividend' program gives the customer some really good buys. These are items marked with ED tags and they're really low priced. True, most of them have been cosmetic items but we're trying to give extra dividends in all our departments. But remember we're selling at a pretty low price as it is."

How about advertising? "We do the best we can but I'll agree there's room for a lot of improvement. We can't advertise in any media carrying commercial advertising so we try to get the word out through the flyers we hand out in the stores, through bulletin boards and the like. I agree the shopper really has to come to the store to find out if there's a particular bargain that day. We're still looking for solutions to this problem."

Staple the Bag. Sales or no sales, the PX system is a positive benefit to the soldier. The attitudes of soldiers about their PX will only be changed when they get the superior service they should get but meanwhile positive steps are being taken to provide that service. Around the world at every hour of every day somebody is buying, eating, playing or being served in a PX. Bitch about it or brag about it—it's quite a system.





BORDER PATROL

On Western Europe's Front Line—

SP4 John Englehart

Halt!
Zonengrenze
Bundesgrenzschutz

Checkpoint Charlie is probably the most famous crossing point between East and West Berlin. By its very location in the heart of Berlin the checkpoint is the Western world's best-known portal to the Iron Curtain. But the border between east and west is not confined to the American sector of Berlin and the Berlin Wall.

"Very few people realize it but the city of Berlin is located in East Germany. When people think of U.S. troops in Germany they think of Berlin and when they think of Berlin they can't imagine American troops located inside the East German border," says First Lieutenant Robert Butto, OIC of the 11th Cavalry border patrol located in Bad Kissingen, Germany.

"Our unit—the 2d Squadron, 11th Cavalry Regiment—actually patrols the border area. Checkpoint Charlie is a fixed checkpoint, not a patrol. Our duty is a bit more complex.

Three-D Duty. "Our unit is in the 3-D business—deterrence, detection and defense. We're here as a deterrent to the Communist troops stationed in East Germany. These include members of both the East German Army and the Soviets. But the deterrence factor goes further than just having foreign troops look at us. It begins with the people who live in the border towns.

"These people know what would happen if we left. They know we're an effective deterrent force. Without us they feel the East Germans would be over here in a matter of days or maybe hours so they want us here. This may sound overly patriotic but the West German people along the border know we're defending their freedom.

"The second D is for detection—not the cloak-and-dagger type you might imagine but the reporting type. In simple terms what we do is report on activities taking place along the border—things such as the erection of a new guard tower and how many men and how many pieces of equipment it took to put it up, and the like. It may not sound very exciting but it's important.

"The part of our job we hope we never have to perform is represented by the last D—for defense. We're Western Europe's first line of defense. If the other side ever decides to come across the border we'd be the first people they'd see."

The men of 1LT Butto's unit keenly realize what their job is all about. As one senior NCO puts it, "The three Ds sum up our responsibilities but there's another item that's tough to explain. It's the feeling you get when you ride the border. When you look



out across a field and see barbed-wire, mine fields and guard towers you feel sick knowing there are people in East Germany who want to come out but can't. They're locked up in their own country. You can't imagine barbed-wire and mine fields around the United States but that's what the people of East Germany have to live with every day."

And barbed-wire, mine fields, and guard towers are not restricted to specific areas of the border. They're everywhere. "When you ride the border you see the signs of containment constantly. Barbed-wire and other barriers run the entire length of the east-west border," says Specialist 5 Doug Seliskit. "All you have to do is look at the other side just once and you realize what you're doing here."

Other Patrols. But the Americans are not the only troops patrolling the border. "Federal Border Police patrols perform basically the same job. Periodically we run a joint patrol with them so we can become acquainted with each other's operations. If the time ever comes when we have to react to actions from across the border both we and the West Germans want to be sure we know what the other is doing," says 1LT Butto. "But we have more company than just the West Germans on the border."

"The sector we patrol is along the Bavarian border so naturally we run into the Bavarian Border Police too. They dress in civilian clothes but do the same things we do. The 'Zolls' or German Customs officers, also ride the border. As you can see there are plenty of people riding the border."

"The East Germans have a border patrol on their side but theirs is more of an activity patrol than a watching patrol. They're usually busy erecting towers, planting mine fields or stringing new wire. Occasionally we'll see a two-man motorcycle patrol using cameras and binoculars but otherwise their observation techniques are confined to observation towers."

On the Border. Although unit headquarters is located in Bad Kissingen actual border operations take place at Camp Wollbach, about 25 miles from Bad K. "Camp Wollbach has its own mess hall, recreation area and just about anything else needed to billet a reinforced platoon. The troops are all stationed in Bad K and come up to Wollbach on a rotating basis. They pull a 30-day tour up here then go back to Headquarters for about 60 days," says Butto.

"Even though the guys are isolated up here most of them look forward to pulling duty. We have movies every night, a beer hall, various sports activities and an important job. The important job is the key to our high morale."

The troops agree. "I look forward to going up to Wollbach," says one Specialist 4. "You get away from all the mickey mouse around the company area. Besides that you get psyched up for the job you're going to do. This is one Army job that makes you feel like you have a real mission. There's no time for

fooling around when you're out on the border. You know you're the first line of defense."

Good Duty. One Sergeant adds, "At Wollbach the Army really takes care of you. They know you're isolated so they provide everything you need. Would you believe the current Miss America was here to visit us? Not too bad, huh?"

For troops stationed at Wollbach it's a pretty good deal but what about soldiers who just want to come up and look at the border? "That's another thing we have to look out for," says 1LT Butto. "There's a restricted zone which runs 5 kilometers inside the border. American troops are not allowed inside this zone unless they're under special orders. It's easy to get lost up here."

But with all the barbed-wire and mine fields how could a guy get into East Germany? Very easily, according to Butto. "The border is marked by yellow and white posts but from these posts to the mine fields there's a 50-meter buffer zone. Technically once you go past the posts you're in East Germany and out of our control. Some guy might come up too close not realizing he's already in East Germany. The only way to avoid that problem is to keep all unauthorized U.S. troops out of the area."

The Other Side. The lieutenant tells what lies beyond the mine fields. "Looking from the west side to the east, past the mine field is a plowed strip of land. The East Germans use this to detect any signs of movement towards the border such as footprints and tire tracks. After that comes the anti-vehicular ditch with concrete slabs on each side. If you tried to drive out of East Germany the concrete is slanted so you could drive into the ditch but there's no way you could drive out."

"But before you even get to the ditch, the mines or the wire you have a few other problems—things like the patrol strip where the motorcycle patrols ride. There are also bunkers manned 24 hours a day by machine gun units. Finally there are the towers, also manned 24 hours a day by machine gun units. At night when they turn on the searchlights you'd think it was noon on Miami Beach."

Getting out of East Germany is no easy task. But what happens if an American patrol spots someone trying to get out? Can they help? "There's not a thing we can do until the guy reaches our side of the border," says Butto. "As much as we might want to help our hands are tied. It doesn't matter if the East Germans are firing at him or not; we have to wait until he reaches our side."

Up Front. The border patrol is always ready to move on a moment's notice but hope they never have to. "We're up here for a reason," says Butto. "We know it and so do the East Germans. If we have to we could put up a pretty strong defense. I hope we never do have to . . . and who knows maybe someday they won't need us here."

Tankers can strap on their reading glasses because they'll be riding the M60 for another 20 years

ROARING INTO THE NINETIES

Story and photos by
Barney Halloran

WITHIN THE PAST few months, speculation has been hot and heavy on the XM1 but many a dusty summer will pass before today's tanker climbs aboard a totally new main battle tank. In the meantime the M60 series will undergo a number of outwardly subtle but otherwise major changes.

Tankers who think their current beasts are the toughest things on twenty-four wheels are in for a shock. There's a new kid joining the M60 family. The needle-nosed M60A1 is being modified into a new machine known as the M60A1E3.

Prototype E3s began contractor testing in September and will begin developmental testing this January. For 10 months and 4,000 miles this new bear will be given a beating equal to 4 or 5 years of peacetime use. If all goes well, the E3 will be type classified and delivered to units sometime in the mid-1970s.



M48A3



The M60's granddaddy, the M48 with its 90mm gun just wasn't up to snuff for the 1960s.

M60



First introduced in 1959, the M60 borrowed the 48's turret and packed a 105mm cannon.

M60A1



A new turret and other improvements made the A1 one of the world's best tanks.

M60A2

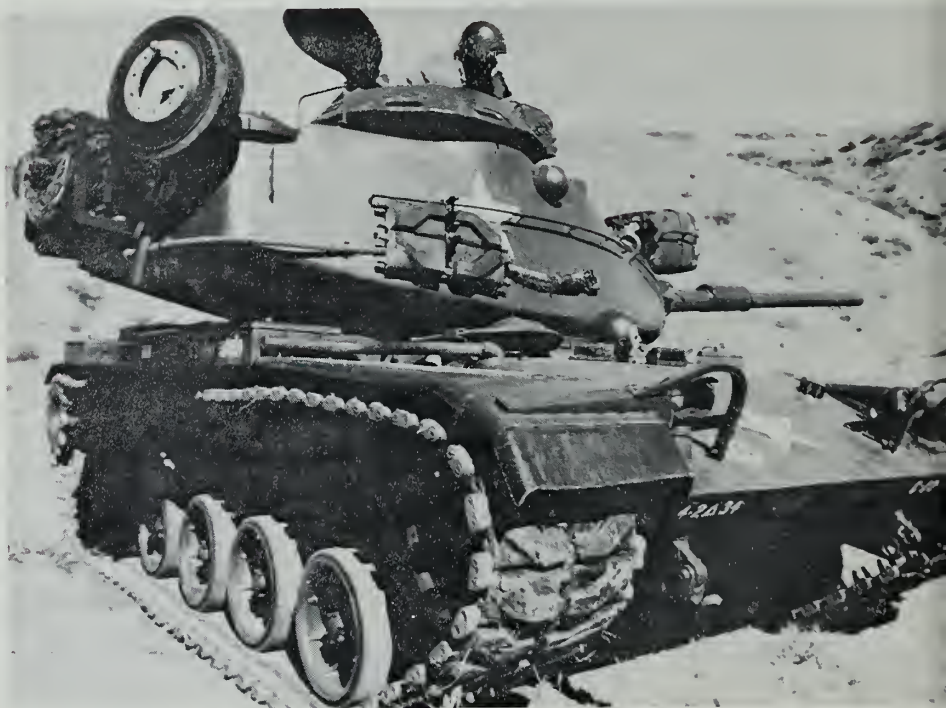


First of the sexy tonks, the A2 is loaded with electronic gear to make it deadlier.

This may seem like an awfully long time to play games with test vehicles but the object of the exercise is to deliver a piece of gear that works and works well. What's being tested now is a very complex piece of equipment carrying a lot of black boxes and other gear that must be able to withstand the beating a modern tank takes.

Plain Jane. New tanks simply don't slide off the drawing boards and into production. Take, for example, the first of the M60 series—the plain old M60. It bears a strong resemblance to the older M48 and for a number of good reasons. Originally the M48 was designed to fight Soviet T34 tanks armed with 85mm guns. That's why the M48 has a 90mm gun and armor designed to withstand 85mm hits. In fact, the M48 could have been upgunned to 105mm when the Soviets upgraded their tank forces with 100mm-toting T54s but the 48's armor protection wasn't strong enough. Besides, why throw away all those 90mm cannon and shells?

The solution was the first M60 which shared the same AVDS1790 engine as the M48A3 but introduced an improved CD850 series transmission, a new torque converter, and a new hull offering better ballistics protection. The suspension was improved and the front idler wheels were beefed-up to eliminate hull damage and extra trips to depot maintenance facilities. The turret looked the same as the M48s because it was the same, but inside the gunner got better sights—coincidence instead of the old stereo models—and a 105mm gun to replace the older 90mm.



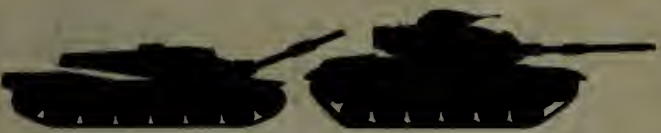
The M60A1, above, will be converted into a deadlier A3. Reliable sources say one prototype XM1 has an M60ish hull, right, with a turret looking like the improved German Leopard's.



XM803

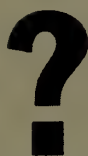
M60A3

XM1



The sexiest tank ever built was nixed by Congress for costing close to \$1 million each.

An A1 updated to include much of the A2's magic gear will be our MBT into the 1990s.



The wroops are still on the prototypes of our future main battle tank, sorry.

CLANKING ALONG

Following the development game without a score card is murder. The development process is even worse. That's one of the reasons the Army has decided to fly before it buys on any future very expensive gear—like tanks.

However, it was obvious the M48 turret wouldn't do for long, so between 1963 and '64 the long-nosed M60A1 was introduced. With a small weight increase, the improved M60 offered better protection against 100mm hits. The front slope's angle was decreased and a new turret was designed with sharply angled sides—protection that could only have been achieved on the 48 turret by making it thicker and much heavier.

About 1964 development started on what was then known as the M60A1E2. The same M60 hull was used but a new, strange-looking turret introduced the tanker to the magic world of black boxes. Even to a "treadhead" up to date on hydraulics and mechanics, the E2 represented a quantum jump in technology.

The E2 was designed with basically the same 152mm gun/launcher mounted on the Sheridan armored reconnaissance vehicle. Air lines running from compressors installed in the engine compartment feed into the gun tube to blow out gases and residue left by the 152's caseless ammunition. After firing, electric switches and motors automatically open the breech and scavenge the tube. And, of course, a missile firing capability meant black boxes for guidance and control of the infrared guided rocket.

For the first time the gunner's and tank commander's sights were stabilized by being slaved to the gun. That means as the monster bounces cross-country, the boys behind the sights get a non-bouncing view (at least within 5 mils) of possible targets. Targets can be

picked up which would have been just about invisible with a moderate amount of camouflage. And the beast is equipped with both passive and active vision devices to see during periods of low visibility.

Magical Stuff. The change from coincidence ranging to laser ranging in the E2 means greater accuracy but more black boxes. Two gyros are now worked into the main gun mount. One senses turret deflection and velocity and the other senses elevation velocities. In the turret base another gyro senses pitch velocities and two more are located in the commander's cupola. It's more black boxes—even if they're painted white—for synchro transmitters, synchro control transformers and azimuth resolvers. It's a whole new ball game.

What once was called "a ballistics computer" is now a true solid state computer that does everything the old crank box did. Except the new one also computes leads and tracking rates, makes moderate corrections for wind velocity, accounts for gun jump, parallax and drift, corrects for ambient powder temperature in the turret and adjusts for barrel wear by counting shots fired.

Missiles were the thing in the mid-60s; they offered accuracy unlike any gun could. So when the engineers sat down to work out an entirely new tank design (the MBT70 later the XM803), it was natural for the 152mm gun/launcher system to be part of the design. But maybe the MBT70 was a case of overreach. As a project worked out between the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States,

it wasn't without its problems. And finally the development partnership broke up. The Army went on alone to develop what became known as the XM803.

The 803 design incorporated every advanced concept in tank design. Equipped with a hydro-pneumatic suspension it could rise up and duck down hydraulically. It had a specially designed "envelope" for its three-man crew and double-plated armor. The driver, in fact, didn't live in the front slope but rode in the turret basket with the rest of the crew. As the turret turned, the driver's position rotated in the opposite direction so he was always oriented toward the front slope. And on the left side of the turret a 20mm remote control cannon was installed in a "pop-up" mount—another system. It was sophisticated and it cost—therefore it was eliminated. In 1971 it was estimated that each copy of the XM803 would cost well upwards of \$700,000 in 1971 money.

Something's Gotta Give.

It was time to cut costs, and the Army reasoned the missile system could be done without. It was accurate all right, but the cost outweighed its accuracy. Besides, missiles were just too slow and a missile-firing tank had to stay put while the gunner directed his airborne weapon in on its target. Exposure time was high—too high. After all, a conventional round travels in excess of 3,000 mph. While the 803 sat pat guiding home its missile, an enemy tank could return fire with a conventional gun and nail it. It was decided future main battle tanks

The new M60A3 will look like the bear at right and far right. The only difference from the outside will be a fatter gun tube. Even though A3s will have laser rangefinders, the optical sight bubble will still be there. Center, there is no sure thing about a prototype: a prototype A2 fitted with a 20mm cannon and other goodies that didn't make it. Below, some exotic ideas used on the MBT70 will survive on the XM1.



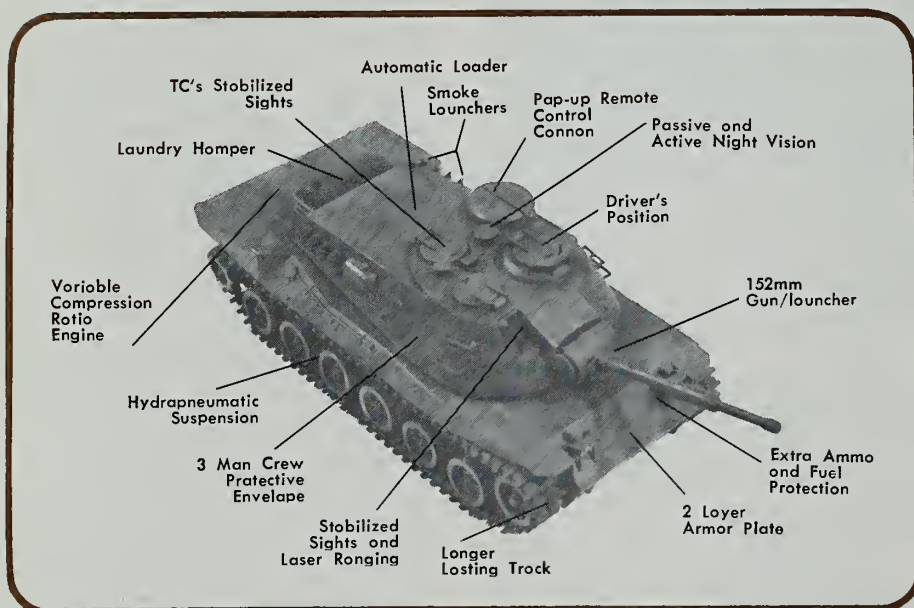
totypes. At this point the competition is high, so you won't be hearing much about what's going on.

But both Chrysler and GM must build an operational vehicle weighing about 58 tons, no more than 95 inches tall and powered by a 1500 hp engine. (Chrysler has decided to build around a gas turbine rig and GM has opted for the variable compression ratio engine—whose pistons change size depending on engine load.)

The main gun hasn't been decided on yet but it could be a smooth-bore. A likely candidate is the 110mm gun being developed by the British who also designed the current line of the 105mm tank guns, or the 105/120mm smooth-bore being worked on by the Federal Republic of Germany. (The Soviet T62 main battle tank is currently armed with a 115mm smoothie.)

Mounted coaxially with the main gun the XM1 will also have a 20- to 30mm cannon for picking off lightly armored or unarmored targets, and the crew will again be placed in a protective envelope. The rest of the gear—fire control, range finders and whatnot—is not being developed under this contract but will be supplied by the Army.

Give Us A One. Before the 3-year development contract expires, the manufacturers must have concluded their own tests. Once the manufacturers are finished the ve-



would not be armed with dual weapons systems.

Then last summer, Congress said No to the entire XM803 project. It would cost entirely too much to build a fleet of these machines.

In the meantime, however, production was being continued on the M60A1 and the E2s were about to begin their last phase of development and operational tests. Army Training Tests (men and machines) began on the E2s in June at Fort

Hood, Tex. and will last until May of next year when there will be a total of 540 E2s type classified as M60A2s in the inventory.

Development and testing do take a long time—longer than most people would think. For example, Chrysler (builders of the M48 and M60 series) and General Motors (developer of XM803) have recently been awarded contracts on the XM1. That means both companies have 3 years to build working pro-



hicles will be delivered to the Army for DT I and OT I (Development Testing, and Operational Testing, first phase.) The results of DT I and OT I will determine who gets the contract to develop and build the XM1.

The next step (DT II and OT II) is to push the advanced prototype through years of service in a matter of months; any system failures must be corrected before production begins. When phase two is completed, the production lines are activated and operational testing begins.

In the third stage (DT III and OT III) the first batch of production line vehicles is run through the same testing cycle to find out if there is any difference between the hand-built prototype and the production line model. It takes years but it's worth it.

E3 Not PFC. The M60A1s still rolling off Chrysler assembly lines are going to be treated to some updating at another Chrysler plant where they will be converted into M60A1E3s.

The untrained eye won't notice much difference between the A1 and the E3 aside from a fatter main gun. It's still the same 105mm but a fiberglass cover will be added to reduce firing errors caused by "tube droop" (the bend that develops from the sun beating down on only one side of the tube).

The major differences be-

tween the A1 and the E3 begin to show up inside. Gun stabilization has been added for the gunner along with laser ranging and a new solid state computer.

The E3s will also have an improved engine. In fact some of A1s currently coming off the production lines now are being equipped with the improved model. Aluminum-sleeved cylinders are being replaced with one-piece steel cylinders and to insure tighter air seals, side loading filter boxes are being replaced with top loading models.

Electrical systems are being beefed up with 650 amp, oil-cooled generators to replace the older 400 amp jobs and the regulator is going solid state.

Back outside, the suspension system is getting modified with a "tube-over-bar" arrangement to increase road wheel travel an additional 6 inches—smoother ride, easier sighting. And the old T97E2 track is being replaced with T142 track. Using replaceable pads the T142 is expected to average 5,000 miles of wear compared to the 2,000 to 2,500 miles of grinding and bouncing old track could handle.

Since there's no actual prototype E3 vehicle, it's mostly a matter of testing components to see if they all come up to snuff in an A1 shell. The first three modified vehicles actually began contractor testing in September but the Army

won't get its mitts on them until the contractor is satisfied with his own tests.

The second phase of development testing (DT II and OT II) starts on the E3 in January '74. It's a complete systems check and evaluation including field manuals, packing, special tools—in fact, it means a complete fine-tooth comb treatment.

After 10 months, or the equivalent of 5 years of actual use, phase two ends. Then, about January '75 an in-process review will be conducted. If all goes well, the Army will take its first delivery of E3s in mid-'76. But that's not the end of it.

The production line models delivered in '76 will run through DT III and OT III (tentatively scheduled between August '76 and February '77) before being subjected to a final in-process review. Which means the E3 won't be type classified as the M60A3 and issued to the troops until sometime in mid-1977.

After the A3 is accepted, kits will be bought for transforming older A1s into A3s during depot overhauls. As of now, fiscal year '78 is scheduled as the last purchase year for the M60 series, but the Army will be retrofitting—if you'll pardon the term—through the 1980s for use into the '90s.

It's been a long way baby.

Keep on Truckin'...



SP4 John Englehart

SOME GUYS get the glamor jobs and the glory that goes with them. Others aren't quite so lucky. Such is the case with the men of the 37th Transportation Group in Kaiserslautern, Germany.

"There's nothing glamorous about our job. All we do is drive trucks for the Army. If you stretched your imagination you might be able to call us automotive engineers but that's like calling a garbage collector a sanitation engineer. We're truck drivers and damn proud of it," says Specialist 4 Richard Kowelski. "Without us the rest of the Army isn't going anyplace. Whether it's equipment, food or manpower the truckers are the ones who deliver the goods."

SP4 Kowelski's point isn't overstated. Every time you sit down to chow in the mess hall (now called dining facility) you're eating food that was delivered by truck. Almost every item in the military inventory moves by truck one time or another.

First Lieutenant John Matthews, personnel officer of the 53d Transportation Battalion, echoes

the feeling of SP4 Kowelski. "The truck driver is of paramount importance to the Army. Just think where the Army would be without him—nowhere.

"Yet too often truck drivers are characterized as greasy, slow-witted guys from right out of Dogpatch. That's just not so. Our guys are hard working, conscientious troops giving their best effort to the job at hand. And they're anything but slow-witted. It takes more than just shifting gears to drive a truck."

1LT Matthews adds, "After a guy finishes AIT he just doesn't walk in here and start driving. He's got a lot more training ahead of him before he goes out on his own. First he spends 3 weeks in our Drivers' Academy—a comprehensive and demanding course designed to educate the new driver as thoroughly and quickly as possible. It's no snap course and he's got to pass before we even let him near a truck."

As First Lieutenant Jim Delashaw explains, the Drivers' Academy is no picnic. "In 3 weeks the future drivers have to learn everything about their

Heirs to the Red Ball Express tradition of World War II days, the 37th keeps supplies moving to U.S. troops in Europe.





trucks and the rules of driving in Germany. Most of the troops are mechanically inclined to begin with so the truck maintenance portion of the course isn't that bad. But driving in Germany is something else. The autobahn can really break you out in a sweat.

"We're guests in the Federal Republic of Germany and must obey all traffic regulations. Besides the German regs the Army imposes a few of its own for safety's sake—things like driving with your headlights on and no driving after 8 p.m."

Specialist 4 Richard Miller, who's been driving with the unit a little over a year, recalls some of the things he learned in the Drivers' Academy. "You learn how to read the signs on the autobahn. That may sound overly simple but if you don't know that *Aus* means exit you could be in big trouble. Other little things like converting kilometers to miles help too."

Taking Care. But the nucleus of the course is still the truck. "The guys have to learn everything there is to know about their trucks including maintenance checks and how to take care of any maintenance problems they may encounter on the road. Changing a tire on a car may not sound like much but try to do it on a tractor trailer. If you don't know what you're doing you could be in for a long afternoon," says 1LT Delashaw.

Even after completing the Drivers' Academy the prospective driver is still not ready for the long and winding road. "Next our drivers have to 'ride shotgun' with experienced drivers for about 3,000 miles. This helps acquaint the new driver with actual road conditions and the problems he'll be facing on his own. The experienced driver can give the trainee tips on what to look for and relate his experiences in Germany to the new man," says 1LT Matthews.

"Riding shotgun is a kind of on-the-job training," says SP4 Kowelski. "You get the feel of the road, and you find yourself actually driving the truck in your mind. You try to react to every situation. You ask questions and discuss answers. It's the best training you can get."



"Most of the troops are mechanically inclined to begin with," says 1LT Delashaw, "so the truck maintenance portion of the course isn't that bad. But driving in Germany is something else." Whether behind the wheel or twisting wrenches the job of the 37th is anything but glamorous.

Now the new man is ready to solo. "The first time you go out alone it's like nothing you've ever felt before. Just you, the truck, the road and all that responsibility. Somewhere in Europe somebody is depending on you to make the delivery. It really makes you feel important and gives you a sense of accomplishment when you pull into your destination," says Sergeant Bill Myers.

"Believe me, the newness wears off in a hurry but you still realize the importance of your job. You don't get as psyched up every time you go out yet you always keep sight of the fact that without supplies our troops in Europe couldn't make it," says SGT Myers.

Keeping Track. Drivers of the 37th Transportation Group are tested periodically throughout the year by senior NCOs. And while on the road they're continually monitored by tachograph. "The device, installed in the truck every morning, records speed, time and distance traveled plus the number and length of stops each truck makes. It can tell you everything except why the truck stopped," explains 1LT Delashaw.

"It may sound a little bit like 1984 but we have to use the tachograph because there may be a few bad apples in every bunch. If a guy does his job he's got nothing to worry about. If he doesn't then we'll know about it. The recorder gives the facts; the drivers know it's there and most of them don't mind. If they haven't done anything wrong, they know the tachograph will back them up."

But there's more to the 37th than just truck driving. Running an outfit like this can be an administrative nightmare. 1LT Matthews explains some of the complexities. "I guess the biggest problem is the traffic department. We have to send out drivers, trucks and various loads every day of the year. Trying to make all three mesh together is no easy job. Add to this the rush orders, mechanical breakdowns, human error and any one of a hundred and one other things and you've got one heckuva big job."

"Yet very rarely do we miss a shipment or

on-time delivery. Most of the time we're dealing with perishables such as food and we can't afford to be late. There just isn't room for mistakes.

"We travel more than 22 million miles a year making deliveries throughout Europe. Out of all this travel we've only had 44 reportable accidents—a remarkable record. With 747 drivers and all that mileage you'd expect many more problems than we actually have."

One of the main responsibilities of the 37th Group is delivering food to all the European commissaries. It's no easy task. As one of the drivers, Specialist 4 Roger Davis, says, "There's never a let-up because people are hungry year 'round. And with a perishable load you can't afford to be late."

Rolling Safely. As SP4 Kowelski describes it, a typical day in the life of a driver starts before sun-up. "After a 5:30 a.m. breakfast you report for your assignment. You make your maintenance checks, chart your route and pick up your load. If you can be on the road by 7:30 you shouldn't have any problems. Your final destination dictates what time you'll make it back. You have to remember our speed limit is 45 miles an hour so if it gets to be too late you stay overnight and come back in the morning."

It's not an easy job but it's a rewarding one—and not just in the sense of seeing the cargo delivered. "Our guys receive awards for accident-free driving. Some drivers hold awards for more than 100,000 miles of accident-free driving. These become part of a man's 201 file. When he gets out of the Army his safety record can lead to a good job with a trucking company," says 1LT Delashaw.

All year in all weather the 37th Transportation Group carries on its tough, far-ranging job with outstanding professionalism. But nobody notices because they get the job done smoothly and unobtrusively. Theirs is one of the unglamorous jobs in the Army yet one of the most important—KEEP ON TRUCKIN'.

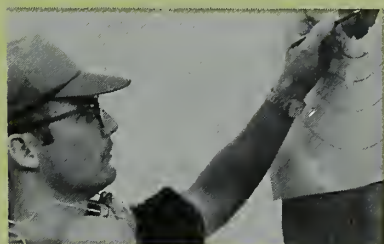
MP BY CHOICE

With the ending of the draft why would anyone with a Bachelor of Science degree in Law Enforcement join the Army? Especially if he had a June wedding planned?

Christopher Aiken, a Private First Class in Company B, 10th Battalion, Military Police Brigade at Fort Gordon, Ga. says, "Everyone has a childhood dream--some want to be firemen, others doctors, teachers, lawyers--I just wanted to be a cop."

"I know what I want and the Army is going to help me get it. I want to be in Law Enforcement--and while deciding on which avenues to take, the Army offered much more than the civilian police departments I checked with."

The MP trainee says, "The Army has a lot more to offer an individual beginning a career. The pay is more appealing than on the outside and so are 'bennies' like medical and dental care that come with being in the Army. Also, with the economic trends I feel safer in the Army."



Son of a county judge in Leesburg, Va., Aiken says he chose an MP career because "being a cop is a thinking job, constantly trying to out-think the bad guys."

Chris attended Loudon High School in Leesburg, received an Associate's degree in Police Science from Northern Virginia Junior College and then attended George Mason University in Fairfax, Va., where he earned a Bachelor's degree in Law Enforcement last spring. Chris says he likes the Army a lot more than college. "It keeps you busy 18 hours a day; you feel and perform a lot better."

GLOBE GIRDERS

How would you like to jaunt more than half way around the world with such exotic stops as Singapore, Bangkok, Calcutta, Karachi, Tehran, Athens, Germany, England, Iceland, Greenland, Washington, D.C., New Orleans, Belize and Panama?

Three U.S. Army Forces Southern Command (USARSO) soldiers from the Canal Zone, completed just such a journey in September, and took 47 days to do it. The service wasn't always the greatest and a lot of the meals weren't piping hot, but that's to be expected when you're a 3-man crew on a U.S. Army U-21 flying back to your unit some 16,300 miles away.

Captain Charles A. Hardin and his crew of two had to go a long way to pick up the airplane for their unit, the 210th Aviation Battalion in the Canal Zone. They were short two U-21s, and had been notified that this one, a rebuilt out of Vietnam, was available in Singapore. They just had to go get it.

As they approached the bird, CPT Hardin mentioned to Chief Warrant Officer Jack M. Lewis, his co-pilot, that the plane bore the insignia of the unit he flew with in Vietnam. Later, checking the log book with the technical observer and crew chief, Specialist 6 Robert D. Rose, he was amazed to discover it was the very same U-21 he had piloted.

On September 1 they began the return flight to Panama. The first leg of the journey took them to Bangkok, Thailand, and the next 30 days saw them stop over in Calcutta, India; Karachi, Pakistan; Tehran, Iran; Athens, Greece; Sandhofen and Weisbaden, Germany; Mildenhall, England; Keflavik, Iceland; Sanderstrom, Greenland; Washington, D.C.; New Orleans; Belize, British Honduras; and finally Albrook Air Force Base in the Canal Zone. And those were only the R-O-N [remain over night] and maintenance stops; not including routine fuel stops.

The men only anticipated

a 21 to 22 day trip but they were delayed three times because of weather--3 days in Germany, 4 days in England and 5 days in Greenland, their longest layover.

The 4 men flew the small plane (which is designed to cruise at 240 mph for distances up to 1050 miles) more than halfway around the world in just over 74 hours air-time.

The longest leg of the trip was the 2500-mile stint between Greenland and Washington, which took a bit more than 10 hours.

"We were gone for 47 days," said CWO Lewis, "It was fun but it was great to get home. Besides, SP6 Rose wasn't exactly the cutest hostess I've ever seen."

SP4 DONOR

Specialist 4 John M. Robinson, Jr. of Company E, 709th Maintenance Battalion, 9th Infantry Division, Fort Lewis, Wash., had \$500 in his savings account when he read about the plight of 25-30 million inhabitants of portions of drought-stricken Africa.

"I read how many people were actually dying of starvation and the shock hit me with full force: People--babies, children, women and men--were reduced to eating grass just to stay alive. I knew what it felt like to be hungry but I couldn't imagine anyone starving. Yet people were starving in Africa."

"I wanted to do something but as I thought about it, there was my car note and other expenses. What could I do?"

In September, while serving as a 9th Infantry Division Unit of Choice Recruiter in Oakland, Calif., he withdrew the \$500 from his savings account and presented a check for that amount to an African drought relief organization in San Francisco. He's also pledged up to \$500 of his upcoming reenlistment bonus to match donations of \$100 each given by any five soldiers to the African Chamber of Commerce, San Francisco, Calif.

BANG, YOU'RE DEAD

A new "numbers game" for armor training exercises is being tested at Fort Carson, Colo., for possible Army-wide use. The Combat Arms Training Board and the Army Research Institute are testing the tank targeting system based on numbers gaming for infantrymen.

In infantry war-games numbers are worn on the helmet and if an enemy soldier can call out another soldier's number that man is "dead." The tank method developed by B Company of the 77th Armor is basically the same except numbers painted on the tanks are much larger and visible up to 1200 meters.

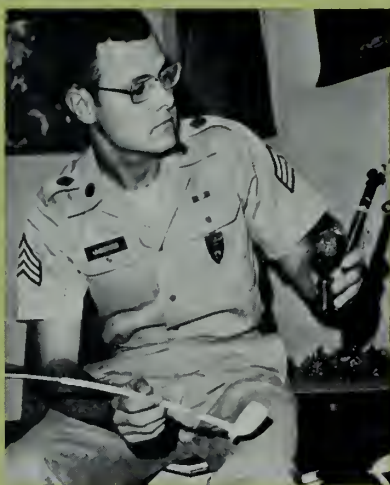
The tank commander searches for the number of an enemy tank through his range-finder. He then points his gun directly at the tank and calls the number of the enemy tank and the range at which he sees the target to a controller. When a "kill" is made the "destroyed" tank stops, turns its turret to the rear and throws out a yellow smoke grenade. Crews and leaders of armored units are enthusiastic about the concept.

ON THE TRAIL

Ten soldiers of Headquarters Company, U.S. Army War College at historic Carlisle Barracks, Pa., recently took off on a pioneering trip down the Appalachian Trail. It was more than a hike and an outing. Under direction of their commander, Captain Elbert F. Evans, the men gained practice in map reading, using a compass, pitching camp and using field expedients. After a long hard day on the trail, C-rations rated "mighty tasty." A second trip is planned.

TOBACCO FAN

When Sergeant Gene Umberger tells you he knows all about Tobacciana he's not blowing smoke in your face.



Umberger, a member of the 112th Adjutant General Postal Unit at Headquarters, Allied Forces Central Europe, is a serious student of Tobacciana, the study of smoking, tobacco, smoking implements and paraphernalia related to the history of or dealing with the ancient pastime.

He has a collection of 15 different briar smoking pipes plus others he bought for their unusual design or geographical significance. One German pipe nearly 4 feet long is made of rough and polished deer horn with a porcelain bowl; he also has clay pipes from Holland.

Umberger is a member of the pipe club of Great Britain where his hobby led him to a pipe-smoking contest. "We each had a small pipe with equal amounts of tobacco," he says. "The object was to see how long you could keep the pipe burning. I lasted 44 minutes which wasn't too bad for the first time." His time compares to 121 minutes recorded by the winner of a recent England-wide pipe-smoking contest.

Tobacciana is a relatively new field of hobby interest but a rapidly growing one. Its subject dates to at least the first century before Christ. "There are carvings in ancient Maya temples in South America showing priests smoking pipes," says Umberger. Tobacco was developed in South America and

gradually spread northwards until it was encountered by the first explorers to North America and subsequently introduced into Europe.

EAST MEETS WEST

Most of the people working at Madigan Army Medical Center, Tacoma, Wash., list home towns such as Fairfield, Calif., East Lansing, Mich., and Norfolk, Va. But for Specialist 5 Syed Adil Gilani and his wife Farzana, home is halfway around the world--in Lahore, Pakistan.



SP5 and Mrs. Gilani began the 15,000-mile journey which brought them to Madigan in May 1972. Because of the India-Pakistan war then underway, the Gilanis temporarily left their two sons with his parents in Lahore and emigrated to the United States.

SP5 Gilani holds a degree in Pharmacy from the University of Punjab but hadn't completed the 2,000 hours of internship necessary to get a pharmacist's license in the U.S. "I heard very good things about the Army--the people in it and its training programs--so I decided to enlist." In August 1972, he joined the Army and was promoted to SP5 after completing basic training. He was then assigned to the pharmacy at Madigan.

The Gilanis are Muslims; they neither smoke nor drink; and find it surprising that American households don't include the many relatives found in a typical Pakistani household.

Although the American Northwest is wetter and cooler than Lahore they enjoy its tremendous natural beauty.

What Happened To
The Lonely Hearts' Club Band?
Along With Millions Of Others
They've Stepped Into

THE SINGLES SEVENTIES

OR WHAT MOTHER NEVER TOLD YOU

John Michael Coleman



Editor's Note: The best way to get a story is to go directly to the authorities and experts on a given subject. On this topic there are millions of authorities so we interviewed a few representatives who are near the crest of the movement. These are the things they said. Names have been changed for the sake of their privacy but we haven't changed their stories.

SOMEWHERE ABOUT THE TURN of the century a notorious ex-Union Army officer had this to say about the holy state of matrimony: "Marriage is a community consisting of a master, a mistress, and two slaves, making in all, two."

Ambrose Bierce, author of that statement, mysteriously disappeared without a trace in 1914 but were he alive today he might well step forward and take credit for being a social guru 70 years ahead of his time. Or, assuming a most uncharacteristic meekness on the part of this noted man of letters, he might simply look around him, sigh, and decide he'd died after all and gone to heaven. Then he'd probably apply for a hormone transfusion because as you know and I know, "There's a whole lot of shaking going on."

A New Dawn. Call it what you will—the Singles Explosion, Revolution, Awakening, even call it Sexplo '73 if that's what turns you on—but whatever you call it you can see it everywhere. And if you're close to where the action is—any big city—and if you're single and between the ages of 18 and 60 you're a part of it. Whether you like it or not.

Of course not all of it involves overt indiscriminate sexual activity or even discreet "swinging" but if you like to talk to people and have company or have a casual date once in a while you're in it up to your socially acceptable and deodorized armpits. If you're looking for a mate you're wallowing in it.

The Singles Revolution is caused by a number of factors. The most obvious—there are simply so many single people: in the U.S., approximately 48 million single adults. Of course a lot of them are more senior types but 12.7 million are between the ages of 20 and 34. For this phenomenon itself there are several reasons.

The first waves of the post-World War II baby boom have made their assault on adulthood; the 20-34 age group is 50 percent larger than it was in 1960. Compound sheer numbers with the influence of panoramic social change. Sexual liberation and "new morality" have been attributed to the Pill; and there's increased career confidence and career desire on the part of women who wouldn't have gotten out of the kitchen and maternity clothes had they grown up 20 years earlier.

Marriage Isn't Perfect. Young adults have seen climbing divorce rates (many singles are themselves divorced) and many have seen parents' less-than-perfect marriages perpetuated at the cost of the

happiness and/or sanity of entire families. In addition, the '70s already qualify as a decade of violent and rapid change. For myriad reasons many singles see this as a time when it's good to remain single.

"I definitely find it's much better to be single these days," says Major Tom B., a 34-year-old career officer. "The military is going through a period of upheaval, so is the economy and society. People aren't settled and they're looking for things.

"The single way of life and the independence it gives me make it a good way of life for me right now. My own independence as far as being single is great—I'm not tied to anything. I've existed alone for years and my independence means more to me than anything else."

Sensational. Many people feel the way Tom does about his freedom but this isn't the most publicized quality of the single life. You guessed it—*sexual* freedom, particularly with a wide variety of partners, is the thing that sounds best to most people when they read about the revolution in the glossy magazines—and we all know *they* don't lie.

Specialist 4 Eli A., a California native, has been in the Army for a little over a year. About 8 months ago he was transferred to a job in the Washington, D.C. area. He thought *he* had died and gone to heaven, traffic and smog notwithstanding.

"I was overwhelmed—the female-to-male ratio in this area is 7 or 9 to 1 so with those odds even a troll could score. There's every different kind of woman imaginable here, from all kinds of backgrounds and with all kinds of educations. It's a cornucopia of womanhood."

It sounds good at first but there are drawbacks, especially if you're making good time. "It can definitely be a drain on your health," says Eli, "even if you're careful about social diseases. You can be going with five or six girls at the same time; maybe even two or three dates a day—a lunch and early afternoon date, a supper and early evening date and a late date from say, 10 'til 1.

In the Ground. "Then if you really have stamina you can arrange a late, late date from 1:30 until. You can run yourself in the ground both physically and emotionally. You learn moderation—it's a good educational experience. Otherwise you can get swallowed up in it; it can get out of hand.

"It's a bachelor's paradise if that's the kind of thing you're looking for. There seems to be a tremendous number of women who just want to go out, live the singles life and have fun. But on the other hand, if you're looking for a partner in life—whether married or single—your chances are great here too. There are just so many girls to choose from."

So there's one man's experience in the wide wonderful world of singles living. How does it look to a "liberated woman," though? Leann S. is a 27-year-old Department of Army action officer who's been on the big-city singles merry-go-round for a little over 2 years. "My attitude toward casual sex,"

she says, "going to singles bars and going home with someone different every Friday night, is that it's a very sordid and unhappy way to live.

"What I've seen most singles settle into are two-by-two relationships that are sort of practice or trial marriages . . . I don't think many men are to the point where they can stand the thought of their one special person having an outside fling once in a while—the double standard is still with us.

"The thought of enjoying a wide variety of men is intriguing but it would most likely be at the expense of the valuable, more lasting, special relationship most people are looking for.

Hard to Marry. "I do think the new sexual freedom makes it harder for a lot of couples to get married—they can live together without much hassle so it's very tempting to take that route and still get most of the benefits of marriage. I think many people will be marrying older.

"But I'm becoming increasingly relaxed about not marrying right after I got out of school as many of my friends did—partly because of what my own social and professional life is like; partly because of what's happened to some of those marriages."

Most singles you'll encounter have the deeply held conviction that the danger to be most strenuously avoided in this life is the pitfall of premature marriage. Some believe the Singles Revolution can be understood only in terms of marriage and society.

"I don't think it's a question of being a 'singles movement' at all," says Rob R., a 28-year-old civilian communications industry executive who recently deserted the ranks of singledom.

"I think the problem was there had been a 'marriage movement' where mothers taught their daughters that if they weren't married by the time they were 19 or 20 they were going to be old maids. With the advent of more girls going to college that changed.

Awareness. "Now, more than a singles movement it's an *awareness* movement. Nowadays a girl can graduate from college, go out, get a job and fulfill her ambitions and professional desires before she gets married, if she decides to get married at all."

How much Women's Lib had to do with the new atmosphere Rob isn't sure. "Most of the girls I knew when I was single were already liberated," he says. "I think the Women's Lib thing is something for housewives. The girls in the singles population now just grew into adulthood being shown they didn't have to



Secretarial and management-level jobs bring eligible women into the big-city swings pool.

get married so fast. Girls can really get out now—it's not inappropriate for women to work."

Of course the women who work have money—in many cases just as much as their male counterparts, colleagues or adversaries, depending on your viewpoint of the situation and how active your cynicism is. Together America's singles have some \$40 billion to spend annually. If you think there are businessmen who have designs on the 40 big-big-big ones you're right.

There are plenty of American (and otherwise) entrepreneurs who can't wait to give the singles *anything* their unwed hearts might desire. For a price, of course.

There are singles bars, singles country clubs, singles city clubs, singles ski trips to Aspen or Bavaria, no-expense-spared singles apartment complexes which offer multiple swimming pools, tennis courts, steam and sauna baths and organized mixers for from 2,000 to 7,000 swinging tenants. There are even singles hot-air balloon jaunts. And there's a lot of hurrah about it all.

Exploitation. Some people aren't impressed, though—like Tom B. "Why has the singles thing received so much publicity? Because it's profitable, that's why. People have found they can make lots of money by catering to that segment of the population. At this point in my life I don't want to be put back into a sucker type of situation and that's what the singles are going through right now. They're being exploited."

Harry F., a DA civilian who's a career intern at Army Materiel Command headquarters, doesn't see things in quite that harsh a light. He feels most of the landlords, social directors and promoters are providing real services for which they charge largely reasonable fees. He does have one pet peeve, though.

"I think many of the singles clubs that charge membership fees and admission to their dances do exploit the singles population. They send out brochures with pictures of so-called "swingles" and they're beautiful girls and handsome guys. You get there and they're not like that at all. They're dogs.

"There are some nice people there but many of the ones you meet are messed up and unhappy—all of them searching for something. The people who run the clubs are searching for something too—money. It's a scheme like anything else and they don't provide anything more than a meeting place for lonely people—whom they suck in with a gimmick."

Grudge Match—You get the definite impression Harry doesn't go for clubs; it's apparently a long-standing grudge. "When I was on active duty 4 or 5 years ago I was stationed in CONUS and there were quite a few singles clubs in the military town where I was. It might have been my own fault I didn't meet anyone there, but I went one night and the thing that bothered me was the girls were 'rented' from the interest groups that want to take care of the serviceman.

"They were phoney. They'd dance with anyone and they were paid by the people who were sponsor-



Anywhere singles go—a new job, a street-corner hot-dog stand or high-rise, singles-only apartment complex, they're likely to meet other singles who may also be looking for companionship, long-term or short. Some are able to capitalize on the situation but many still end up at the laundromat or home alone Friday nights.



ing the dance. You didn't feel like the girl was talking to you but to a customer. I didn't care for that. It was like going to one of those dance halls in New York where you buy a ticket for 50 cents and you dance with a girl. If you want to dance with her all night you buy her a book of tickets.

"I don't know if other Army towns are that bad but that one was terrible. I think it's probably better for servicemen in a big city like D.C. though. You can put on your civvies and people won't think of you as a soldier even if your hair is short and shoes are shined because the percentage of soldiers in the area is not that high.

"If the town you're in is there purely because of your post, though, you can forget having any kind of single excitement at all. A lot of town girls are leery about going out with soldiers and some of the time they might be justified. A lot of guys have girls back home and the town girls know it. You can't really blame them."

Some girls do appreciate servicemen, though; don't despair. Jeanne R., Rob's wife and a first-grade school-teacher, lived on the West Coast as a single girl for 2 years. "Things were much more easy-going in California; there it was more open" she says. "Most of the guys we ran around with were servicemen who had travelled quite a bit so they were very open-minded. They didn't hold to the double standard.

On the Beach. "Women were accepted; everyone could do what they wanted to do and nobody was condemned or talked about for it. Everything was on a different level from here. It was a casual set-up; dress was casual and so was conversation. Nobody got uptight about anything. Guys might stay all night and might sleep on the floor but nobody thought anything about it. It was a beach environment and that seemed to keep things loose."

Rob has experienced the beach-type arrangement too, and he feels it's probably the closest thing to what the singles world in its glamorized and gossiped-about form might be. "It's a lot more open at the beach. Some of us—about ten guys and ten girls—had a beach house a couple of summers ago and it was pretty much like what a 'singles movement' ought to be.

"I don't think our parents had the opportunities we've had to commingle but really there was very little overt sex between the guys and girls who shared the house. It was a relaxed set-up—it wasn't the habit to go walking around in your underwear or to see one of the girls in a bra or something but when you did nobody really thought anything of it.

"I think in that kind of setting you see a very different attitude from that you see in a place like the large, singles-oriented apartment development where we lived.

Ho-Hum. "The entire time we were there (before they tied the knot) it was tame," says Jeanne. "In the summer you were at a party almost every night but they were all pretty dead—no really racy or raunchy stuff ever went on. What action there was

was in private; nothing fast ever happened at the parties. 'Sin City,' we called the place."

"I don't think I ever attended what could be called a 'wild party' or an 'orgy' while I was there," says Rob, "with the exception of one stag party. For every 'wild' one I'm sure there must have been 50 that were dead-calm. The place was just made out to be a lot more than it really was."

"The guys who lived there weren't 'swingers,'" says Jeanne. "They were just plain, ordinary people who wanted to give the impression of being real movers and extra-cool. When I moved there I was shocked at how narrow-minded the males were. They wanted to sleep with you but you were the one who got the bad reputation. I soon became known as 'Polly the Prude.'

Actions and Words. "The double-standard is still prevalent. I had guys tell me if I didn't go to bed with them on the first date they wouldn't take me out again. They looked on it as 'payment' for the date—like it was due them. Of course there were girls who were 'easy'—and then there were the guys who talked about them."

"But no one particular group is any faster or looser than another. The stereotypes don't stick," says Rob. "Like about stewardesses, for example. Besides, most of them are married these days. I don't think they even really have much of a reputation any more.

"I don't really think there is a Singles Movement. I don't think anything is going on now among single people that didn't go on 30 or 40 years ago. It's just more open now.

"You find people on the whole are still just looking for another person. In the 4 years I was a bachelor at 'Sin City' very few of the guys I met—I can't think of even one—were what I'd call confirmed bachelors.

"And the majority of guys and girls are not just sleeping around. They're looking to meet someone they can have a nice time with—someone they really click with. Most of the people are there to meet a girl or a guy with whom they can establish a meaningful relationship.

"I don't want to say 'insecure' or shallow' but people who just go from girl-to-girl or from guy-to-guy are not, I think, the most stable individuals. The guys who want to go to the parties every night to find new girls to shack up with probably have a few emotional problems themselves.

Tarzans. "But most of the singles who live at 'Sin City' have been dating one particular person for a long time—I can't name one who hasn't. Most of the guys don't swing through the trees from girl-to-girl; they meet someone and stick with her for quite a while. It's a much more mature environment than it's made out to be. The whole singles thing is overplayed.

"I think it's the vast, vast minority of single fellows and chicks who are so enamored with the

single life they want to remain single and avoid meaningful relationships, and Jeanne tells me it was the same way on the West Coast—the people she met were looking for friendships that meant something, not just looking to hop into bed with someone.”

And just how badly singles want that meaningful relationship is clear only to someone who’s experienced the drill. “A lot of the guys and girls I bummed around with were really very lonely,” says Rob. “It’s not all it’s played up to be. Partying every night is a very false scene. It’s just not reality; it gets pretty damned old pretty damned quick.”

Anyone who’s been in the singles environment for long can’t have failed to see the seamy side of the scrambling singles existence, either. “Before I was going with someone I used to hang around with a bunch of guys and we’d go out to meet girls,” says Harry. “We’d go to singles clubs, singles dances and even the singles parties at my synagogue.”

“Most of the people I used to meet were pretty miserable, lonely people. There’s this thing about being single. If you score it’s a nice thing and a lot of people talk about that part. But if you don’t score it’s miserable—not that much fun. It’s a mirage, a put-on.”

Janes. “I have a friend who refuses to go to singles places because he met so many people who were psychologically screwed-up. The girls he met were tied to their mothers’ apron strings, were on the rebound from previous romances or just plain grabbing for husbands. He refuses to go back; he sees nothing of value in the places.”

“I don’t really think singles clubs are ever as good as they promise. Of all the people I’ve talked to I can’t think of anyone who’s ever sustained a good relationship with someone they met at one of these places. Most people meet someone and have a one-night-stand or a couple-of-month arrangement and that’s it.”

“And I’ve seen guys leave in disgust—with other guys—and girls, just as disappointed, with other girls. The guys go out and get a pizza and drink beer and go home to sleep by themselves and I don’t know what the girls do.”

“I used to go to all those places and after each time I’d swear I’d never go back because I felt so rotten when I left. But I kept going back because I had nothing else to do.”

“If someone new were coming into town I’d have to tell them to go to these places and maybe—on a long shot—they’re going to meet someone. If it’s going to happen another way it’s going to happen. But if they have nothing else to do I guess it’s OK; maybe they’ll luck out and meet somebody.”

“A lot of people probably try too hard anyhow. I think most people meet each other by accident, like in a car pool. If you say, ‘I’m going out tonight and meeting my future wife or someone I’ll have a good relationship with,’ it doesn’t happen. Maybe it does in a few cases but I’d say it’s awfully rare.”

Find Out Yourself. Tom agrees that if you’re new in an area maybe singles places are all right to go to but shouldn’t be relied on as an answer to the problem of the lonely world. “You can become associated with singles groups—like I did—and you’ll meet a few good people. But it takes a new person coming into the system just about 6 months to realize that a lot of the people are not the kind of folks you want to be associated with.”

“The place I’ve met some good people is in my graduate work—the school environment is a much better place to meet people, I think. The older, more mature student is often more settled and has a better idea of what he or she wants.”

“A lot of the guys and girls who frequent the singles things—the parties, apartments and holidays—are looking for something but they don’t quite know what it is. In the long run what they probably want is not the continued party thing—they want to party but not that much. They want to go skiing, hiking or camping and they want guides—social guides—to lead them around.”

And guides is what the entrepreneurs give them, to show the unsure singles how to have a good time. The only trouble is that chances are it doesn’t work. “A couple of years ago,” says Harry, “I went up to a singles weekend at a resort in the Catskills. I’d heard it’d really be great but I was miserable. They had all these organized things; there were singles swimming, singles volleyball, a singles dining hour and a tremendous singles bar.”

Please Mother, I’d Rather Do It Myself. But many bachelors and bachelorettes don’t want to be that closely supervised. “Some of us were talking about just that thing the other night,” says Leann. “—about the chances of meeting someone in one of the big singles developments or at one of the resorts where they do everything for you.”

“After we batted it around we decided that the kind of people who needed to have their lives organized by a social director were probably not the kind of people you’d want to spend time with. I’m not interested in a man who’s too timid or unresourceful to find his own friends outside an artificial thing like that. By the same token I wouldn’t think too much of myself if I had to depend on a social director.”

Nevertheless many singles are not as secure or

Computer dating services may bring some couples together but more guys and girls probably meet through computer-related jobs.



as sure of themselves as Leann and her circle of friends apparently are. And the people who are insecure enough to need someone to show them what to do, if that's the reason some of them pay for the service, are not sure enough of themselves to show prospective partners or companions what their personalities are really like.

The Great Pretenders. "A lot of the people I've met," says Harry, "pretend they're something they're really not by way of the clothes they wear, the cars they drive and the airs they put on. You can really spot them out around the pool on a good day.

"A lot of the guys when you see them dressed up appear to be real playboys or men of the world. But when you see some of them sitting around the poolside with gaping mouths and wide eyes you get the idea they haven't had a girl in quite a while, if ever. They look like they're pretty lonely, but then a lot of singles are."

Eli says there's a good way to get around the phonies, though. "You just be yourself. If you don't try to put up a facade you'll meet people who react to you personally and who like and enjoy the same things you do. If you try to be something you're not you're going to attract the kind of person who's reacting to the image you're putting on—and because it's not real you're not going to be happy."

One Is the Loneliest Number. It seems a lot of singles are preoccupied with the unhappiness of their solitude rather than with the positive aspects of their independence. Tom says, "I'm doing my graduate work in guidance and counseling and I was surprised to find how many singles are really ready to go off the deep end. There's a lot of loneliness around.

"You find a lot of 'life' in the city but much of it is an act people are putting on. Because of this, when some singles find they're not really having the times of their lives they become the victims of loneliness. You can see the number of singles suicides in the area rising."

Ins and Outs. So there are a lot of angles to this singles revolution. Just like in real life, every silver lining has its cloud. Everyone has his or her own interpretation of the situation and their own concepts concerning the advantages of the games they find themselves playing.

Harry says, "The good points are fewer bills and the fact you don't have to account to anyone if you don't feel like going home—no commitments and no excuses about where you were or what you ate.

"But that's about all I can see. I've never been married (he intends to marry next May) so I don't have much of a comparison but just from going with someone I'd rather be going with or married to someone than be footloose and fancy free. I don't think it's all that much fun being single."

Some people don't yet buy the awareness business and they don't feel the liberation is yet complete. Leann says, "As far as there being a new and different attitude I'm not exactly sure such an atmosphere exists.

The Rock and the Hard Place. "What I feel is not so much all this new self-confidence but a deeper ambivalence—on the one hand the traditional pressures toward marriage and homemaking but on the other the recent emphasis on the idea a girl should get out and prepare herself so she can at least learn a profession so she can work and make money after she's raised her family—if she chooses to do that at all."

Rob and Jeanne feel that whatever is happening socially there are a few good points to the changes and can see good even in the existence of the large, turbulent singles communities.

"There are a lot of really good places that cater to singles," says Rob. "There are good trips to go on at reduced rates and in one of the big singles apartment houses you can always find someone to do things with you on the spur of the moment if you don't want to sit at home."

"The big developments are really good places to meet people when you're new in town," says Jeanne. "You meet so many people—with tennis courts, swimming pool and picnic areas—you meet everyone there is to meet. You don't have to rely on blind dates.

"Even when you go downstairs to get your mail you always have to be well-dressed because you never know who you're going to see. It makes you keep yourself up rather than being a slob.

"But if there's been any major change in ideas," says Rob, "I'd hope it's been in the area of sexual freedom—that men could be more open-minded than maybe they once were. Now that it's so easy to live together, for a guy in his mid-twenties to be looking for a virgin to marry I think he's got some sexual hang-ups himself."

No Pressure. Eli is mainly happy he can maintain a serious relationship with a woman without feeling undue pressure toward marriage. "I've found quite a few women are perfectly happy with a singles existence. Many of them are not hung up to the degree they were 5 or 6 years ago where marriage was synonymous with security. Women now are more independent and not as frequently afraid to stand on their own two feet."

Leann is one of those women, and she approaches her feminine freedom with an air of well-considered caution. "You have to be more selective," she says. "You choose people less on the basis of sex-appeal and more for their other qualities—intellect, sense of humor, flexibility."

What it all boils down to is that these days there's a socially acceptable alternative to the holy state of matrimony. People can make anything out of the phenomenon they wish to; young adults are still trying to sort out their feelings about their freedom of choice—if they decide they don't want to get married they're not going to be bulldozed into it by dictatorial social pressures.

Somewhere at this very minute an elated Ambrose Bierce is probably spinning in his grave—if he has one.



Anywhere the
Army's Precision
Helicopter Demonstration
Team Puts on
Their Show is

WHERE EAGLES DARE

John Michael Coleman



"And now, ladies and gentlemen," intones the narrator's voice over the murmur of the crowd, "in order to demonstrate the extreme controllability of the helicopter our two solo pilots, Captains Bob Lopez and Jim Kluender, will attempt a maneuver they've never before tried but are confident they can complete

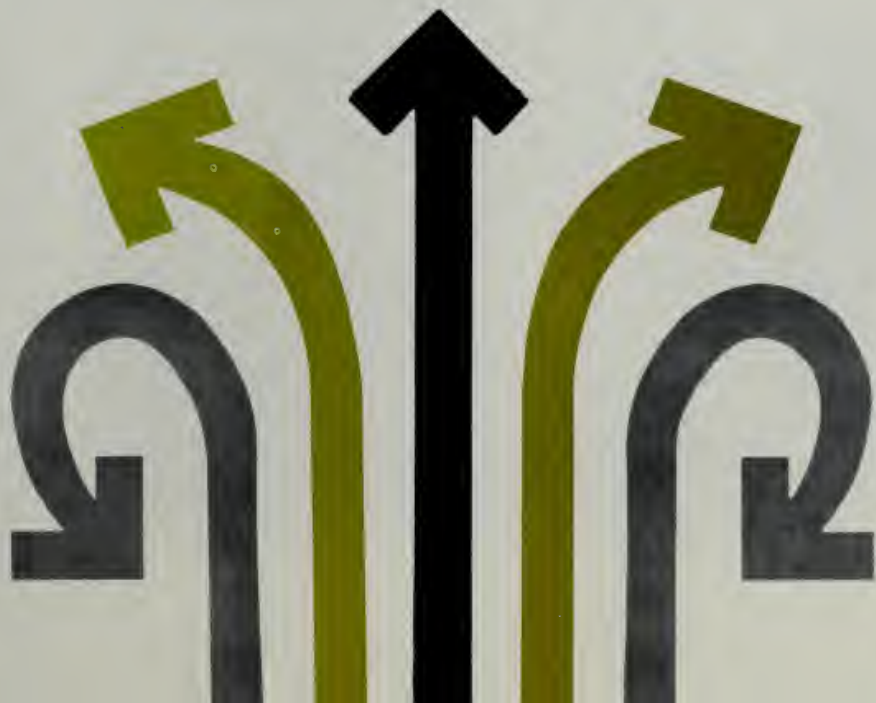
"Approaching each other head-on at 140 miles-per-hour they will execute high-speed stops which will bring the choppers to a halt just feet apart. Let's see if they can do it."

As the choppers begin their

run the crowd goes quiet and tension mounts as space between the birds rapidly decreases. Closer, closer . . . and a heart-in-the-throat-sigh rises from a thousand onlookers as they see the ships can't stop. But instead of a flaming, head-on collision the OH-6s do a close pass-by and swoop into the sky, mirroring each other's climb and turn.

Spectators in the crowd who thought the pilots really meant to stop, do a collective pass-out; but the solo choppers have already rejoined the rest of the team for the next formation.

"Now it's time to get on with



the show!"

But before the precision team can demonstrate its ferris-wheel formation another OH-6 gets in the way—at least it looks like an OH-6, except for the flapping ears at the sides, the 5-foot-straw skimmer perched at a jaunty angle on the canopy, the big, rolling eyes and flashing red nose.

"Why it's Bozo the clown trying to horn in on the act! He's playing with a yo-yo and blowing bubble-gum. You'll never make this team, Bozo—how unprofessional can you get?" says the narrator.

Popularity. The kids love it—and so do the grown-ups. When the show's over the seven ships land on line and as soon as the rotors stop turning the pilots are surrounded by curious adults, medium-sized autograph-seekers and knee-high Bozo-worshippers.

"No, the kids didn't have much trouble getting me to come," says one young mother in the crowd. "I dragged them over here. But any time they'll get up at seven o'clock on a summer morning without being called twice they're excited."

What everyone's so excited about is the U.S. Army Aviation Precision Helicopter Demonstration Team, better known to air-show audiences across the country as the "Silver Eagles."

The Silver Eagles are a relatively new Army demonstration team formed in 1972 to perform at Transpo '72, the international transportation exposition held at Dulles International Airport near Washington, D.C. After their success at Dulles the Department of the Army in November '72 set up a table of distribution and allowance for continuing the team. So now the Eagles' job, according to the book, is "to contribute to the public understanding of the capabilities of Army aviation equipment."

Purpose. Anyone who sees

the Eagles fly, though, can immediately see there's more to it than the book lets on. These guys are crowd-pleasers with a capital C. They may not be doomsday-impressive like the Air Force "Thunderbirds" or the Navy "Blue Angels" but they keep the crowd on its toes with a half hour demonstration. And when it's over they continue generating good will.

"When you see the Thunderbirds or the Blue Angels it's hard to think of them as individuals. Most people don't see the guys themselves, just the airplanes flying by," says CPT Bob Lopez. "We're getting away from this; we're not just a bunch of helicopters but flesh-and-blood guys who park the choppers, get out into the crowds and shake as many hands as possible. In addition to that we visit VA hospitals and children's hospitals. To us it's an Army community relations program—not just an everyday job."

And none of the fliers seems to mind their day-in-day-out role. "The only hardship is the travel," says Chief Warrant Officer Richard "Hob" Hobson, the team's own Jonathan Livingston Bozo. "Sometimes we're away from home base (Fort Rucker, Ala.) 3 weeks at a time, working, traveling, in front of the public every minute. But if you like to meet people it's the greatest job in the world."

Hob used to fly the right wing position but "... when the Bozo position came open I jumped for it—both my kids really went for the idea; they love it. But I like it myself. I'm freer to fly on my own and I can watch the rest of the show. As for my maneuvers, they're pretty well spelled out but I can make changes depending on the crowd, the wind or just how I feel on a given day."

Protocol. But erratic as Bozo's antics may seem from the ground Hob doesn't do anything that would violate Federal Aviation

Agency rules and neither does the rest of the team. "Any air show that includes formation-flying or aerobatics," says Hob, "has to be coordinated with the FAA prior to the event. It's not that we're doing anything against regs but because we're doing these things before the public there always could be a danger to the crowd. We may not be performing motions every pilot learned in flight school but anyone who has combat time learned how to make these same moves."

So it's not surprising all the team fliers have at least one tour in Southeast Asia under their belts. "At flight school they taught the basics," says Chief Warrant Officer Frank Wright, who flies the left wing position. "But that first year in Vietnam was the best school any pilot could ever go through because you learned how to *do* things with a helicopter. You learned to dodge a lot, and you learned finesse."

Team Spirit. Watching the Eagles from the ground it's clear finesse isn't all the guys know, though. There's a sense of teamwork—they feel like their lives depend on it.

CPT Lopez says, "We have to think as a team, not as a major or a captain or a warrant; as far as flying is concerned we feel free to criticize a guy no matter what his rank."

"In 18 years service time (13 in the Air Force before joining the Army) I've never worked with a group like this," says Hob Hobson. "It's surprising how we can work so closely and not have real problems or personality conflicts. We all joke with each other and everybody takes it."

"In this group we police ourselves. If something's not right somebody on the team has to point it out or we'd be in a world of trouble. Any criticisms between team members we consider a benefit. Beating around the bush on a

team like this would never work. Keeping anything inside you is bad news; if you have anything to say you say it. We can't let the way we feel affect the way we fly so we get it out into the open."

Close-Knit. Team members and wives socialize regularly; it's part of the teamwork philosophy. Frank Wright says, "When we select new team members all those already on the team have a say to be sure we choose only those who will really fit in."

"You can't have an odd ball

who won't mix with the personalities around him. If you clash you have animosities and if you have animosities you're liable to have accidents. But if you have something to discuss and you discuss it frankly it's over with."

Any kind of stunt flying is a critical business but with choppers it's especially touchy. "Anytime you put that many aircraft in the air that close together you're going to have 'close calls,' " says Hob. "Yes, we've had close calls but we've profited from them. It's a learning pro-



The Silver Eagles make one of their smoke-trailing, crowd-pleasing formation passes but while they're forming up for the next maneuver Bozo and his 40-pound yo-yo steal the show. On the ground Bozo's pilot CW2 Hob Hobson explains the clown's instrument panel to a young autograph hound.





Hob Hobson, as Bozo's pilot, may sign a few more programs than the other Silver Eagles but they all do their share. "The day we're too tired to sign autographs," says CPT Jim Kluender, "will be the day to quit."

cess that makes us alert to potential problems so we don't let them repeat themselves."

"The biggest potential problem is overconfidence," says CW2 Wright. "That's when the aircraft is most likely to assert itself over the pilot. It's a hazard with a bunch like this because if we start saying, 'We're the greatest things flying,' we're flying into a death pattern."

"We all have confidence in our own skills and those of our teammates but we're very careful not to let our confidence exceed our professionalism. When we think team, work team, and live team nobody's going to get the individual big-head."

Fun and Games. Teamwork even extends to the extra physical conditioning requirement doctors at Fort Rucker have laid on the Eagles, which includes running 1½ miles a day and working out on treadmills and inclines.

"They have us on a strict physical conditioning program," says Frank. "We've been trying to keep with it as much as possible—team handball, softball, tag football and quite a bit of jogging."

While the team fliers are keeping their bodies in shape the job of keeping the choppers in top condition falls to the enlisted Silver Eagles—the crew chiefs and maintenance men who work under Master Sergeant Bill Pethel, Silver Eagles NCOIC.

No Time-Clock. "In 17 years work in Army Aviation," he says, "this is the finest bunch of mechanics I've ever worked with—they're dedicated. We don't work by any time clock; we work 'til a job is done. These guys don't mind working Sundays and holidays if they have to."

"When the Eagles started out we did a lot of extra work on the ships, just like the pilots doing extra

physical conditioning. We started with a 50 percent TBO (time before overhaul) replacing parts after half the time the book specifies. But with all the time we spend maintaining these aircraft we found it was really unnecessary. Now we've gone back to 100 percent TBO on most parts.

"We do give Bozo a little closer attention because Mr. Hobson puts him into some unusual attitudes. Every time we come in off the road we pull his driveshaft and tail-rotor gear-box and head and check everything out from top to bottom."

The pilots look on the enlisted Eagles as full-fledged team members too. Chief Warrant Officer Bill Gould says, "The enlisted men and NCOs have the hardest part of the job and work much longer hours than we do. They're there extra early to get the aircraft ready; when we finish flying we run off to shake hands and sign autographs while they're working to get the aircraft ready for the next day. They put in so much overtime it comes out to more than 5 weeks work a month."

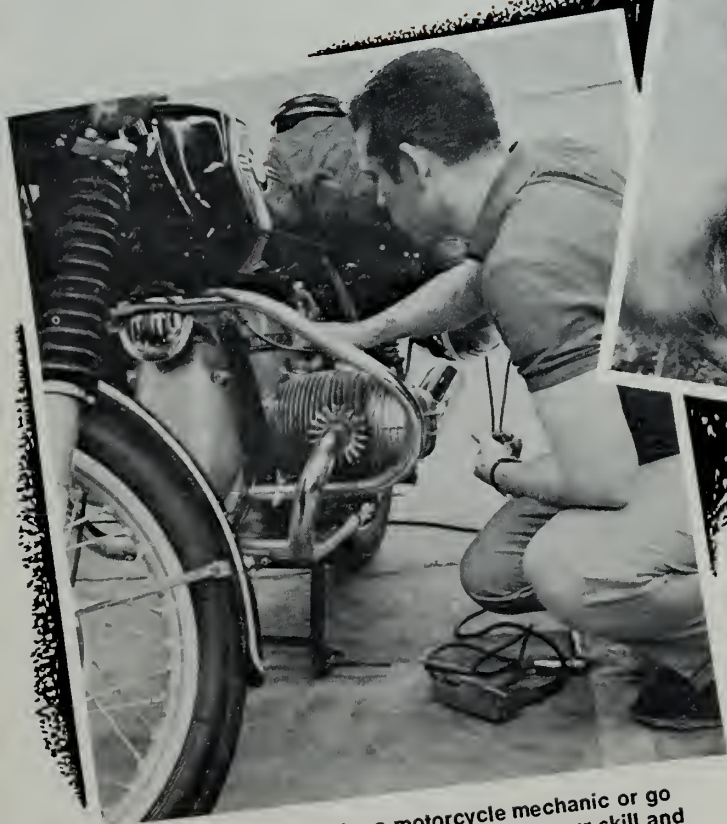
Long after the crowds have dispersed you'll see Private First Class Greg Burns, Bozo's crew-chief, polishing the chopper, tightening fittings and filling the air tank so Bozo can blow up balloons the next day. Some hard-core autograph-seekers are still milling around to get their programs signed by the pilots but they have to wait in line to get to Hob Hobson because he's still in the pilot's seat with a Bozo-worshiper on each knee.

It's been a long day, flying to this place, doing the demonstration, then getting things ship-shape and signing countless autographs all at once but that kind of day is what the Silver Eagles are all about. "And the day we're too tired to sign autographs," says Jim Kluender, "will be the day to quit."

Doctor,
Lawyer,
Indian Chief—

OR WOULD YOU RATHER BE AN AUCTIONEER?

MSG Nat Dell

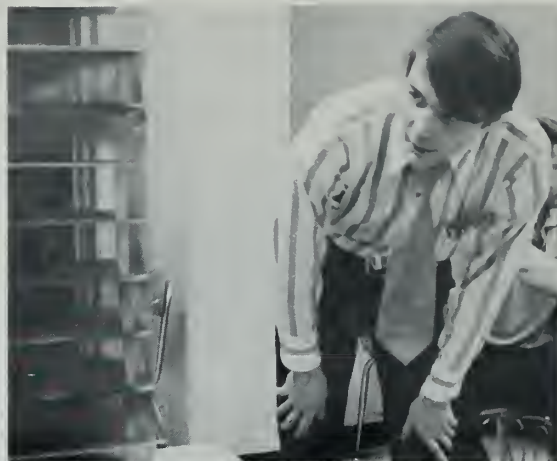


Or maybe you'd like to be a motorcycle mechanic or go into wildlife or park management—choose your skill and use your bennies.



SO you didn't make it to Harvard or Yale, and the computer programming courses at the local college are already filled up for next semester. Would you settle for an auctioneering school in Arkansas? Or how does a course in beekeeping grab you?

For every well-publicized institution of higher learning there are thousands of lesser known public and private schools where you can pursue traditional education goals, prepare for a new career in a particular field, or take one of the many "for-the-fun-of-it" courses offered at many schools today.



Learn automotive mechanics first-hand; fire science by setting a fire in a scale-model building; get hands-on training in broadcast engineering technology or chomp into hotel, restaurant and institutional management—whatever turns you on.



Let's try a few for size.

What Am I Bid . . . ? "Once, twice, three times. Fair warning and fair sale" goes the chant of an auctioneer. If you've always been fascinated by it and have \$350 and a couple of weeks free time you might enroll in the Fort Smith, Ark. Auction School.

According to Colonel Dale Brown (all auctioneers are called colonel), president-manager of the school, the auction business has grown by leaps and bounds and is today considered an outstanding profession in American life.

"Auctioneering not only means being able to chant," he adds. "It's a growing business involving certain business ethics, planning and procedures. The auctioneer performs a vital service and has to be skilled in all phases of the business."

Subjects taught there include purebred and dairy cattle and horse auctions; livestock auctions and order buying; merchandising; auction houses and antique auctions; tobacco auctioneering; real estate and land development auctions; instruction in the art of the ringmaster and rodeo announcing, and lectures on tax problems peculiar to the auctioneer.

The school makes no promises of job placement after you graduate but faculty members do promise you'll be a qualified auctioneer when you leave the school. Incidentally, it's co-educational.

A Honey of a Course. But if auctioneering isn't your thing, how about that beekeeping course?

Last spring students at the Rappahannock, Va. Community College were offered an 8-week course in beekeeping and a similar course is planned for this coming spring. In the classroom students learned about the structure of the beehive, honey production, bee stings and diseases, and the bee's effects on agriculture.

On field trips, students donned the beekeeper's traditional garb of heavy gloves and veiled hat to study open hives and the bee's contribution to the biological cycle. They learned bees are less likely to sting persons dressed in white, as opposed to black or red; that drones (workers) live an average of 30 to 36 days during the summer while a queen bee (one to each hive) has an average life-span of 5 years, and that honey is purportedly good for ulcers.

Store Lore. So you'd rather get your honey from the supermarket, you say? On your next trip



there why not consider supermarket management as a second or part-time career? Many 4-year and community colleges now offer courses leading to degrees in merchandising management.

One such community college, Northern Virginia Community College (NVCC) offers courses leading to an Associate Degree in Applied Science in supermarket merchandising. Training is geared to the potential manager/manager trainee or sales supervisor, assistant manager, floor manager, department manager, sales representative buyer or assistant buyer, and to other related merchandising occupations. A degree in fashion merchandising is also offered.

All That Glitters. That's still not what you had in mind? Let's look at a non-credit course in Practical Gemology. NVCC has such a course designed for hobbyists, housewives, sales personnel and others interested in expanding their knowledge of gemstones. You learn to differentiate between genuine stones and their synthetic or imitation counterparts and you receive instruction in identification and appraisal techniques. You'll also have the option of a trip to view the Smithsonian Institution's gem collection.

A Deep Subject. If you don't want gemology how about a course in water-well drilling? The J. Sargeant Reynolds Community College, Richmond, Va. is conducting a 2-year certificate program from which you graduate as a water-well specialist.

In this course you'll study the physics related to water-well drilling, basic electricity, arc-welding, various rigs used in drilling, geology as it pertains to drilling for water, regional geology, equipment and tools, pumps and motors, power systems, basic mechanical drafting and basic water-well hydrology, in addition to general college academic subjects.

During the final summer quarter you'll actually serve an internship with an established water-well driller.

Alpha Waves. That's not your bag, either? Another for-the-fun-of-it course at NVCC is Mind Control and Extra Sensory Perception (ESP). A poop sheet announcing this course says it'll include practical application of "Alphagenics," a new science dealing with the phenomenal capabilities of man with conscious control of Alpha brain waves. The course pursues motivational psychology to its fundamental bases, the subconscious or inner conscious well-spring of behavior. It also covers the art of controlled relaxation for physical and mental health, leading to greater concentration, improved memory, creative imagination and verbal and artistic expression.

A Blender Mender or Mixer Fixer? Still not on the same wavelength? How about something more practical—like appliance servicing? Statistics furnished by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) show 8,971 persons were enrolled in formal vocational courses in appliance repair and servicing in 1970. That figure jumped to 17,472 by 1972 with an enrollment of 39,000 projected by 1977. Many colleges and vocational schools now offer courses in maintenance and repair of home appliances.

Two such community colleges, Western Community College, Roanoke, Va. and Danville Community College, Danville, Va. have 1-year certificate programs in this field. Instruction includes maintenance and repair of small appliances, kitchen and refrigeration appliances, test equipment, installation, electrical-mechanical functions, components and circuits.

Where There's Smoke. If the prospect of repairing and maintaining appliances doesn't fire you up, how about Fire Science for a hot field? Suburban communities are sprouting like mushrooms and there's a growing need for trained fire specialists. The needs aren't limited to suburbia, however. Specialists are needed by state and federal agencies dealing with fire suppression in parks and forests.

Industry also needs fire specialists in such areas as equipment manufacturing (research and development and sales and service). Fire specialists are also welcome in localities where industrial fire brigades have been organized.

Many community colleges offer Fire Science programs leading to an Associate Degree in Applied

Science with provisions for transfer to a 4-year college for undergraduate degree.

Park It. If you're not really hot for the fireman's gig, take a look at another expanding career field—recreation and parks. Since more Americans are "getting back to nature" during their leisure time there's a growing need for park and recreation personnel. Assistant supervisors, recreation leaders, park rangers and park managers are needed in both public and private recreational fields.

Preparation for a parks and recreation career can begin at a community college or at a 4-year institution offering undergraduate training, or you might check with your local, federal, state or municipal parks and recreational officials.

Profit from the RV Spree. If you can't see yourself as a park ranger or recreation leader, though, how about as a specialist in maintenance and repair of recreational vehicles? They're enjoying unprecedented popularity. Present indications are that this popularity will continue to increase. A good example

is the motorcycle.

The growing demand for motorcycle repair technicians, repair service estimators, tune-up specialists, quality control technicians and repair service writers makes this a field worth looking into. Also, don't overlook snowmobile, boat or motor home maintenance and repair.

If you wish to go a step further in vehicle repair, there's a continuing shortage of qualified automotive diagnostic and tune-up specialists in many localities. A quick check of automotive service facilities in your area may show a need for service estimators, customer service representatives, quality control technicians, tune-up specialists, new car make-ready technicians, service salesmen and shop foremen, to name a few occupations. Many community colleges offer automotive training as a 1-year certificate program or as part of continuing adult education activities.

A related field, automotive parts merchandising, also has career possibilities. In addition to checking with your community college, you might also check



COURSE AND RECOURSE

If you believe you've been ripped off by a vocational school you may be able to get your money back if you're able to make a proper legal case.

You must prove two basic facts: You were deceived by a salesman, by an advertisement, or by the school itself because it didn't live up to the terms of the contract; and you lost something because of being fooled, such as your time or your money.

Start with the school. Submit a written copy of your complaint and keep a copy for yourself. Also keep copies of all cancelled checks, advertisements, letters and other materials.

If you get no satisfaction from the school you can register a complaint with the state agency which licensed the school, the state accrediting agency, state consumer protection agency, Better Business Bureau or Chamber of Commerce, or a regional office of the Federal Trade Commission.

If all else fails you can hire an attorney and sue the school.

Veterans, servicemen and eligible wives and widows who sign up for correspond-

ence courses under the GI Bill now have a 10-day "cooling-off" period before the agreement can go into effect. They must wait at least 10 days from the date the agreement was signed and then notify the VA of their intention to continue the course. If they notify the school of their decision not to take the course, the school, by law, must refund the total amount paid in advance.

Veterans, servicemen and eligible wives and widows who do not complete a correspondence course are legally entitled to special refunds. If the student approves of the enrollment agreement but takes no lessons, the school can charge a registration fee of up to 10 percent of tuition or \$50, whichever is less. If the drop was after one lesson but before 25 percent of the total number of lessons were given, the school can keep the registration fee and 25 percent of the tuition. If the drop occurs between completion of 25 and 50 percent of the lessons the school keeps the registration fee and 50 percent of the tuition. The law requires no refund after completion of 50 percent of the lessons.

out local high school programs for educational and vocational training for adults.

In case you have something against the internal combustion engine but are still interested in some form of vehicle repair, the Alexandria, Va. campus of NVCC is presently putting together a non-credit course in bicycle repair.

Air Fare. Admittedly, bicycle repair might not sound too challenging career-wise, but would you consider a career in Aviation Technology? Non-technical occupations in commercial aviation are subject to individual company policies and vacancies but there's a constant need for reservations agents, airline office managers and assistants, operations officers, airport managers, customer relations specialists, and a number of related activities.

You could also consider Air Traffic Control as a career. It requires a high degree of specialized training, however, and you must meet certain physical standards prescribed by the Federal Aviation Administration—the sole employer of ATC personnel in commercial aviation. (See "The Pilots' Friends Below," September '73 SOLDIERS.)

Good Taste. While you're pondering the possibility of a career in aviation you might hop over to the NVCC campus and enroll in their non-credit Wine, Art and Song course—if you happen to be in the area. The course, campus officials say, will introduce you to the characteristics of fine wines at good prices, favorite art works, and famous songs.

Work Your Way. If you think that's a unique course, how about a unique school?

It's the School of the Ozarks at Point Lookout, Mo. for young men or women whose parents can't afford to send them to college. Founded as a high school in 1906, the 4-year college admits high school graduates who've demonstrated the ability to do college work but who are financially unable to pay for a college education. A youngster works his way through.

Boarding students work 4 hours daily after classes during the school year and full 40-hour weeks between trimesters. The school owns dairy and cattle herds and the students produce their own meat and dairy products. They also build dormitories and classrooms and operate other profit-making campus activities including an airport, summer theater, candy kitchen and restaurant.

Their after-class work amounts to a total of 960 hours a year. Hourly wages are credited against their housing and educational costs and they work off 28 percent of the \$5,374 it costs to house and educate them for a year. The School of the Ozarks accepts veterans enrolling under the GI Bill.

On the Air. If broadcasting is your thing but you get 'mike fright' and don't think you come across too well on-camera why not consider Broadcast Engineering Technology?

The rapidly expanding broadcasting industry has created a great demand for qualified engineering technicians. They're needed in radio stations, com-

mercial and educational television stations and by sound reproduction and recording companies. Training in broadcast engineering technology is offered by many 2- and 4-year colleges and by privately owned schools.

Vacancy. If you're not tuned into that kind of thing you might want to look into Hotel, Restaurant and Institutional Management. The public hospitality industry is burgeoning and managerial and supervisory personnel are needed in hotels, motels, food establishments, recreation centers, college feeding complexes, hospitals, resorts and private clubs in travel and tourist operations.

You can take the community or college route to a career in the hospitality industry, attend a privately operated school or check out some of the industry-sponsored training courses.

Ounce of Prevention. Another field worth looking into is Occupational Safety and Health Technology. Training covers such fields as industrial safety, safety engineering, industrial health, hygiene and related functions. There's an expanding requirement for professionals and para-professionals and you can earn a baccalaureate degree in this field from many 4-year institutions.

Roots and Berries. You're not quite sold on health and safety? While you're thinking it over NVCC is offering a non-credit course in the identification, harvesting and preparation of wild foods. Consider this as a "hedge" against inflation. After mastering the course you'll be able to identify and forage for wild foods while avoiding poisonous plants and you'll be able to prepare the foods you do find.

Up To You. The career preparation courses and just for-the-hell-of-it courses discussed here are just a few of the thousands of vocational opportunities from which you can choose.

Once you've decided on the kind of training you want, it's a good idea to check with your post education office concerning entrance requirements for the various schools or you can write the state board of education or the particular institution you're interested in for full details.

Veterans—a word of caution on non-credit courses: Don't count on receiving G.I. Bill educational benefits if you're only planning on taking a non-credit or for-the-fun-of-it course. Best bet is to check with your local VA representative to find out which courses and programs are approved for GI Bill benefits.

And if you're thinking about training for a career it's also a good idea to touch base with state or local agencies in the area where you intend to reside for guidance on job opportunities. Taking snow ski instructor training wouldn't be a bright idea if you plan to work in Florida.

In the meantime, while you're concentrating on that new career you just might take a Yoga or the Yoga Plus Meditation course that's also available.

But you do have to bring your own mat or rug and a large towel.

LET THE STUDENT BEWARE



The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) recently announced a nationwide consumer education campaign to combat deceptive advertising and other unfair practices sometimes used in the booming vocational school business.

Commission officials say more than 3 million students are currently enrolled in more than 10,000 resident and correspondence proprietary (privately owned) vocational schools.

A. Herbert Ressing, FTC assistant director of consumer education, agrees vocational education can help people get better jobs and better pay. "But some vocational schools," he says, "are perpetrating a cruel hoax on prospective students."

"Most vocational school students look upon their training as an avenue to a career with better pay and prestige. Many schools are able to follow through on this but some either explicitly or implicitly promise job success when in fact they don't deliver. The students of some schools may find at the end of their training that the money, time and effort expended have brought them no closer to the expected job."

"Unfortunately, some private vocational schools are using false and deceptive practices to lure students into schools where the education they receive is of little or no value for getting a good job. The students may end up spending hundreds of dollars for a completely worthless education."

"Veterans Administration benefits for vocational education—correspondence and resident—amounted to \$381 million in 1972. Yet in a 5-year period (1966-71) 75 percent of all veterans receiving benefits for correspondence training failed to complete their courses," Ressing said.

Here are some deceptive practices prospective students are advised to beware of:

- Schools offering courses of little

value. Graduates may find they have no better chances for employment than individuals without the expensive "training."

- Those offering courses in fields where jobs are scarce or unavailable.
- Schools offering courses where special requirements such as civil service examinations, licensing, apprenticeship or union memberships are necessary yet the course does not prepare the student to meet those requirements.

Here are some defensive counter-actions you can take:

- **BEWARE OF:** Aptitude and other qualifying tests included in promotional literature. Don't be misled by claims that "You scored one of the highest grades ever!"
- **FIND OUT:** Your educational strengths and weaknesses. In addition to the GED Test, most state employment agencies give vocational aptitude tests. Remember, aptitude tests may be used as "come-ons" with everyone passing with flying colors.
- **BEWARE OF:** Salesmen or schools willing to overlook handicaps that have caused problems in the past—such as a weight problem, poor eyesight or inability to communicate verbally. Find out from prospective employers, or from the state employment agency if such handicaps could interfere with your getting a job. Also, check the state employment agency or agencies to determine what types of handicaps preclude licensing in that state.
- **BEWARE OF:** Hints the school will find you a job or will offer free lifetime placement.
- **FIND OUT:** From former students exactly what services are actually provided. Does the placement service simply give graduates a list of employers to contact? How soon did graduates begin working

after completing training?

- **BEWARE OF:** Claims the school places a high percentage of its graduates. Find out from the school what proof it has of such claim; from employers, whether they hire graduates from the school and how students found jobs after completing their training.
- **BEWARE OF:** Claims that hundreds of students are successful.
- **FIND OUT:** From professional counselors, from the Better Business Bureau or Chamber of Commerce, union or trade groups whether such claims are likely to be true. Also inquire about the average pay school graduates receive.
- **BEWARE OF:** Claims like "Department of Labor statistics show that 70,000 new jobs for computer programmers will open each year until 1980"
- **FIND OUT:** From employers, employment agencies, counselors and other dependable sources whether there is a need for a particular skill. National statistics can be misleading. They may include openings at all levels—not just entrance levels—and they may include openings at locations where you wouldn't want to live and work.
- **BEWARE OF:** Use of "guarantee or money back" in connection with employment opportunities.
- **FIND OUT:** From former and present students, labor, trade and professional associations, Better Business Bureaus, or local Chamber of Commerce whether graduates really are getting jobs in localities where they want to work. Honest schools don't guarantee employment; in fact, it's illegal to do so in some states. Many employers also require new employees to complete company training courses regardless of the fact that they graduated from a vocational school.

There are other pitfalls to be avoided when considering laying cash on the line for enrollment in resident or correspondence schools. Ressing suggests that you always check with responsible local officials before signing on the dotted line. "There are many good private vocational schools and they make a vital contribution to the educational and economic fabric of our country. But unfortunately, there are those schools which render only one service—separating you from your money. The American consumer can help us get rid of them."

At Babenhausen, Germany
the accent is on



STOCK CAR RACING — ARMY STYLE

SOMEWHERE BETWEEN the Indianapolis 500 and the soap box derby you'll find stock car racing . . . Army style.

In Babenhausen, Germany a group of industrious, young (and some not-so-young) troops decided to form a stock car racing association. Its success still amazes them.

As Master Sergeant Robert Donaldson, president of the organization, says, "The association has grown into one of the biggest clubs in Europe. Membership is growing every week; so are the crowds."

Fours Only. Army-style stock car racing at Babenhausen is limited to four-cylinder engines and even these can be modified only up to a certain point. "No engine may measure more than 1600cc's displacement. Internal modifications such as valves, shafts, pistons, lifters are permitted as long as the driver stays within the 1600cc limit. After the driver completes his modifications he must declare in what class he wants to race his car," says MSG Donaldson.

There are six different classifications ranging from 750cc to the 1600 limit. And one of those classifications is called the Any Class Car. "Any car can enter the race in this class—with one special requirement. The car must have a female driver," says the association president. "On race day—which is every Sunday—we have a Powder Puff event in which the girls can drive any car they want. It's one of the big attractions of our weekly races."

SP4 John Englehart

NOVEMBER 1973

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Top to bottom, left: Troops talk it over before the race; when you spin out you might find yourself going the wrong way; drivers also do their own mechanical work. Right: The price of victory—a mud bath; Powder Puff winner prepares to drive victor's lap with checkered flag.

One of the girl drivers is Ingrid Mala, a German national married to Specialist 4 Bill Mala. Says Ingrid, "I got started in racing only because a girl who was supposed to drive didn't show up. So I took her place. I didn't think I'd enjoy it but now I'm trying to talk Bill into buying me my own car."

And SP4 Mala seems to be all for the idea. "I think it's great that Ingrid is racing. As for buying her a car—sure, why not?"

Self Help. Buying a car for the Babenhansen track is a bit different than browsing through a new car dealer's showroom. Says Private First Class Michael Junkins, "You can pick up a car just about anywhere. Get the body from the junk yard, the engine from one of the guys at the track and you're set. The total cost for my car was about \$10. The engine may not run when you get it but it's pretty easy to rebuild

an engine."

Most of the guys at the track agree. "Finding a car is no problem. The cost is minimal and working on it is half the fun. You really feel good when a car you've worked on wins a race," says Specialist 4 Al Tarvestad.

Private First Class Tim Terwilliger says, "For an investment of \$10 or less you can have one helluva good time. Working on the car, racing it and winning make it all worthwhile. It's a great way to spend off-duty hours."

Even though the cars may look like they're straight out of a demolition derby they have to pass a rigid safety inspection before they can enter a race.

"Club safety regulations are detailed and enforced to the letter. Seat belts, crash helmets, safety goggles, firewall insulation and gas tank restrictions are only a few of the MUST requirements," says MSG Donaldson. "Besides these pit rules we have regulations governing the actual racing."

"Any infraction of the flag rules automatically disqualifies the racer. In other words, if a driver passes another car during a yellow flag, which means 'Caution, Do Not Pass,' then he's out of the race. If the driver does this more than once he can be fined and booted out of the association. It's that simple. We don't mess around with violations of the safety rules. We've never had a serious injury here and if we ever do it won't be because of a lack of safety regulations."

In the Pits. Although the Sunday races don't begin until afternoon the pit area usually starts filling up with cars, drivers and pit crews by mid-morning. "Most of the drivers like to get out here early to check out the condition of the track and make any last-minute repairs. A driver may need a new part for his engine, and if he gets out here early enough he may find someone has just what he needs," says Specialist 4 James Dick. "Most of the guys will go all-out to help. Like today. One of the guys blew an engine about an hour before the first race. Another driver had an extra engine and let him use it. Working together, they dropped in the engine in about an hour."

Each driver is required to furnish a 55-gallon drum as a receptacle for policing up the pit area. "The guys are proud of their association and they don't want to lose the privilege of racing just because they don't clean up," says MSG Donaldson.

But cleaning up the pit area is easy compared to getting yourself clean after a race. The track is a half-mile dirt course laced with curves, banks and mud. "If you're the third or fourth man going into a curve you'd better be ready to take a mouthful of mother earth. There's no escaping it if you're back in the pack. The only place to be is out front," says SP4 Dick.

But staying out front is no easy job. "You may be leading by half a lap when somebody has a spin-out and slows you down. By the time you get going again the rest of the pack has caught up with you. Speed isn't the only thing that wins a race. You have to be smart and not run your car too hard," says Specialist 5 Mike Hollifield. "If you try to go too fast you'll end up off the track and out of the money."

Awards. Cash prizes go to the top three finishers of each race. First place gets two-thirds of the entry fees, second place gets one third, and third place gets his entry fee back. Entry fees are \$3 per car per race. In addition the drivers pay \$2 each to be in the race. The association uses the remaining income to hire flagmen, track stewards and maintain the food concession. A banquet honoring the top drivers winds up the racing year. "We don't make a lot of money but we don't lose any either," says MSG Donaldson. "We bring in just enough to keep the association going"—not bad, considering each Sunday meet requires an outlay of \$225 for insurance alone.

The Racers. Officer and enlisted alike and their dependents are eligible to join the association and participate in the races. German nationals are welcome too. "The Germans have one big advantage. They usually have more time and more money to spend on their cars. One of the German cars is fuel-injected because the guys who drive it are professional mechanics. Our guys just can't compete with them. When the Germans enter the race the battle is usually for second place although there have been a few upsets," says Specialist 5 James Holthaus.

All the cars, even the German ones, are registered with the Army Provost Marshal and all are prohibited from traveling on German roads under their own power. The only place the cars can run is on the track.

And when they do run they move smartly. "The track record is 37 seconds—about 45 miles per hour. That's not too bad considering the curves and all," says Donaldson.

The speed may not thrill the drivers and most of them finish out of the money but they still show up every Sunday. Why?

"The race track lets you get totally involved," says one Specialist 4.

Another adds, "With the devaluation of the dollar I just couldn't afford to go into town any more so I started coming out here. I wouldn't go to town now if I did have the money. You just can't beat spending a day at the track."

With that in mind, it's "Gentlemen (or ladies), START YOUR ENGINES."



Quad's New in Stereo Sound Power?

The Mod Quad Squad

LTC Nelson L. Marsh



Before you can relax with quad rig, above, there's a choice to be made among dazzling—and confusing—array of stereo and quad sound gear. Top-notch turntable and magnetic cartridge are musts for best sound reproduction from discs. If your system is discrete CD-4 you'll need demodulator similar to one at far right.





WELCOME, music lovers, to the Super Sound-Power Components Bowl.

Our old stereophonic favorite is still holding its own against the up-start rookie quadraphonic sound squad, but how much longer can the "over-the-hill" two-channel gang hold out against the newcomer mod quad-channelers?

Now Sound. Quadraphonic definitely rates as the coming sound. It surrounds the listener with four speakers which offer matchless concert hall realism and the dimension of four-channel programs. Quad also superbly reproduces stereo two-channel and conventional mono material.

Your reaction might well be: "So what! I only have two ears. For this I need to spend an extra hundred-plus dollars?"

In fact, though, existing quad systems *sound very good*—far, far better than standard stereo. Don't miss the emphasis on *sound good*; quad is a new, exciting sound experience.

Quad sound also promises to be the base of a new mega-buck music industry boom. Though widely heralded as the new NOW bag quad still has a way to go; but it's starting to make inroads into last decade's dual-channel sound despite big problems.

Quad Problems. Four-channel hasn't already booted stereo into the "has been" ashcan because of two serious, related problems. First, technical bugs in developing compatible quad record players have thrown a monkey wrench into the music machinery.

The first commercially successful disc players were not marketed until 1972 even though four-channel amplifiers, receivers and tape players debuted some 2½ years before. So you can see, compared with the rest of the stereo-electronics industry the quad squad lineup still rates rookie status.

Problem number-two really is an extension of the first one. Two major techniques—termed "discrete" and "matrix"—are used for reproducing quad sound. The techniques are not compatible with each



other and manufacturers haven't come to an agreement as to which technique will be the single standard for discs. No problem with quad tape; it *is* discrete.

Each technique has its own advantages and drawbacks. Yet each is trumpeted by its developers as the answer for building a better quadraphonic mouse-trap.

Since the music market literally revolves around disc sales, quad may well only advance for now at one speed—slow. Industry critics down the line claim four-channel growth will remain stunted until one universally accepted quad system is standardized and adopted worldwide. This won't happen overnight.

Jargon Jungle. "Discrete" and "matrix" introduce us to the jungle of quad sound technical jargon. Let's explain in layman's lingo.

Discrete, or the Q8 or Quad 8 technique as the leading manufacturer of the tape systems calls it, has four independent parallel signals or tracks recorded on magnetic open reel or eight-track cartridge tape. The "CD-4" system is cut on a standard long-playing (LP) stereo platter. Discrete channel separation is excellent. Until recently, playing time was limited due to the space needed for all four tracks but Japanese electronic experts finally solved this stumbling block to economy by compressing the space needed.

CD-4 discrete discs cost about the same as standard LP stereo platters—a big plus factor. Discrete's major "bug"—there are too few records around though Q8 tapes are readily available.

Unfortunately, most discrete systems require two separate FM multiplex stations broadcasting the same material simultaneously. Even if this could happen the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) will not allow it—at least until after scheduled on-the-air tests in San Francisco in January 1974. That throws discrete for a crippling 20-yard loss as does its need for special recording and playback gear. Until the last few months quad hardware rigs required to play discrete discs have lagged behind and are still not in wide production/distribution while Quad 8 tape players were perfected and marketed some 3 years ago.

Matrix. "QS" and "SQ" head the various matrix systems lineup with others around but losing ground. Matrix techniques feature quad sound encoded onto two channels when recorded, then decoded back into four-channel by the amplifier, receiver or tape playback units by means of SO, QS or "universal" decoders. An American maker developed SQ (phase) while a Japanese firm was the QS (regular matrix) founding father.

Channel separation is not quite up to discrete's quality and like Q8 and CD-4, special equipment is needed to encode recording and decode reproduction. However, you can play a QS recording through an SQ decoder or the other way around and the sound will be just as exciting. But neither will work where discrete

equipment is used. And matrix discs can be played by FM multiplex radio stations without needing special FCC approval.

Until this Fall QS and SQ dominated the slowly expanding quad disc market since their bugs were worked out before discrete's. With SQ records usually priced higher than the newer CD-4 entries, a competitive economic war may settle the issue.

Sound complicated? Not really. Stick with us for a look at the equipment.

AM/FM Receivers. Four-channel receivers are the heart of most quadraphonic rigs and rate as the most popular audio components due to their size, economy and relative simplicity. They closely follow their twin channel kinfolk as real compact space savers. Military folks appreciate this factor, no matter how "spacious" our billets or family quarters.

Quad receivers boast a pair of independent stereo preamplifiers and power amplifiers mounted together and designed to drive four separate speaker systems through a quartet of channels. Like amplifiers, receivers include input/output connections for a crowd of add-on tape and record players and other such auxiliary components.

The same receiver cabinet/chassis houses an FM or AM/FM radio tuner. In one unit we find ten or more different components.

Save space? You bet. Fewer connecting wires running around too.

Receivers are usually far more economical in initial dollar outlay than buying separate integrated amplifiers and a tuner. *Quad* receivers start in the \$200 neighborhood and can go over \$1,000. A good one will run you \$250-350 unless you get a "package deal" discount for less. *Stereo* receivers go for \$100-1,000 with \$200 a reasonable ballpark figure.

The latest solid state quad receivers are packed with a wide range of built-in four-channel gadgets such as matrix decoders and discrete demodulators. All you have to do is flip a switch such as a "phase shifter" for the various matrix systems. No worries about outdated gear. Their flexibility can provide controls for any kind of four-channel technique known or envisioned. If you don't get a receiver with built-in quad decoders and such, they'll just have to be added later separately provided you're serious about quad.

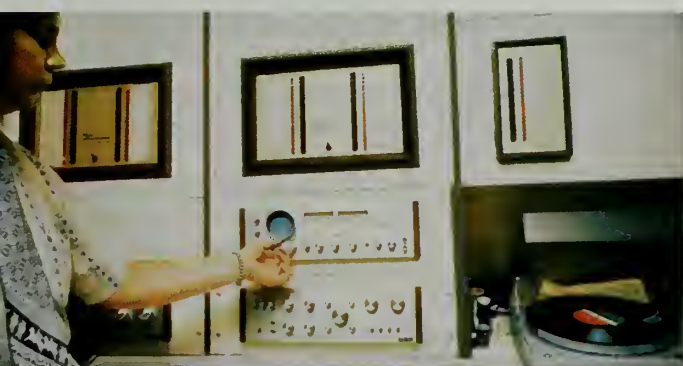
An especially handy gimmick on many quad receivers permits the playing of two different stereo programs, routing each to a separate room or area. Some receivers allow you to adjust the speaker separation so you can move the sound to fit the size of the room without moving the front and rear speakers.

Your older existing stereo receiver can be mated to a newer two-channel power-integrated amplifier for quad for \$100 up provided your new purchase is equipped with four-channel advanced circuitry capabilities.

Whichever way you go you'll have four directly coupled power amplifiers driving four separate



Left, open reel quad tape recorder controls, and lower left, tracing four-channel sound waves with an oscilloscope. Below, discrete quad receiver control panel, eight-track stereo tapes and a discrete cartridge tape player which plays quad-eight and stereo eight-track tapes. Bottom, quad headphones feature "airplane stick" control and separate volume level knobs.



speaker systems. When playing in stereo rather than quad, the four amplifiers work as two and more than double the per-channel wattage in that mode for a "super duo" sound effect.

This imitation "2+2" setup offers an economical quad alternative which greatly enhances the conventional stereo sound. Such synthetic quadrasonic sound allows a significant interim improvement until the dust settles over the four-channel discrete vs. matrix record controversy.

Look for at least 15 watts of solid music power per channel amplifier as measured against the recommended capacity of your speakers and listening area size. Fewer than 15 watts may be stereo or quad but *won't* be high fidelity. Insure an ample low-



Take Care Of Your Discs-Wash Them

You'd be surprised how dirty the grooves of an LP can get. Even when protected most of the time in its dust jacket the record accumulates dust, dirt and fingerprints. The diamond stylus (needle) grinds surface grit deep into the grooves. Result? Loss of fidelity and eventually a disc so dirty it's unplayable.

Wiping the surface with record cleaning solutions and a soft pad or cloth won't necessarily help either. That only removes surface dust and dirt and static electricity.

Would you believe the best way to clean discs is by giving them a good bath? The accompanying picture shows how you can thoroughly clean your platters and restore lost sound vibrations without harming them.

Use a sink or bathtub for soaking the records. Stack the platters with soft paper towels or their own inserts between each disc. Place a fowel on the bottom of the sink or tub to prevent scratching. Pour or squirt a good household dishwashing liquid detergent in the sink. Use just enough to make the water soapy. Fill the

container $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ full of lukewarm water.

Place the records individually in the sink. Soak for 4 to 6 minutes but be careful not to leave the records immersed too long or the labels will come off. The dirt from the grooves will float to the surface. Remove and rinse in a separate basin for 2 to 3 minutes or hold the disc under a running lukewarm faucet. Always handle the disc by the outside edges or the center label to avoid fingerprints and scratches. Use a velvet pad or soft cloth to help remove excess dirt. Be sure all the soap is rinsed off since it's tough to remove after it dries.

Dry the platters by putting them between soft towels. And that completes the washing process that will restore sound vitality to your valuable records.

You'll find your wash water will become rather filthy after only a few record soakings. Change the water when it starts to get dirty. You'll be amazed at how much grime your supposedly "clean" discs have accumulated.



After you place the record into its insert and jacket, store it standing up (not lying down) and away from extreme heat or cold. Also remove the outer plastic wrapper to avoid warping the disc.

Take care of your records; they'll last a lot longer.

distortion power reserve of watts is included in case extra remote speakers are desired.

Also, try and get a receiver model with loudness contour controls to compensate for loss of bass at lower volume levels. Then you won't have to blast your buddies' ears by playing the volume too loud. Also look for a built-in noise reduction system for added FM radio and tape enjoyment.

Speaking of FM, most cities operate several mono FM and FM multiplex stereo stations. Washington, D.C., Los Angeles, Dallas and New York City among others possess FM stations which have added quad disc matrix broadcasts of 1-50 hours a week. You'll need matrix decoders on the amplifier or receiver in order to pick up these matrix FM quadracasts.

Separate AM/FM and FM tuners are priced at \$100-500. For \$200 you can get a fine buy. You won't need a separate tuner if you already have a receiver or plan to get one.

Record Players. Only a handful of matrix or discrete quad record players are currently being marketed. Their cost is in the \$150-plus range including quad magnetic cartridge. Fewer technical bugs, keener competition and increased buyer interest will eventually bring down the price. Acceptance of one quad method is a must for long-range popular appeal.

The QS and SQ quad matrix record libraries are growing steadily with CD-4 discrete slowly picking up steam.

Converting your current stereo record manual turntable or automatic/semiautomatic changer to quad may not be worth the effort—that is, unless your receiver or amplifier is fitted with a decoder and/or demodulator. Such coding devices with phono cartridge bought singly retail for \$75-200.

You might like to go conservative and opt for a quad tape system instead or use the imitation "2+2" system to use the wealth of existing stereo records. Bought separately, stereo changers and turntables run \$40-200 complete with phono cartridge and needle, base and dust cover. Get a quiet one.

At least make sure your phono cartridge is top flight. A good one retails for \$10-80, makes a world of difference and is an easy way to upgrade your rig. Oh, yes, audio buffs never stack records on changers. The dropping discs can damage each other.

Tape Systems. Reel-to-reel (open reel) and eight-track cartridge tape deck and recorder systems lead the quad parade. Remember all quad tape systems feature the discrete technique. The narrow cassette tape hasn't made it into four-channel yet though it has been elbowing cartridge tapes aside

recently in stereo popularity.

There is a difference in tape decks and recorders. A *deck* is a component needing an amplifier or receiver and speakers to record and playback. A *recorder* has its own internal amplifier and small speakers. And a tape player is just that—it plays but doesn't record.

Excellent four-channel tape decks, recorders and player only units are readily available at discount prices from \$100 up. Be sure and check the machine's compatibility with your quad amplifier or receiver's discrete controls. Discrete tapes are called Quad 8 or Q8.

Again, synthetic quad is easily available from stereo open reel or cartridge tapes played through four amplifiers and four speakers. Two-channel cassette, cartridge and open-reel recorders and decks are priced in the \$40-600 neighborhood.

Speaker Systems. In the end speakers make or break your audio setup. They cost from under \$20 to more than \$1,000 each with \$100-150 a pair giving you good vibrations. Two pair or four separate speaker systems give you the quad minimum. And that's the major difference speaker-wise between stereo and quad—four vs. two.

Speaker systems come in console floor models and the smaller so-called bookshelf models. Both come in single and multiple direction types including 360-degree multi-directional model systems. Speaker systems house up to 20 individual speakers in each cabinet. They can also be bought in a variety of fine furniture styles.

When purchasing speaker systems your personal choice is all-important. If you don't like the sound, don't buy the speaker. It's that simple.

If you like the sound it really doesn't matter if the price is low. Buy only what you need.

Bear in mind that bookshelf speakers are specifically designed for compact listening areas like small barracks rooms and apartments. Console floor models serve larger rooms and houses.

Today's modern amplifiers and receivers have no trouble driving any kind of speaker. Each speaker can handle only so much maximum power and *must* be carefully aligned with the amplifier power output. Otherwise, you run the risk of ruining the speaker.

If your speakers sound "tinny" or the bass is uneven, they may be out of phase. To correct this reverse the speaker's wire leads. You'll definitely hear the improved difference.

Instead of or in addition to speakers, consider a pair of quad or stereo headphones. They'll give you personal listening pleasure without disturbing your neighbor. You can listen to *your* program choice. Headphones run \$10-100.

Package Deals. Before dropping a bundle on all new quad gear or adding four-channel to your present stereo rig, some words of caution are in order.

Study the market first. Read several issues of a popular audio magazine or stereo annuals. Talk

to experts at your local exchange, audio club or high fidelity shop. Learn all you can.

In other words, buy only after much study on the flexibility of the prospective rig. If you don't your wallet will suffer hunger pangs unnecessarily.

Quoting retail prices of individual quad and stereo components doesn't really mean much. If willing to pay retail top dollar the buyer probably doesn't really need to watch his bucks. The prices we've quoted *generally* cover the broad spectrum between discount and retail.

Note that most component sales are discounted from 10-50 percent or even more from retail prices. This is true at PXs, audio clubs and many sound dealers both in the states and overseas.

Check the ads in audio magazines and you'll find a dozen chances for buying at discount or wholesale prices via parcel post or express.

The best deals come from buying all or most components at once as a package. Most audio dealers can "customize" your selections from their stocks. These systems are often pre-matched with equal value components and are convenient, attractive picks.

Shop around for the best deal and lowest price so you can stretch your dollars. Note that a discounter may not be able to give local warranty service. The sick component might have to be returned to the maker for repair. You can avoid this by paying top retail prices at a reputable audio store dealing in quality brands. Components need little repair, though, under normal use and provide faultless performance for many years.

A basic matched packaged value *quad* component rig (receiver and four speakers) will run you around \$250 at discount with \$350 buying a much better moderately priced setup. Add a quad tape deck, turntable or changer and phono cartridge for another \$350-500 at discount.

The basic *stereo* receiver, two speakers, a turntable or changer and phono cartridge can be bought for about \$200 discount. A more reasonable starting price can be pegged at about \$350 which will give years of use with little fear of obsolescence.

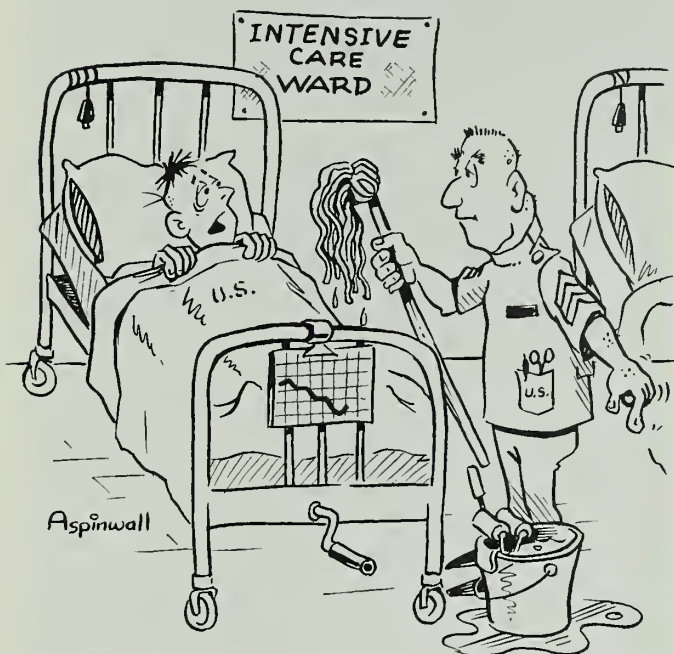
If you own suitable stereo gear already, you need only add two speakers for around \$40 a pair up and a good compatible quad tape deck or player for \$100-\$300 to upgrade to four-channel, assuming four total amplifiers are included in your rig.

Oh, yes, a compact stereo system of receiver with built-in record changer, tuner and cassette or cartridge tape deck and two or four speakers can be picked up for under \$120. While great for smaller rooms it's seldom high fidelity quality. Large single console "package" sets sell for \$200-1,500 but their size limits your ability to move them easily.

While you're at it, don't overlook the possibility of picking up used components from sound buffs moving up to quad or more sophisticated stereo gear. Audio magazines and newspaper classified ads carry previously owned rigs. You can save a bundle.



UNOFFICIALLY SPEAKING



"Does this mean I'm off the critical list?"



STONE AGE ARMY



"It may be 'Policing the Area' to you, but it's 'Disturbing the Ecology' to me!"



"You sure do look familiar, soldier—what's your name?"





ARNG WINS

An Army National Guard unit won the Army Air Defense Command's "Commander's Trophy" for the outstanding Nike-Hercules unit when it scored 100 percent for the second straight year on its annual service practice. The outstanding unit was California's Battery A, 1st Battalion, 250th Air Defense Artillery.

LONG HIKE

Two Fort Dix, N.J. draftees are hiking 2,000 miles from Maine to Georgia on the Appalachian Trail, recruiting as they hike. PFCs Robert B. Mason and Pedro Villareal, Jr. are telling potential recruits they've found the Army to be similar to any other job. The two personnel specialists have been granted admin absence under adventure training provisions. They expect to arrive at Springer Mountain, Ga., about December 10.

PX PRICES

Post Exchanges have hiked their prices for some merchandise because of inflation. Worldwide increases include most jewelry, sporting goods, electronic items and some foods. All overseas Exchanges feature a slight increase on selected household items and hardware. All overseas areas with the exception of Europe increased beer and most phono records by five percent. Europe, hardest hit by the recent dollar devaluation, implemented beer and record increases earlier. Major General C.W. Hospelhorn, Army and Air Force Exchange Service Commander, says that while further price adjustments may be necessary, Exchange prices will still be lower across the board than civilian rates. (See "A Lot More Store," page 5.)

TRANSCRIPTS

A copy of ALL college or university transcripts belongs in every active officer's career branch file. The transcripts are especially needed when officers indicate an interest in ROTC duty or any type civil schooling.

CUSTOMS

While stationed overseas most soldiers buy stereo components, tape recorders, television sets, cameras, binoculars, jewelry or other gifts either for themselves or for loved ones. The Treasury Department's U.S. Bureau of Customs offers some sound advice: When buying items overseas keep your sales slips and have them ready when making your customs declaration. Try to pack all articles acquired abroad in a single suitcase. Save yourself some trouble by writing for the free "Customs Hints for Returning U.S. Residents," U.S. Customs, P.O. Box 7118, Washington, D.C. 20044.

HOMETOWN AIDES

At Secretary of the Army Howard H. Callaway's suggestion fifteen men who completed basic combat training at Fort Jackson, S.C., were sent to their hometowns for 1 week as assistants to their local recruiters. Secretary Callaway feels the most effective recruiter might be a soldier who just completed basic training and then returns to his hometown to tell his friends what the Army is really like.

PAY BOOST FOR THE ARMED FORCES

Effective 1 October 1973

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¹While serving as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Chief of Staff of the Army, Chief of Naval Operations, Chief of Staff of the Air Force, or Commandant of the Marine Corps, basic pay for this grade is \$3,976.20* regardless of cumulative years of service computed under section 205 of this title.

²Does not apply to commissioned officers who have been credited with over 4 years' active service as enlisted members.

*The rate of basic pay for military personnel at these rates is limited by Section 5308 of title 5, United States Code, to the rate for level V of the Executive Schedule (\$36,000 per annum, or \$3,000 per month as of the effective date of this computation).

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS WITH OVER 4 YEARS ACTIVE SERVICE AS ENLISTED MEMBERS

O-3	0	0	0	1,050.30	1,100.40	1,140.00	1,201.20	1,260.90	1,311.90	1,311.90	1,311.90	1,311.90	1,311.90	1,311.90
O-2	0	0	0	939.00	958.80	989.10	1,040.40	1,080.60	1,110.60	1,110.60	1,110.60	1,110.60	1,110.60	1,110.60
O-1	0	0	0	756.60	807.60	837.90	867.90	898.50	939.00	939.00	939.00	939.00	939.00	939.00

WARRANT OFFICERS

W-4	809.10	867.90	867.90	888.00	928.50	969.30	1,009.50	1,080.60	1,130.40	1,170.60	1,201.20	1,241.10	1,282.20	1,381.80
W-3	735.90	798.00	798.00	807.60	817.50	877.50	928.50	958.80	989.10	1,018.80	1,050.30	1,090.50	1,130.40	1,170.60
W-2	644.10	696.60	696.60	717.00	756.60	798.00	828.00	858.00	888.00	918.90	948.90	979.20	1,018.80	1,018.80
W-1	536.70	615.60	615.60	666.60	696.60	726.90	756.60	787.50	817.50	847.80	877.50	908.70	908.70	908.70

ENLISTED MEMBERS

E-9 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	919.20	940.20	961.50	983.70	1,005.30	1,025.10	1,079.10	1,183.80
E-8	0	0	0	0	0	771.30	792.90	813.90	835.20	856.80	877.20	898.80	951.30	1,057.50
E-7	538.50	581.10	602.70	623.70	645.30	665.70	686.70	708.30	740.40	761.10	782.40	792.90	846.00	951.30
E-6	485.00	507.30	528.30	550.20	571.20	592.20	613.50	645.30	665.70	686.70	697.50	697.50	697.50	697.50
E-5	408.30	444.60	465.90	486.30	518.10	539.10	560.70	581.10	592.20	592.20	592.20	592.20	592.20	592.20
E-4	392.70	414.60	438.60	473.10	491.70	491.70	491.70	491.70	491.70	491.70	491.70	491.70	491.70	491.70
E-3	377.70	398.40	414.30	430.50	430.50	430.50	430.50	430.50	430.50	430.50	430.50	430.50	430.50	430.50
E-2	363.30	363.30	363.30	363.30	363.30	363.30	363.30	363.30	363.30	363.30	363.30	363.30	363.30	363.30
E-1	326.10	326.10	326.10	326.10	326.10	326.10	326.10	326.10	326.10	326.10	326.10	326.10	326.10	326.10

¹While serving as Sergeant Major of the Army, Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy or Coast Guard, Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force, or Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps basic pay for the grade is \$1,439.10 regardless of cumulative years of service computed under section 205 of this title.

SOLDIERS

OFFICIAL U.S. ARMY MAGAZINE

DECEMBER 1973
VOLUME 28, NO. 12

No Cover

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SOLDIERS, the Army's official magazine, is published under supervision of the Army Chief of Information to provide timely, factual information on policies, plans, operations and technical developments of the Department of the Army to the Active Army, Army National Guard, Army Reserve and Department of the Army civilian employees. It also conveys views of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff on topics of professional interest to Army members and assists in achieving information objectives of the Army. ■ Manuscripts of interest to Army personnel are invited. Direct communication is authorized to Editor, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314. ■ Phone: Autovon 284-6671 or Area Code 202-274-6672 ■ Unless otherwise indicated material may be reprinted provided credit is given to SOLDIERS and the author. ■ Military distribution: From the U.S. Army AG Publications Center, 2800 Eastern Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21220 in accordance with DA form 12-5 requirements submitted by commanders. ■ Individual subscriptions: \$17 annually to Stateside and APO addresses; \$22.25 to foreign addresses ■ Individual paid subscriptions are available through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. ■ Use of funds for printing this publication approved by Headquarters, Department of the Army, July 17, 1973.

COVER: It's a Christmas commemorative with Dancer, a reindeer from National Zoological Park, bringing an Army saddlebag full of presents to SOLDIERS readers. Inside you'll find a special delivery cargo of holiday treats including articles on miniature trains, classic cars, USO shows, rock festivals—and more. Front and back cover photos by SP4 Ed Aber; front cover design by Anne Genders.



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Assistant:
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MSG Nat Dell
SFC D. Mallicoat
SSG David Hinkle
SP4 Edward Aber
PFC Dan Rifenburgh



MSG BOARD

The next active duty master sergeant promotion board is set for January at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. Servicemen on active duty as Specialists 7, Sergeants First Class or Platoon Sergeants with dates of rank no later than September 30, 1968 will be considered in the primary zone. Personnel in those grades with dates of rank from October 1, 1968 to June 30, 1969 will be in the secondary zone. All candidates must have a basic enlistment service date no later than March 31, 1966.

QUAL RECORDS

Beginning January 1 all active duty enlisted and officer qualification records, DA Forms 20 and 66, will be consolidated into a two-part personnel qualification record. The conversion timetable spans a 10-month period with the new DA Forms 2 and 2-1 being phased in by grade and MOS.

WAC BATTALION

As a result of the increase in Women's Army Corps recruits, the new 17th WAC Basic Training Battalion has been activated at Fort Jackson, S.C. Actual training begins next month.

CAREER REGS

New versions of ARs 135-205, 140-111, 140-158 and NGR 600-200 have been released. They form the personnel cornerstone of a new career management program for enlisted National Guardsmen and Army Reservists.

ARMOR STUDY

The newly formed Armor Center Task Force needs help in telling the story of the value of armor in Vietnam and the lessons learned for present and future application. The group urgently needs accounts of personal experiences, photos and/or yearbooks. Cassette tapes are OK too. Contact the task force via phone at AUTOVON 464-1333, 464-6244 or 464-5831 or write to: Headquarters, U.S. Army Armor School, ATTN: ATSB-Monograph, Fort Knox, Ky. 40121.

ERBs

Units can obtain Enlisted Record Briefs (ERBs) as aids in reconstructing lost Military Personnel Records Jackets (MPRJ's). Requests may be made by message (CDRMILPERCEN ALEX VA//DAPC-PSS-E) or letter (CG MILPERCEN, ATTN: DAPC-PSS-E, Alexandria, Va. 22332). Be sure to include the soldier's Social Security number and the first ten positions of his last name. See AR 640-10.

ALIENS

The Immigration and Nationality Act requires all aliens physically in the United States and its possessions on January 1 to report their addresses to the U.S. Attorney General. With few exceptions this must be done during January. Aliens temporarily absent from the United States during January should not report their addresses but MUST do so within 10 days of their return. Pre-addressed cards for this report can be picked up at any U.S. post office during January and at offices of the Immigration and Naturalization Service at any time. Aliens fill in all items, sign the card, place a stamp on the reverse side and mail it.

LEAVE FORMS

A new Leave Form (DA Form 31) will replace the current August 1965 edition in the next few months. Concurrently with the implementation of the new leave form, Morning Report entries now required for leave will be scrubbed as will the need to sign "out" and "in" on the DA Form 647 Personnel Register. The new DA Form 31 will be self-contained providing space for registering departure and return dates and any extensions granted. Change 8 to AR 630-5 will detail instructions for preparation and use of the new form.

ARNG NCOs

The top ranking Army National Guard noncommissioned officers will have annual screening boards. The three top enlisted grades will be subjected to the boards to make sure that only the best qualified are allowed to continue after 20 years of service. Guardsmen failing to obtain the board's approval for retention must either accept a discharge or transfer to a U.S. Army Reserve Control Group--Retired. The boards are part of the Guard Career Management Program first announced in 1972.

SAVE HEAT

Here are some tips on saving heat during the current energy crisis:

- Use a humidifier if you have one.
- Keep windows closed and weatherstrip and caulk around windows and doors.
- Install storm windows.
- Seal all attic openings.
- Lower your thermostat below 70 degrees.
- Wear sweaters to cut the chill.
- Close all window draperies at night.
- Turn off TV, stereo, electric lights unless needed.
- Check insulation of outside walls and over the top-floor ceiling.

OPMS ROUNDUP

Hats off to TIPS magazine for its fine rundown in its Fall 1973 edition of the new Officer Personnel Management System (OPMS). Extra TIPS copies were distributed Army-wide to all active duty officers plus the regular TIPS audience of interested personnel types and commanders. The special sixteen-page supplement features:

- A capsule OPMS summary in layman's lingo.
- A section for warrants only and
- Hip-shooting interviews with MG Sidney Berry, then U.S. Army Military Personnel Center Commander, and BG Mildred C. Bailey, Director of the Women's Army Corps.

COL SELECTION

DA selection boards convened in the fall to consider lieutenant colonels for promotion to colonel, AUS. The December board is for Army Medical Department lieutenant colonels excluding Medical and Dental Corps. The October board considered officers of the Army, chaplain and WAC lists. Zones of consideration by date of rank:

- Primary Zone--May 31, 1968 or earlier;
- Secondary Zone--June 1, 1968 through November 10, 1969.

EXCESS WEIGHT

Many active duty soldiers are being charged large amounts of dollars for shipment of personal property in excess of their allowed weight allowances. Excess property costs you from \$.30 to \$1.00 or more per pound depending on the distance shipped and the mode of shipment.



DOD transportation officials urge members to use the U.S. Postal Service for mailable articles. It's far cheaper than shipping excess pounds via military traffic management offices.

SOLDIERS PINPOINT

A reminder for all pinpoint distribution account holders. You MUST submit a new DA Form 12-5 in order to receive future copies of SOLDIERS. No 12-5, no magazine says new DA Circular 310-54 dated October 12, 1973. The new form is attached to the circular and can be reproduced locally. The 12-5 supersedes old form 12-4. Don't miss out on receiving the U.S. Army's official magazine. 1974 will bring more and better pinups, photos, features. SOLDIERS is your magazine. Send that 12-5 in NOW to Commander, USA AG Publications Center, 2800 Eastern Blvd, Baltimore, Md. 21220.

WOMEN VETS

More than two-thirds of women veterans thought eligible for education and training under the current GI Bill haven't used their benefits. The Veterans Administration warns that most of these VA education benefits expire May 31, 1974 for veterans discharged before June 1, 1966. The expiration date doesn't apply to OJT or apprenticeship training. All other veterans have 8 years from the date of their discharge to complete their training. About 100,000 of the 144,000 women who departed military service since January 31, 1955 haven't taken training under the GI Bill.

POSTAL PAM

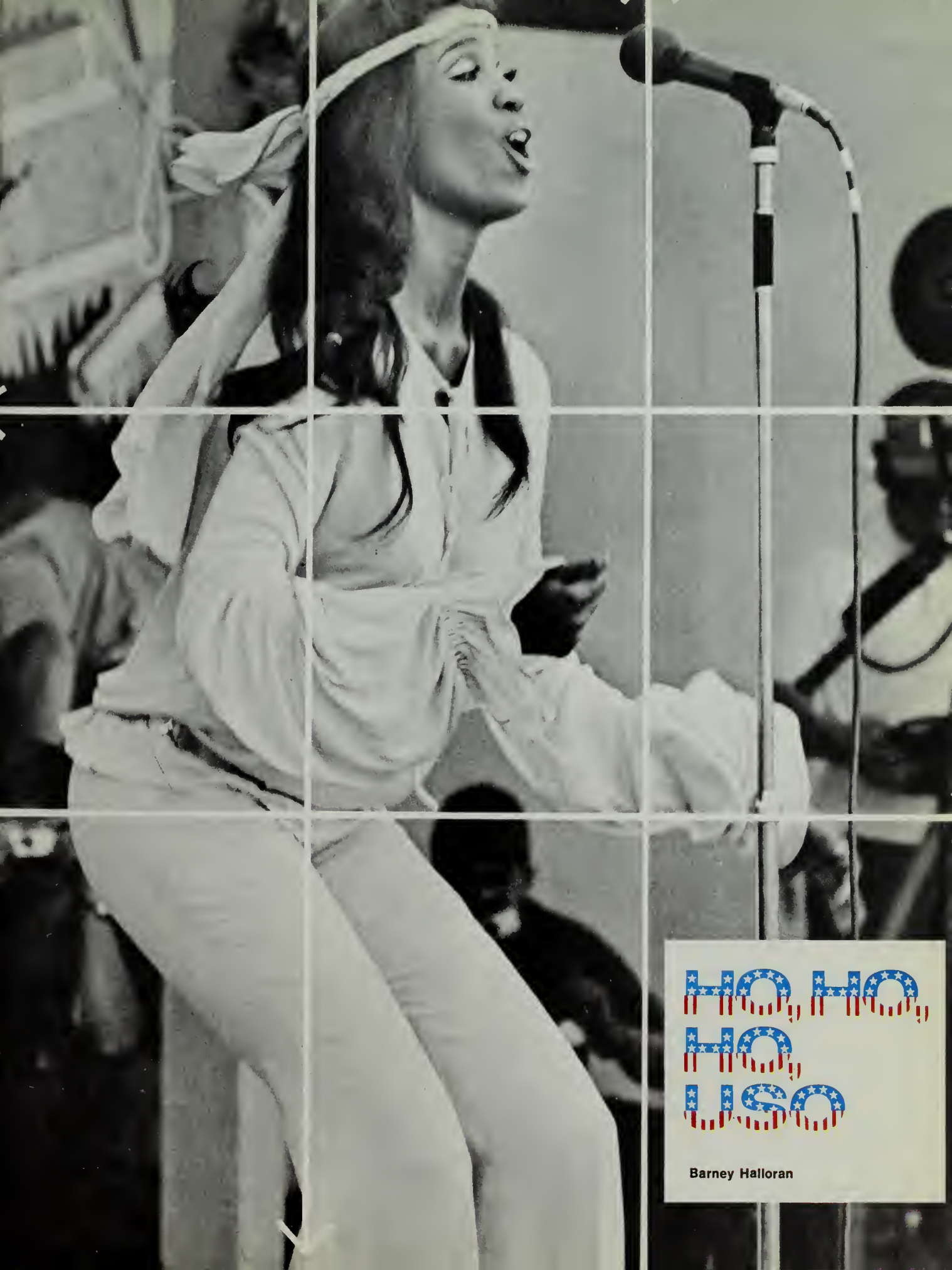
How's your postal IQ? Know the newest mail services for fast delivery or how to apply for a passport at your post office? Find the answers to these and other postal questions in the U.S. Postal Service's new all-color, 20-page "A Consumer's Guide to Postal Services and Products." It's free at your nearest post office or write to: The Consumer Advocate, U.S. Postal Service, Washington, D.C. 20260.

WOMAN LEADER

Lieutenant Colonel Connie L. Slewitzke has become the first woman student body president at the 10-month Command and General Staff College. She is an Army Nurse from Mosinee, Wis., and one of five ladies in the 1,008-member 1973-74 class.

CIVILIAN SKILLS

Since December 1 civilians with a skill and skill level the Army needs can enlist for advanced promotions under the Lateral Entry Program. Qualified applicants enlist as privates first class with further accelerated promotions based on satisfactory performance for 8 weeks. Promotions to pay grades E-4 or E-5 will be made without regard to time in grade, time in service or promotion allocations. The new program includes 163 MOS codes with 5,000 enlistments the goal for the first year.



HO, HO,
HO,
USO

Barney Halloran



IT WAS the fastest thaw in Korean history. Marilyn Monroe was not leaning but hanging out of a helicopter blowing kisses to the troops below. The chopper kept making its crazy passes back and forth, lower and lower each time because Marilyn kept asking the pilot to do it again. How could he refuse?

It's unlikely the troops in Korea during the winter of 1954 had seen Marilyn's latest picture, *Diamonds Are A Girl's Best Friend*, but they went animal when she sang "Do It Again." They loved it, Marilyn loved it and the brass, well, they didn't exactly love it.

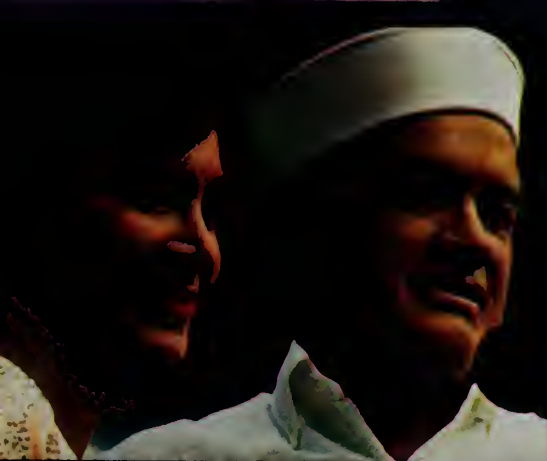
They couldn't have objected to her low, low-cut sequined dress, the little girl voice, the deep breaths, the coy smiles or the unavoidable wiggles; it was just that the troops were hard to control. Because nobody missed the innuendo in "Do It Again," the Army felt compelled to ask Marilyn to please sing something else.

She didn't mind. The whole trip was great except those low-cut gowns which did so much for the troops wound up leaving Marilyn with a 104 degree fever.

Sigh. USO shows have been known for their luscious ladies since 1941 when the whole thing started, which might seem a little strange since the sponsoring agencies are the YMCA, YWCA, Salvation Army, National Jewish Welfare Board, National Catholic Community Services and National Travelers Aid Association. Fortunately the USO just isn't uptight.

In fact back in World War II dancing and meeting girls were rated by servicemen as the most popular USO activities. Eighty-four percent of the troops went to a United Services Organization club at least once a week. The idea worked. Even *Life* magazine said USO had avoided the pitfalls of most government-affiliated institutions; clubs adapted themselves to the needs of the troops and camp shows went everywhere and drew everybody. Where else could a soldier get weak-kneed in the mid-50s if it wasn't for USO?

As the story goes, it seems this second lieutenant heard Jayne Mansfield was a violinist—which she was. So he went backstage with *his* violin. He literally bumped into her, mumbled his story, got a big hug—the only kind Jayne gave—and was set down by the lovely lady for a private concert. It was the music or something about the way she played or bowed that left the lieutenant weak in the knees, sitting on a stool with a dopey grin on his face until his troops carried him off—long after Jayne



Bob Hope Christmas Shows with Joey Heatherton, Raquel Welch, Elaine Dunn, Barbara McNair and the Ding-A-Lings have been in a class by themselves.





Left, "Boompysadaisy" was the name of the game in 1944 featuring live girls and dancing-GI favorites. College shows, center, rate high because performers are more approachable. Right, Jayne Mansfield, a favorite pinup of the 50s, surprised GIs by being able to handle all kinds of instruments.



hugged him goodbye.

How Do They Do It? Being able to get camp shows on the road in some organized fashion, which is what USO Camp Shows are all about, certainly beats the system used during World War I when the nearest thing to a star—a stage actress named Elsie Janis—toured the front.

Elsie's heart was in the right place, but there just wasn't much of an organization to back her up. It takes some dough to get shows on the road, which is sometimes a problem even for the USO because it isn't government subsidized. MAC flights and lodgings are provided but that's about it.

Most of USO's money still comes from Community Chest drives and donations and fund raisers like the one Bob Hope sponsored at Madison Square Garden in 1968 which brought in something like a half-million dollars.

Sometimes, Uncle Sam does kick in some extra services—like medical help when Martha Raye was hit by shrapnel in Vietnam. "It wasn't very serious," Martha said, "just the ribs and a foot. I've had worse hangovers."

It's amazing any performers volunteer for USO work when you consider some of the less than plush accommodations and

the frantic schedules the main New York USO office sets up. But headliners like John Wayne, Danny Kaye, Charlton Heston, Joey Heatherton, Joey Bishop, Lana Turner, Hugh O'Brien, Martha Raye, Bob Hope, Ann-Margret, Nancy Sinatra, Barbara McNair, Johnny Grant, Miss Americas, Floyd Patterson, and other less known entertainment people and university students have been volunteering for years under all kinds of conditions.

At its peak in 1945 there were 700 USO performances given each day. In 1969 there were 1,314 entertainers performing in 281 USO shows sent overseas. They gave 8,344 performances for 8.7 million servicemen.

How much do these people get paid? Well, let's put it this way: During War II Danny Thomas was doing the night club circuit and not making much at all when he was asked to go overseas on a USO tour. "So I prayed to Saint Jude," said Thomas. "Should I go? And Saint Jude said, 'What have ya got to lose.'" So Thomas went, being paid the minimum union scale because he couldn't afford to go for free.

As a rule, university troupers don't get paid at all; the rest of the volunteer performers are booked by USO's New York

in for USO work.

Thousands of servicemen have been detained in hospitals all over the world by actresses, singers and comedians who later admitted they cried the entire time. It's what made them go back and volunteer again.

In one hospital in Italy while an actress sang to a ward of wounded soldiers one soldier held her hand and asked if she would sing "Abide With Me" for him. "Sure I'll sing it," said the actress. "But not now," he said. "At my funeral." She tried to tease him out of it, but 2 days later the woman was singing "Abide With Me" as the soldier was buried in the rain on an Italian hillside.

Some hospitalized troopers have commented that they really like the university shows which travel the USO circuit because the college girls, more their own age and not so glamorous as actresses, are easier to talk to. So each year, USO sends out many university acts as it can find.

What You Get. It's part of USO's balanced programming. There used to be three categories of shows. Professional Units traveled to bases all over the world. College program units were sponsored by the USO, the National Music Council and the American Theatre Association. And there was the Celebrity Units category boosted by the Hollywood Overseas Committee set up by the president of the Screen Actors Guild.

Today there are 13 categories of USO shows in association with the Hollywood Overseas Committee, the American Theatre Association, the National Music Council, major league baseball, the National Football League, the National Basketball Association, the National Cartoonists Society, the Miss America Pageant, the Black Miss America Pageant, the Reader's Digest, the Sweet Adelines Quartets, the S.P.E.B.S.Q. S.A.—barbershop harmonizers—and there are still the professional shows.

The extra-special Bob Hope Christmas shows were in a class all by themselves. The Hope shows ended last winter after 29 years of around the world Hope-hopping and 21 years of Christmas specials. He started in 1941 and just kept on going, covering the planet in several circumnavigations with some of the most luscious stuff in Hollywood. The troops will miss Mr. Hope this year and probably miss his sidekicks even more.

There's only one thing left to say about a USO performance and that's stake out a good seat early. Low camera angles do the trick.

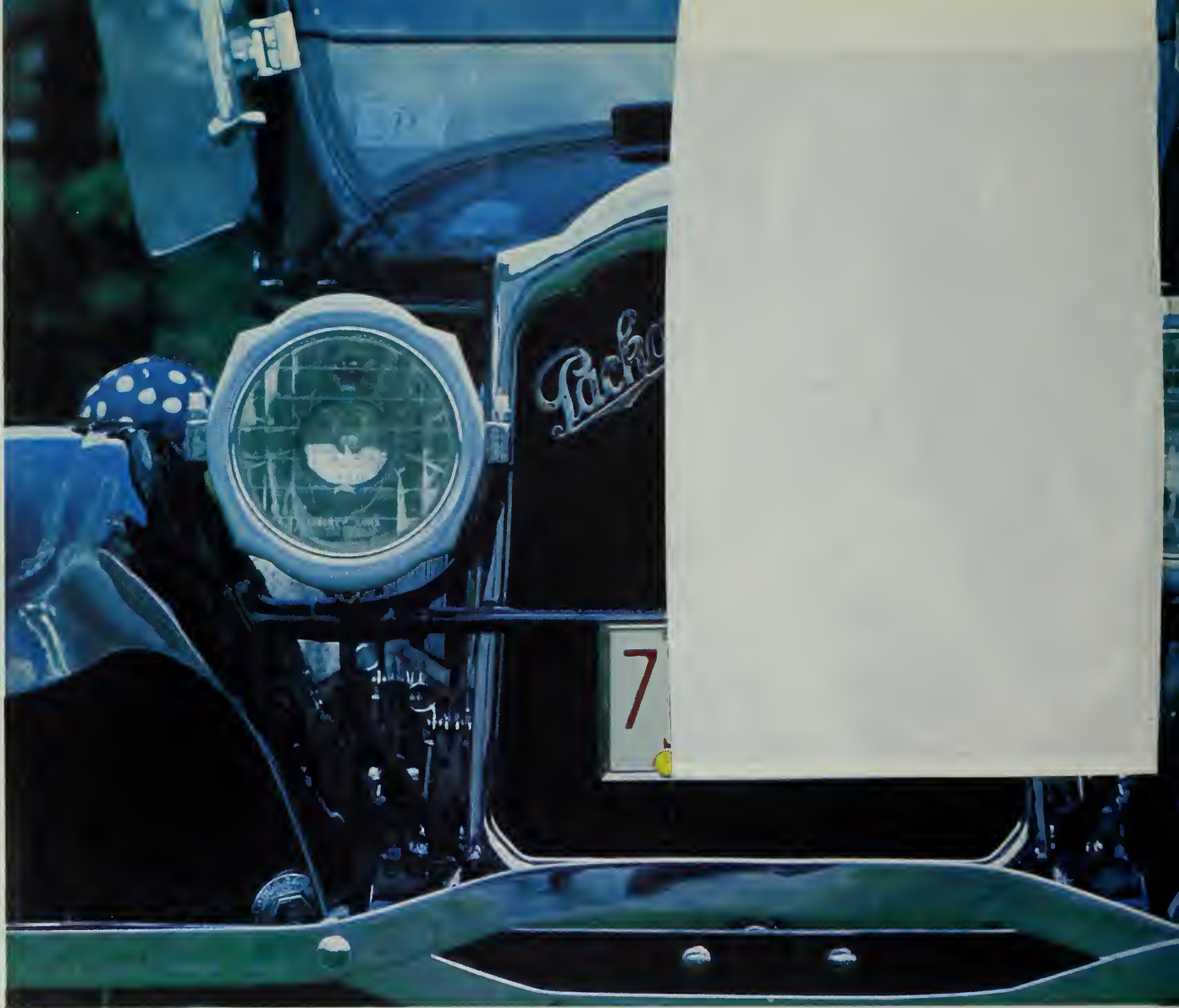
"He literally bumped into her, mumbled his story, got a big hug—the only kind Jayne gave—and was set down by the lovely lady for a private concert."

mands through their requirements. (It's all done with a straight face.) USO then gets in touch with performers and asks them where they'd like to go. A schedule is then worked out with the military for transportation, shots and passports—if necessary—and the shows are given a publicity push by a lady in New York named Judy Story.

Getting Around. Judy used to be an entertainer. During World War II she entertained the troops, going through the usual hassle of sleeping on the floors of bombers and cargo planes to get from one show to another. In this case one of the pilots got lucky in Casablanca.

Mrs. Story is now the wife of retired Colonel Tony Story who just happened to be General of the Army Douglas MacArthur's personal pilot. As any Humphrey Bogart fan knows, strange and romantic things can happen in Casablanca.

Many other entertainers weren't so lucky and died in crashes in the Atlantic, Pacific, English Channel—around the world. Actress Jane Froman was seriously burned in a plane crash in the Tagus River off Lisbon in World War II, but after partial recovery and while still crippled she volunteered



It May Be Antique But

IT'S A CLASSIC

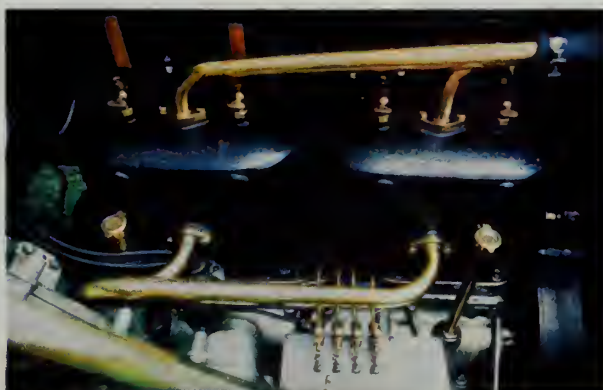
SP4 Ed Aber

THE NEXT TIME you hit the seat of your new Belchfire 8 to make the weekly laundry run and trade off those wrinkled scrungies for crisp, sharp greens, take a look—a close look—at what you're tooling around.

Chances are you've got 300-400 horses pounding away to the tune of 10 m.p.g. with auto trans and power everything—all bolted to a chassis with the roadability of a dog sled. And on top of that so-called pinnacle of automotive progress rests a super-styled body with all the gimmicks that can possibly be cranked in to entice you to buy, Buy, *BUY!*

Let's face up to a cold hard fact. That plastic, fantastic synthetic piece of rolling hardware was constructed with the foresight and TLC of a toilet bowl. Even worse, it's *planned* to be obsolete when next year's supermachine rolls off the cookie-cutter presses.

Not so long ago *real* automobiles such as the ones shown were constructed with only one aim—to give the purchaser the very best product he could



Opposite, this big, bold, blue Packard was one of the early kings of the road. Above, at classic car show at Fort Devens, Mass., MP shows driver where to register his Stevens-Duryea. Left, SGT Bohdan Dziadyk and SP4 Marietta Johnson inspect a LaSalle, conclude, "they don't build them like they used to." What do you see when you open your hood? Probably not all this spit-and-polish.



A Model-T Ford touring car casts a tall shadow; with all this brass around don't complain about doing your belt buckle; some early cars had better instruments than airplanes of the era; SSG Richard Johnson polishes his 1935 Dodge. Fords are out in force but an MG-TC lets you know not all classics came from Detroit.

possibly be given. The results were the real works of art as these photos show.

At the turn of the century men with guts and vision were fired with the dream of creating the horseless carriage. Bicycle mechanics, locomotive designers and inventors from all walks of life scrounged, begged and borrowed money to put their new-fangled wheeled contraptions on the road. And hit the roads they did. One- and two-cylinder spindly-legged curiosities bounced down buggy trails in ever-increasing numbers. Trailing smoke and steam, the pops and crackles of tiny exhausts sounded a call to a revolution in the making.

Pretty soon America caught on to the new toy and demanded more. Stevens-Duryea, Hupmobile, Locomobile and other now-unfamiliar names became commonplace. Even the electrics had their day until killed off by the introduction of the self starter in 1912.

The acme of automotive greatness crested from 1910 to the early 30's. Honestly, beautifully constructed motor cars were built by men who cared. Usually one man, a fitter, brought his own tools to work. His assembly line was a wooden bench holding five or six chassis to which he (and perhaps a helper) hand-fitted parts to create finished cars.

Peerless, Hispano-Suiza, Overland, Duesenberg, Lanchester, Frazer-Nash—and many more now-forgotten names—rolled out to meet an enthusiastic public unfettered by image makers, slide rule accountants, mass production techniques or slavish hordes of yes-men bowing to boards of directors.

Luxurious interiors were carried to incredible heights of lavishness. The Peerless drew attention in the *Automobile Trade Journal* of 1914. "The interior colors of the car are dark mahogany, ivory and green, blending from the darker to the lighter shades. Dark green linoleum covers the floor boards and is bound with German silver moulding. The carpet is high-piled English Axminster. At the floor and the side walls is a baseboard of mahogany about four inches wide. Above this is wool frieze cloth and a chair rail of the same design as the baseboard, only smaller. Around the windows is a veneering of ivory enamel and the sashless panes are set in a veneer of three quarters-of-an-inch-wide mahogany. The shades are silk taffeta.

"The festooned draperies are silk broche lined with silk taffeta. The dome ceiling is lined with plain wool tapestry laid in a panel with flush lights in each of the four corners. Pillows are of Italian brocade with silk tinselled velvet borders. A toilet case is of mahogany with fittings of silver and mahogany-colored goatskins. All the interior metal parts are quadruple silver-plated. At the rear corners are two disappearing Pullman electric lights for reading. Compartments are furnished for gloves, books, papers and slip covers."

Coachwork was often quite varied. Pierce-Arrow used 1/8-inch thick aluminum body castings for 13 years. Other builders leaned toward steel, sheet

aluminum or leather-like fabric stretched over a flexibly jointed wooden framework.

Many machines were directly descended from racing types with only the best of metals utilized for moving parts. Massive 700-pound steel blocks were cut down into jewel-like crankshafts which would support bending loads of 35,000 pounds. Cars boasted bronze crankcases, gun-metal cylinder liners, vanadium steel valves, brass fittings and Krupp chrome-nickel steel frames.

The old cars were built to last—and they were tough. In 1933 Ab Jenkins stripped down a Pierre-Arrow V-12 at Bonneville Salt Flats, averaged 112.91 mph for 2,710 miles, and then replaced the road equipment and drove 2,000 miles back to the factory. Evidently he wasn't too happy with that performance because he came back to the salt the next year with a lightweight aluminum body and a few extra carbs to run 127 mph for 3,053 miles. Try *that* in your modernmobile!

Factory preparation of a new automobile would make a laughing-stock of today's namesake. The 1908-9 Loziers were given a *fast* 500-mile shakedown road test over the incredibly poor roads then in existence. Upon returning to the factory, each one was disassembled and all parts were checked for possible breakage and *miked* for wear. After reassembly and further road-testing, the car was finally delivered to the buyer—with a 6-month guarantee against *any* mechanical failure.

Ownership was a very personal kind of relationship with a car. Take for example the maintenance manual of your new chain-drive 1903 Cadillac. "Heat and stir four pounds of beef tallow, one pound flake graphite, and one pint of heavy lubricating oil. Place cleaned chain in mixture, leaving it long enough to permit the hot oil to reach all the small bearings; then let the chain drip and wipe outside dry".

Even more extreme is the cold weather starting of a twin cam Type 55 Bugatti.

- Drain water and refill with fresh distilled hot water.
- Drain crankcase oil, heat on stove and replace.
- Hand crank engine (with ignition OFF) to unstick pistons.
- Turn ignition ON. Engage starter.
- Warm engine for exactly ten minutes at 1000 rpm. (Any lower rpm will foul the plugs with oil).

Big business and changing times spelled doom for the Grand Automobile and brutish old motorcars. As much fun as they were they couldn't become the practical domestic creature demanded by mass production, cost accountants and the concept of the auto as a necessity to be merely operated rather than driven for pleasure.

If you're in the market for an antique auto you're on a long waiting list. There are only a few in existence; and *nobody* can afford to produce them anymore.

Come to think of it, hang onto that Belchfire 8; it'll be sort of a antique when the new models come out next year.

LAND

Like Money In The Bank???

SFC D. Mallicoat



"NOW LISTEN! I've got this beautiful piece of property, see. Just made for you. The air is clear and clean and the view just magnificent. And reasonable! Besides, if you don't like it, hang onto it a few months and it'll double in value. Then sell it. Land is always a good investment. Like money in the bank."

The question is, whose bank?

Thousands of similar pitches are made to soldiers and their families every year. And each year some get ripped off by unscrupulous land developers—or by their own carelessness. If they were buying a car they wouldn't accept the salesman's every word as gospel. What's so different with land? No matter what the sales pitch it still winds up involving a sizeable investment.

"The big thing for a purchaser to remember is that if it isn't in the written contract it doesn't mean a thing," says John R. McDowell, deputy administrator of the U.S. Housing and Urban Development (HUD) interstate land registration office.

A common ploy used especially on military members overseas is the pitch: "Buy now and visit the site when your tour is over. If the land isn't all you expected you can get your money back in full then." The salesman who says so is probably lying. If you'd take time

to read the contract you'd see it probably only allows from 30 days to 6 months to check out the property, if that long.

"Ask for the contract, the property report and all other pertinent documents before buying," McDowell advises. "Take them home, read them carefully, understand them. Consult your legal officer over any question. If the salesman refuses you any information tell him to forget the sale."

Studies have shown that oral misrepresentation by salesmen coupled with the gullibility of purchasers are the two biggest dangers in land buying. An overzealous salesman will often stretch the truth to make a sale . . . often without approval of his company.

In one case a woman had carefully saved \$900 to buy a "newer" automobile. Her pension: \$50 a month. A land salesman carefully explained to her how she could get the car plus a free parcel of land. If she would purchase three parcels (\$300 down-payment each) in a matter of months she could sell one and purchase a car as well as sell a second lot and pay off the third. She wound up with three useless lots and no ready cash.

Another man bought land because the salesman told him he could make 50 percent profit within a year. As one land developer put

it, "if there's anything to be made speculating on this thing, it'll be made by me!" After all, why should the salesman make you rich too? But it's not just the salesman's fault. Good old common greed is a big factor.

Common gimmicks include telling you the sewer will be in this month; the road will be paved in just 3 months; there'll be a man-made lake ready for fishing and boating by the time you move in next year; as well as the "buy back" and "profit" routines. Many times these never materialize.

Legal Limits. The watchdog over such land development tactics is the government's Housing and Urban Development Department. Their most effective tool is the Interstate Land Sales Full Disclosure Act. Still HUD can't stop a person from selling land that's completely under water. It can only make him disclose the fact that your retirement home might be better suited for Flipper.

One serviceman complained about the poor taste of the water and lack of utilities on land he'd purchased. HUD forced the developer to change his advertisements to reflect honestly what was being sold. Another developer was enjoined from advertising that certain amenities such as lakes, clubhouses, etc.,



either proposed or under construction, were already on the property.

HUD has also stopped developers from advertising property as an investment unless they can prove appreciation will occur. Still, of the subdivisions registered with HUD McDowell doesn't know of one where you'd double your money in even 5 years.

When planning an investment in land balance the investment possibilities against the carrying costs (interest, taxes and assessments plus your payments on the purchase price) and what you could be using the money for. According to McDowell, land purchased from developers is usually good only for recreation-vacation or retirement property—not as a money maker.

"The only way to buy land and make money off it," he says, "is to have a crystal ball, know the growth pattern of cities, or have some inside information. Don't believe the story that 'We know there's a factory coming in,' unless it's in writing. We just indicted one organization for doing that sort of thing."

The use of personalities to advertise land is one area HUD hasn't been able to touch. One developer was quite candid about the practice. "What the hell," he said. "We pay them to push our land and they do. They could care less."

Nothing for Free. If you

buy from a land developer who offers free gifts you're probably paying for your own payoff. One of the major land development company presidents has stated that his land's actual market value is about 5 percent of the sale price.

Prospective buyers are subjected to intense sales pitches at the hands of "master psychologists." In one reported incident a man and his wife drove to a site to claim their free set of china. While there the husband was ushered off to see a specific lot. His wife, not feeling too well, asked another salesman where the restroom was, only to be told she would be given the location after she signed a contract (after all, the contract wasn't valid unless her husband signed it).

When her husband returned he was shown the contract and told his wife wanted it so much she had already signed. He signed too. Unfortunately there were no witnesses and the guaranteed 48-hour cooling-off period had also been waived by their joint signatures.

Signing a contract the first time you see the property is gambling with a large sum of your own money. Take time. "This old jazz about the land won't be there tomorrow is an old sales trick," McDowell says. "At HUD we've got several million lots registered and I can assure you they won't all be sold

tomorrow."

Property Report. Before doing anything else get the Property Report from the developer as required by law. On the front in large red letters is the warning: PURCHASER SHOULD READ THIS DOCUMENT BEFORE SIGNING ANYTHING. And that's exactly what it means.

The Property Report will tell you exactly when a road is due, when the utilities will be installed, even what the current taxes are. However, one word of caution. An amended property report doesn't have to go to previous purchasers.

Under the law a developer has 15 days after he discovers he's not capable of doing what the property report says to amend the report. Even an honest developer can get into this situation. Suppose he said a man-made lake would be developed by 1976. He does everything he can but the land won't hold water. He had good intentions, did everything he could so he has no responsibility to previous purchasers. Only when there's a clear intent to defraud is there any chances of getting your money back.

The Property Report and a Statement of Record must disclose records of lawsuits, health department or disciplinary actions and other material information which would affect the value of the property, such as violations, bankruptcies

Dream—or False Hope?

Mention homesteading and what do you think of? A pioneer in a covered wagon racing for the best quarter section? A good way to get cheap land? Heading into the Alaskan wilderness to get away from civilization?

Actually more American homesteaders moved in trucks than in covered wagons. Seventy percent of all homestead land was claimed before 1913 when the land rush hit its peak. Today homesteading is possible but it's certainly not practical.

What most people lose sight of is that the Homestead Act is strictly agricultural in nature. It was designed to settle farmers throughout the country. It allows people the opportunity to get 160 acres of public land for a farm.

Within the first 6 months a homesteader has to move onto the land and then stay on it at least 7 months out of the year. He has to build a habitable home and cultivate one-eighth of the land.

In 1934 the Taylor Grazing Act closed all public land in the lower 48 states to homesteading. The only exception: if the Secretary of Interior personally authorizes a specific parcel of land where farming would be of the highest and best use.

The 1934 Act did not cover Alaska but the Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 did. This theoretically makes 15 million acres available for homesteading but none of the land presently is suitable for farming. Much of it lies as far as 500 miles from the nearest highway. And even if it could be farmed everything grown would be of poor quality.

In the United States there are still 450 million acres of public land, an area which could encompass most of Eastern Europe. Maybe some of this vast acreage is suitable for homesteading but finding it is the problem. The land mass stretches from the Mexican border to the Arctic Ocean where probably less than one acre in a thousand could support cultivation.

Adding to the complexity of the quest modern homesteaders would have to travel from land office to land office searching through tract books to determine which lands are public, which are private and which could be legally homesteaded.

Because of the many laws enacted since the Homestead Act there's no assurance any given tract of productive land is available. More and more it seems as if homesteading is turning from an American dream into a vanishing hope.

and litigations. An audited, certified financial statement must also be provided.

"There are two very distinct types of operators in land development," McDowell explains, "those who are fully financed and can take care of promised amenities and those operating from day to day. This type depends on today's lot sales to provide the capital for promised amenities. If sales fall off he'll probably be thrown into bankruptcy. And the tight money market is hurting this guy."

The property's zoning status is also specified in the report. Most of the time any zoning has been

handled by the developer. The land you bought—in anticipation of industrial development—could very well turn out to be restricted to residential use. Land must be zoned by a public authority.

In one instance a salesman claimed to be selling land in an industrial park at \$10,000 to \$20,000 an acre. Closer investigation found no railroad nearby and no federal or state highway within 15 miles. It was sheer misrepresentation by the salesman.

As part of the Property Report an engineer's report is required on the adequacy of the water supply. There must also be full disclosure on

availability of utilities, sewage, year-round fire protection and flood insurance with an estimate of cost. Physical and legal access by car must also be described.

Then the Contract. Read your contract carefully, including the fine print. If you don't understand all the provisions go over it and the Property Report with your post legal officer. Inspect the land and be sure it's as represented. And don't assume simply because the developer is registered with HUD that the government has inspected, investigated, appraised or in any other way indorsed the land offering. *It has not and it does not.*

The developer must clearly indicate whether or not he intends to be obligated to carry out promises or proposals made in writing or whether the proposals are just expectations. Get the right to void your contract if it's not everything promised—with no qualifications—in writing.

Make sure the contract states whether or not you're liable for the full amount if you default. Legal descriptions pertaining to ownership must also be clearly defined.

The developer must let you know if you need a permit to build on your property and if so from which federal, state or local agencies you can obtain such permit, including any environmental agencies.

"I would definitely study the property report and the contract," McDowell says. "But if you still have doubts, HUD responds to all inquiries. We can't tell you who's the good guy or the bad guy but we can tell you how many complaints we have on them and the type of complaint."

If you're dissatisfied after you inspect your land see your legal officer. He can help you take steps to correct any perpetrated fraud and advise you of your legal rights.

"If we can get the people to be wary and to buy scared, then perhaps we can offset some of their gullibility," McDowell concludes. "Common sense is the best bet against being cheated in land deals."



SOLDIERS is for soldiers and we invite readers' views on topics we're covering—or those you think we should. Please stay under 150 words—a postcard will do—and include your name, rank and address. We'll honor a request to withhold your name if you desire and the editors may condense comments to meet space requirements. We can't publish or answer every one but we'll use representative viewpoints. Send your letters to: Write On, **SOLDIERS**, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Va. 22314.

Snake Pit

Your article on "Mental Depression, The Quiet Disease," in the September issue of **SOLDIERS** was timely and factual. A tip of my two hats, military and civilian, to you and SFC Mallicoat.

The realization that mental illness is a disease like any other is one of the hardest ideas to put across to the people of the United States, both military and civilian.

Fortunately, the emergence of the Comprehensive Community Mental Health Center in recent years has helped people realize that the incidence of illness is widespread. As more and more people are served in their community, whether that community is a clinic at the post dispensary or hospital, or off-post, the "shame" associated with mental illness becomes less and less of a problem.

Gone too, are the "Snake Pits" and chains of state mental hospitals, replaced by effective treatment and short patient stays. No longer are people committed for life. Today, with psycho-active drugs and individualized therapy, treatment is swift and effective.

Dennis S. Miller (SSG USAR)
Director of Public Information
Department of Mental Health
State of Indiana
Indianapolis, Ind.

No Gripes

Mr. Halloran's piece on the Royal Engineers (September '73 **SOLDIERS**), and the accompanying photographs, nicely describes the attitude of total professionalism which is the hallmark of the British soldier.

The Crown expects that soldier to be combat ready, to adhere to the martial life with its dress uniforms, its spit and polish, etc., and above all to feel a deep loyalty to his fellows and his unit.

In exchange that soldier is rewarded by promotions with authority and responsibility, he serves with a fairly stable unit, and his training is varied, often exciting, and certainly challenging.

Thus it is little wonder that those at Fort Riley heard no "sapper" gripe about his work. Perhaps those in the U.S. Army who are sincerely interested in making it the best under present conditions would do well to re-read Mr. Halloran's "The Other Green Berets."

William C. Beaver, CPT, USAR
Wolfson College
University of Oxford, England

Modern Look

Your article ". . . The Future Is Now" in the August issue of **SOLDIERS** was fantastic. I am sure many young men and women would seriously consider letting the now Army join them after reading that article. Unfortunately, any of these future volunteers finding themselves stationed at Fort Richardson, Alaska would be hard put to find the Army you described.

The Army you have described is striving for competence in its officers, NCO and enlisted ranks. It is doing away with petty harassments, make-work details, unnecessary formations and inspections, to name a few.

We, gentlemen, must be members of a foreign Army unit modeled after the old brown boots. We are serving under a system that has refined petty harassment to a fine art. Make-work details are never-ending and formations are held three times a day, four when physical training is held. The latest hair style is white walls; haircuts are pushed harder than MOS proficiency.

I realize changes in any organization as large as the Army take time but doesn't it seem logical that the situation here should be improving, not regressing to the good old days of the brown boot?

Name withheld by request
Fort Richardson, Alaska

Having been in the Army only 5 months, perhaps I am not fully qualified to voice an opinion on today's "Modern Army," but so many times I am left with disturbing impressions of my fellow soldiers that I felt compelled to write this. Perhaps I should begin with BCT, my initial introduction to the Army . . .

Many of the people in my company were little changed after the 7-week, 4-day cycle, in the respect that I had serious doubts as to their having any real pride in their newly-acquired uniforms. Many of my fellow graduates left me with the doubt as to whether they would ever bother again to polish their brass or shoes again unless forced to . . .

Who is at fault? The new soldier? The Drill Sergeants who have no real power over the trainee? Or is it the caliber of men being accepted into the Army nowadays?

Have requirements decreased as

the pay and benefits increased?

Still today the man in uniform has a certain charm, whether he is in the Army, Marines, Navy, or Air Force, and he still enjoys many benefits not only military but also civilian.

One thing is certain—the men who make the rules and regs should come down and get a "bird's eye view" of today's Army and its "professional soldier"; perhaps then they might have a better idea of what is happening to our "Modern Army."

PFC Charles R. Fitch
HHC-1st Bn
Fort Belvoir, Va.

New Barracks?

"All Vol Army—The Future Is Now" (**SOLDIERS**, Aug '73) brought a question or two with this reader. I note with interest the figure of \$238 million dollars being spent for the Fiscal Year 1973 for the "construction of new barracks including some 16,000 new spaces, plus modernization of 53,000 existing barracks spaces." I have yet to see adequate barracks for the soldier. The present place I exist in (which the lifers refer to as "home") is far from adequate. There are up to nine men to a room, cement floors with no carpet or rugs (not authorized), absolutely no pictures on the gray walls, no tables, desks, and other luxuries.

If we are truly going to strive for a more workable Army then we must see that the individual is of prime concern to a productive unit.

SP4 Gary B. Jones
Co. A, 1/509th Abn Inf
APO NY 09221

Sorry Wrong Number

In your August 1973 issue of **SOLDIERS** on page 21, you published an Army Recreation and Travel Guide. Under it is listed Fort Bliss and the telephone number 568-5201. This is an incorrect phone number. It is believed the number should have been 568-4210, which is the phone number of the Special Services Officer.

W. H. Courson, Chief
Utilities & Pollution Control
Division
Fort Bliss, Tex.

Running Around

I read and really enjoyed the story by SP4 John Englehart on "Run For Your Life" (August '73 **SOLDIERS**).

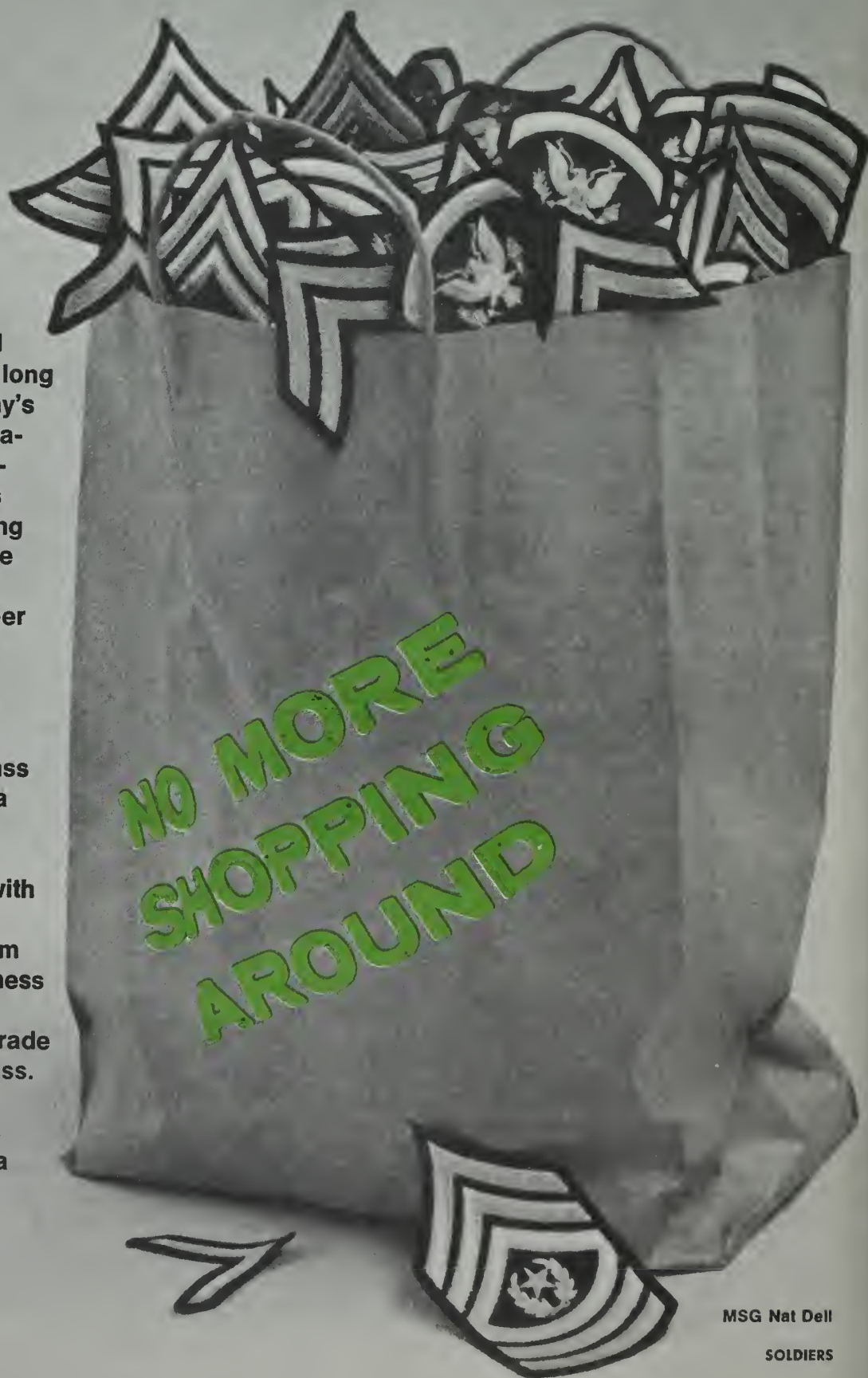
I am a civilian but work for Civil Service at Fort Huachuca. I will be 52 years of age Feb. 1, '74 and I run a mile at least 5 days a week. I started running in 1961, haven't missed many days since and have not used any sick leave in the last 3 years.

One problem I had when I first started: I felt out of place; thought people would think I was crazy. But I went to a ranch and marked off a mile. So it was a lot easier with no one around. And now after about 12 years of running I don't care what people think and it has really paid off for me.

B. G. Hanna
Huachuca City, Ariz.

“Shoot, Move and Communicate” has long been one of the Army’s battle mottos. A variation of that motto applied to the soldier’s chances of advancing up to and through the top three enlisted grades in some career management fields could be: “Shop, Move and (perhaps) Get Promoted.”

Sergeant First Class None A. Vance was a mess sergeant who knew his job and always walked away with his battalion’s Best Mess Award. Problem was, not too many mess sergeants were promoted beyond the grade of Sergeant First Class. None A. Vance liked Food Service but his dream of becoming a master sergeant



MSG Nat Dell

SOLDIERS

remained just a dream. What's a mess sergeant to do?

What he did was to get a copy of Army Regulations 611-201, "Enlisted Military Occupational Specialties," and find a career field in which he stood a chance of being promoted. The Supply field gained an experienced NCO but Food Service lost a good mess sergeant. . . .

For many years, the necessity for NCOs in some specialties to have to "go shopping" for career fields in which they could be promoted to higher grades was the rule rather than the exception. But under the Army's Enlisted Force Management Plan an individual will no longer have to "go shopping" for a career field where there's greater potential for promotion to the higher grades.

Military Police Sergeant Joe Ambitious had spent 4 years in the Army and had decided to make a career of it. However, when he saw other MP sergeants in the same grade with 10 or more years service, the idea of a career became less and less appealing.

SGT Ambitious bumped into a hometown buddy who worked in personnel and they checked the grade tables in AR 611-201. The MPs lost a good man and the administration career field gained a new on-the-job trainee.

Specialist 5 Long View was a petroleum specialist who liked his job and had high respect for his section NCO. "That guy really knows his job. He's got it all together," SP5 View said to himself. "Wait 'til he hears I'm seeing the Re-up Sarge day after tomorrow."

During a slack period the next day, however, SP5 View overheard a conversation between his NCO and one from another section, the gist of the conversation being that View's NCO had gone as high as he could in petroleum and was "sniffing the wind" for a career field with higher promotion possibilities. Specialist Long View kept his appointment with the Re-up Sergeant—and Ammunition Storage and Operations eventually gained a good man.

What's Ahead. What will the Enlisted Force Management Plan do for Sergeants None A. Vance and Joe Ambitious and for specialists like Long View?

The Plan calls for development of a program which, while not offering a guarantee that every NCO will eventually wear the coveted Sergeant Major's "star," insures a ladder up to that star will exist in every career field.

According to Lieutenant Colonel Sam Eure, Structure and Sustainment Branch, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel,

Department of the Army, "A specially organized Enlisted Personnel Management System (EPMS) Task Force composed of officers and NCOs is taking a microscopic look into enlisted promotion equity in all enlisted career management fields.

"With immediate and long-range goals in mind, the Task Force members have already recommended changes in the current enlisted grade structure—changes that will go a long way toward providing across-the-board equity throughout the 36 career management fields.

"Final approval and implementations are still some months in the future and early studies indicate that an individual might still have to move over to another sub-specialty within his Career Management Field (CMF) in order to move up the promotion ladder. The important difference is, a person might have to move sideways in his career field but each CMF will at least have a pathway leading to the top grades."

Things actually started moving in 1968 when promotions to Master Sergeant and Sergeant Major (E8—E9) were centralized at DA. Promotion to Sergeant First Class (E7) was added to the centralized program in 1970. It was

New MOS Grouping by Career Management Field (CMF)

New MOS Series	New CMF
11	Maneuver Combat Arms
12	Combat Engineers
13	Field Artillery Cannon
15	Field Artillery Missile
16	Air Defense Artillery
17	Combat Surveillance and Target Acquisition
21	Ballistic Missile Repair
23	Air Defense Missile Maintenance
26	Non-Integrated Radar Maintenance
27	Combat Missile Maintenance
31	Field and Area Communications Maintenance
32	Fixed Plant Communications Maintenance
33	Intercept Equipment Maintenance
35	Electrical/Electronic Instrument Maintenance
36	Wire Maintenance
51	General Engineering
52	Power Production
54	Chemical
55	Ammunition
57	Field Services
63	Mechanical Maintenance
65	Transportation
67	Aviation Maintenance
71	Administration
72	Communications and Audio-Visual
74	Automatic Data Processing
76	Supply
81	Topographic Engineering and Map Reproduction
91	Medical
92	Petroleum
94	Food Service
95	Law Enforcement
96	Military Intelligence
97	Band
98	Signal Intelligence
00	Exceptional Management Specialties

AVERAGE TIME-IN-SERVICE AT PROMOTION (YEARS) FY 75 Projections

PROM TO GRADE	FY 75
E9	21.5
E8	17.8
E7	13.2
E6	7.5
E5	3.7
E4	2.3

AVERAGE TIME-IN-SERVICE AT PROMOTION (YEARS) FY 73

E9	22.56
E8	18.36
E7	14.57
E6	7.14
E5	2.68
E4	1.36
E3	0.70
E2	0.40

PROPOSED SKILL LEVEL-GRADE RELATIONSHIP

SKILL LEVEL	GRADE								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1 (APPRENTICE)	X	X	X						
2 (JUNIOR LEADER JOURNEYMAN)				X	X				
3 (LEADER/ ADVANCED JOURNEYMAN)						X	X		
4 (SENIOR LEADER)								X	X

often still necessary to promote and then move an individual within his career field, though. Staff Sergeants (E6) and E5 promotions have not been centralized but are controlled by a DA point-allocation system.

"The Qualitative Management Program (QMP), Reenlistment Control Policy and establishment of the Noncommissioned Officer Education System (NCOES) were also elements of the long-range plan," LTC Eure says.

MOS Regrouping. Another step toward realization of a comprehensive and equitable enlisted

career management system was the recent announcement of a major overhaul of the Army's MOS structure, expected to become effective in January.

All of the more than 480 MOSs will be regrouped into 36 CMFs. They are presently listed under 39 career headings. Under the change, each MOS will appear in only one CMF (See Box.) But no significant personnel reclassifications are planned. MOS restructuring will be contained in a revised AR 611-201 scheduled for distribution around January 1.

Skill Levels. Personnel man-

agement officials are also considering ways to reduce the total number of enlisted MOSs. According to LTC Eure, "Full implementation of the long-range management plan will be keyed to an 'Objective Enlisted Force'—the desired size and composition of the Army to be reached and maintained within the next 10 years."

"Under preliminary proposals, the plan will be developed along these lines: Personnel requirements and career advancement will be determined by skill and years of service (YOS). Skill levels and grade relationship will

be keyed to year groups.

"Persons with 1 through 4 but less than 5 years service will be considered primarily in Skill Level 1. Their career progression will run from Grade E1 up to and including E3.

"Those completing 5 but less than 10 YOS will fall into Skill Level 2. They will be largely in Grades E4 and E5.

"Skill Level 3 will be for the NCO who could reach grade E6/E7 and complete 20 or more YOS.

"Skill Level 4 will be composed of the Senior Leader in grades E8-E9. They may be permitted to remain for 30 YOS." (See Chart.)

Under existing enlisted classification policies a Senior Rifleman (MOS 11B) is a Specialist 4 with a Skill Level 2 (11B20). A Legal Clerk (MOS 71D) can reach the grade of Specialist 6 and still remain in Skill Level 2 (71D20). An Infantry Squad Leader (MOS 11B) is also an E6 (Staff Sergeant) with a Skill Level 4 (11B40). An Air Defense Radar Repairman (MOS-26H) might also be an E6 in Skill Level 3 (26H30), while an Automatic Data Processing Equipment Repairman (MOS 34D) can be an E7 but hold a Skill Level 2 (34D20).

"By reducing the number of skill levels from the present five to four," Eure says, "we're going to standardize them and have a commonality of prerequisites throughout the MOS structure."

Goals. The proposed features of the plan also signal a significant change in the Army's personnel management philosophy.

Under present policy Tables of Organization and Equipment (TOE) and Tables of Distribution and Allowances (TDA) are the deciding factors used in determining grade levels. The long-range management plan proposal will modify this policy. Personnel management goals will be predominant over TOE/TDA requirements in determining grade structure, with stronger emphasis given to identifying and filling TOE/TDA positions by skill level rather than solely by grade.

This flexibility will be provided by the skill level grade relationship: Skill Level 1 will consist of three grades, E1-E3; Skill Level 2 and Skill Level 3 will each consist of two grades, the former E4-E5 and the latter E6-E7, with Skill Level 4 composed of grades E8-E9. Another feature of the plan is that promotions in the lower and middle grades will occur later in the soldier's service (See Chart.)

Full implementation of the concept will also be tied to the proposed Department of Defense Non-Disability Retirement System (See February '73 **SOLDIERS**.) An individual in Skill Level 1 will be considered a non-career soldier and will be separated prior to completion of 5 YOS unless he achieves Skill Level 2 status. He will not qualify for any benefits under the proposed DOD retirement system.

A soldier at Skill Level 2 will be a short-term career soldier who will be separated prior to completion of 10 YOS unless he achieves full career status. If involuntarily separated after completion of 5 YOS, he will qualify for



a choice of severance pay or deferred annuity (at age 60) but will not qualify for any benefits if he leaves the service voluntarily.

A Senior NCO in Skill Level 3 or 4 will be considered a true career soldier who competes for tenure of from 20 to 30 YOS and will qualify for severance pay or deferred annuity whether separated voluntarily or involuntarily prior to completion of 20 YOS. This group will make up slightly more than one-fifth of the total enlisted force.

Asked if the proposed plan will change the Qualitative Management Program LTC Eure said, "No; however the QMP will become even more important in that it will be used to identify and separate the substandard soldier earlier in his service. It will also assume a greater role in selection and retention of high-quality soldiers."

Swimming and water
hi-jinks are the
order of the day when
summer campers
spend the day at
Weston Lake.

For the Disadvantaged
the Army Helps Provide

A New Experience

SFC D. Mallicoat and PFC Bill Luetscher

THE SCENE: an Army bowling alley. Inside 20 young men, ages 14 to 17, are having the time of their lives. Falteringly one of them launches his ball toward its goal, pauses, then leaps for joy as a few of the pins topple over. This time the ball didn't go in the gutter.

Many of the boys had never bowled before. They never had the opportunity. All fall into the same category: "disadvantaged, troubled youth." But for one week this summer these 20 and hundreds like them throughout the United States escaped their deprived environment thanks to the Department of Defense Domestic Action Program.

Boys in the Columbia, S.C. area camped at Fort Jackson, one of several participating Army posts. An agreement had

been drawn up between post commander Major General Robert C. Hixon and the Mayor's Youth Committee (MYC) of Columbia, which sponsored the program locally.

Eight weekly 5-day sessions were held with some 20 boys attending each. A full-time camp director and two counselors were selected and paid by the MYC. Each counselor served as coach, adviser and teacher.

Fort Jackson provided the facilities, medical support, transportation, religious and other training, athletic equipment and whatever other assistance was necessary to make the camp a success. The MYC handled the financial obligations including providing insurance and camp T-shirts for the boys.

Acting as liaison, project officer and camp coordinator was First Lieutenant





Campers get check-up from Fort Jackson medical personnel before trying to figure out a "hand salute" as taught by 1st Brigade Commander COL Alvin E. Adkins.



Something old and something new for campers—a softball game tests physical prowess while an X-ray satisfies curiosity.



Douglas Shirley from Fort Jackson's information office. "My job was to help the counselors whenever possible and insure that things ran smoothly," he said. "But I was quickly swept up into the whole thing. Ten of these boys per counselor is really too many. In the last 4 weeks, even our bus driver, Private First Class Carroll Carpens, helped out."

Shirley must have jumped in with both feet since one of the campers said his favorite activity "... was when Lieutenant Shirley ... taught me a few tricks in the water"

Each week began the same way. At approximately 10 a.m. Monday the Army bus with its enthusiastic cargo would swing into the 1st Brigade area where the boys were billeted. Two camp T-shirts, a dental hygiene kit and linen were issued to each boy.

"At chow time the boys ate at the Company C, 5th Battalion, 1st Brigade mess hall where Sergeant First Class Albertha Sumter went out of his way to make sure the campers were satisfied," 1LT Shirley said.

Until the boys left 4 days later there was always something to do, much of it

new and exciting. Even physical and dental exams were new experiences for many—and they could take the dental x-rays home with them.

Sports and tours dominated much of each day's activities. There was swimming, basketball, team handball, bowling and a softball championship. The campers toured the post's educational television facilities, a courtroom, chapel, bakery and the pastry kitchen as well as the Columbia Police Department and Midland Technical Education Center. One afternoon was also spent in the post craft shop learning ceramic and leather crafts.

"These may seem like ordinary activities to most people," 1LT Shirley said, "but for these boys it was a whole new world. Just making a leather wrist band was an experience many will never forget."

On Thursday afternoon the boys rode to the Fort's Twin Lakes Recreation Center for a picnic and swimming.

Evenings were taken up by free movies at the post theater, rap sessions and devotionals. It was lights out at 10 p.m.

There were classes on drug abuse and first aid but the best time came, according to the counselors, ... "after supper when we could just sit around and chew the fat. There wasn't too much heavy counseling required."

"We looked for leaders in each group," 1LT Shirley said. "We wanted to demonstrate the need for self control and to show our own willingness to communicate. Discipline wasn't a big problem although there were a couple of individuals who made us happier when they left."

As brief as the camp was, the counselors felt they achieved their objective by instilling in most of the boys the desire to better themselves.

"Sometimes you wish this could be a year-round program," Danny Jepson, one of the counselors, said. "It's sad there's no real follow-up program to sustain the excitement and fellowship which developed."

As Gerald Kelly, Camp Director, explained, "Funding severely limited us this year. We had 1,800 applications but could only accept 160."

The campers' appreciation was evident in the thank-you letters which poured into MG Hixon's office. In the words of one, "I have enjoyed staying at the camp this past week. There were a lot of things that I enjoyed including the food. The sports were very good and going to the lake also. I think this camp was the best that I have ever been to."



DELINQUENTS GET A CHANCE

SFC D. Mallicoat



and two ROTC cadets as assistants. However, it's the cadets who do the bulk of the planning, coordination and actual work.

"Actually there are a lot more kids on probation than the average person thinks," says Captain Eugene R. New, the project officer. "Their offenses range from truancy to attempted robbery and assault. We can't possibly help them all."

Many groups have come to the unit's aid. A few include the New College Department at the university which provides full-time social workers; the local Naval Reserve (Seabees); the 43d Engineer Construction Battalion from Fort Benning, Ga., which prepared a campsite on 40 acres provided by the Boy Scouts; and the Tuscaloosa Bass Fishing Club which provided fishing gear for the summer campers and gave weekly fishing lessons.

The ROTC cadets and staff worked many hours constructing the camp to be used 9 weeks during the summer. "It gave us a chance to observe and communicate with each youngster," CPT New says. "And it provided them time to contemplate where they're going and what they're doing."

Each week Mr. Upchurch's eight assistant probation officers recommended three youngsters to attend that week's 6-day camp. Of these 20 were selected. The program ranged from swimming and boating to fireside chats and movies all at no expense to the kids.

But what about the rest of the year?

"We're still learning from our experiences with the young-

sters," CPT New explains. "Presently each group has weekly meetings with the entire post getting together monthly. The weekly meetings are slanted towards vocational information and training while monthly we either tour local industries or have guest speakers. We also use the university swimming pool, go to sporting events and generally try to find interesting things to keep active minds busy."

And after probation?

"Originally our intention was to include only children on probation," CPT New says. "As it turned out you just can't stop helping kids after they've worked their way off probation. Perhaps 50 percent ask to stay. So in cases where we feel the program will be beneficial and if the need to help someone on probation is not impaired, we now allow them to stay."

Perhaps the biggest asset to the military is an enhanced image in the Tuscaloosa area.

"Programs of this type solve two problems," CPT New says. "They met a crying community need and present the military in a light other than as paid killers. My neighbors down the block now speak to me as though I'm a human being and have a part in this community."

Military expenditures in the program have been nil. Everything but the man-hours is donated by the local community with the ROTC unit coordinating the resources already available. The only stumbling blocks are time and involvement.

"We made the time," New says. "Now we're involved!"

BOY SCOUT Explorer Post 101 is different. It's made up of juvenile delinquents from the Tuscaloosa, Ala., area who have been declared "wards of the court."

The University of Alabama ROTC unit sponsors the post. After all, it was their idea.

In June 1972 Colonel Bill R. Blalock, professor of military science at the university, was approached by John Upchurch, Tuscaloosa County's chief probation officer.

"He wanted Army officer volunteers to act as "Big Brothers" to local juvenile delinquents," the colonel recalls. "We had several who were willing but by the fall of 1972 it was apparent the operation was limited. We turned to the local Boy Scout chapter for expertise and help in forming Explorer Post 101."

The ROTC unit had three goals in mind: to nurture favorable changes in behavior; to expose the youngsters to facets of society they would not otherwise see and to make the delinquents' "free" time meaningful and constructive.

The post is composed of boys and girls, ages 13 to 17, from all levels of society. They're divided into groups of 16 to 20 youngsters. Each group has one primary adviser

MEDALS OF HONOR

In a White House ceremony, President Nixon presented the Medal of Honor--the Nation's highest combat award for valor--to three soldiers and three former soldiers for heroic action in the Republic of Vietnam.



▲

- Former Sergeant Gary B. Beikrich, for heroic action while serving as medical aidman, Company B, 5th Special Forces Group; ● Staff Sergeant James L. Bondsteel, then serving as a Platoon Sergeant with Company A, 2d Battalion, 2d Infantry, 1st Infantry Division; ● Specialist 4 Michael J. Fitzmaurice, who distinguished himself while serving with Troop D, 2d Squadron, 17th Cavalry, 101st Airborne Division; ● Former Private First Class Kenneth M. Kays, cited for gallantry while serving as a medical aidman with Company D, 1st Battalion, 506th Infantry, 101st Airborne Division; ● Sergeant First Class Gary L. Littrell, then a member of Advisory Team 21, Military Assistance Command, Vietnam; and ● former First Lieutenant Brian M. Tacker, who distinguished himself while serving as team leader of an integrated observation system, Battery A, 1st Battalion, 92d Artillery, USARV, USARPAC, Vietnam.

GETTING IN KONTAKT

A cruise on the Rhine; skiing in the Bavarian Alps--they're vacation dreams

coming true for American soldiers, civilians and dependents participating in Kontakt, a 4-year-old program designed to give Americans, Germans and members from other foreign countries an opportunity to know each other better by working, socializing and learning together. The movement jointly supported by CINCUSAREUR and the Republic of Germany's Ministry of Youth has expanded from three chapters 4 years ago to more than 68 today.

Kontakt activities are not limited to discussions, food and refreshments. A cruise on the Rhine was recently enjoyed by more than 450 young people from Worms, Mainz, Darmstadt, Babenhhausen, Frankfurt, Heidelberg, Zweibruecken and Augsburg.

"The cruise was a tremendous success," said Ron Lambert, coordinator of the Worms chapter, who joined Dan Tenity of Mainz in planning the outing. Along with the food and refreshments, there was dancing on deck and entertainment provided by the TASCOM Showcase, a military singing group. Next joint chapter project: a ski trip to the Bavarian Alps in January.

KEEPING TRIM

It's quite a change of pace for Private First Class B. Ellis of the Theater Army Support Command as he closely crops the hair of Secretary of the Army Howard H. Callaway in Crailsheim, Germany. Callaway was inspecting activities of the 1st Support Brigade in conjunction with the NATO training exercise, REFORGER V.



ARMY ROTC GOES COED

Army ROTC this fall is accepting women into its program at 291 colleges and universities across the country. At the University of Florida, six women began the 4-year Army ROTC program which leads to commissioning as a second lieutenant upon graduation. With Colonel Charles McKeown, Professor of Military Science, are (from left) Ronda Norton, Carrie Tuttle, Kathleen Shaw, Mary Deitch, Carmen Parrott, and Laura Witter.



AVIATION AWARDS

The Army Aviation Association of America has named Major Theodore J. Dolloff of Fort Hood, Tex., as Army Aviator of the Year, and Sergeant First Class Robert H. Vaughan of Fort Campbell, Ky, as Aviation Soldier of the Year. Chief Warrant Officer Ralph S. Park of Fort Ord, Calif., won the safety award. Other association awards went to the 227th Aviation Battalion, 1st Cavalry Division, at Fort Hood, for Outstanding Aviation Unit of the Year; to the 307th Aviation Company, Alabama Army National Guard, for Outstanding Reserve Component Aviation Unit; and to the 34th General Support Group for its performance over a sustained period in Vietnam.

WAC ACHIEVER

WAC Private Tisha Lopez, a 19-year-old clerk with Headquarters U.S. Theater Army Support Command, Europe was one of 16 TASCUM soldiers and the first woman ever to receive the German Army's infantry sports badge (ISB) recently. The badges were awarded at the end of a USAR-EUR Project Partnership event. Project Partnership is designed to bring American forces in contact with other NATO soldiers to give the Americans an insight into how their foreign counterparts "do their thing." In three days the Americans marched 20 kilometers in combat gear in less than 3 hours 20 minutes, ran 100 meters under 14 seconds, 400 meters under 71 seconds and 5,000 meters under 26 minutes. Then they broad-jumped at least 12 feet, threw a 16-pound shot (12 pounds for PVT Lopez) and finished up with a 300-meter swim.

PVT Lopez was one of six Wacs to start the event but the only one to finish. The reason? "I play a lot of tennis and that helped me through everything." She finished the event with an experience she'll never forget and the bronze ISB, being awarded below by Hauptmann (CPT) Klaus Naegler of the German Officer's Academy at Darmstadt, Germany.



WAC DRILL TEAM

The ceremonies at Fort Jackson, S.C. to activate the 17th WAC Basic Training Battalion on October 1 had a special touch of razzle-dazzle--the presence of the post's WAC drill team. The 21-member team won special praise from Brigadier General Mildred C. Bailey, commander of the Woman's Army Corps at the activation ceremony. The team has been going through its steps since its formation in 1971. Some of the routines their drill instructor, SFC William H. Welch, puts them through would put the Rockettes to shame: cartwheel, double fan, rear freeze, goofy step and razzle dazzle. They practice 8 hours a week and have about three shows a month. Their biggest opportunity to show their stuff is about to come: a possible place in the Orange Bowl Parade in Miami at New Year's.

AIR TRAFFIC CONTROLLER OF '73

Staff Sergeant Roger W. Crowley has been named 1973 Army Air Traffic Controller of the Year. SSGT Crowley, a ground control approach supervisor at Felter Army Airfield, Fort Eustis, Va. was cited for his high technical proficiency. In one instance he detected and identified a tornado on his radar screen which resulted "in the saving of numerous lives and untold dollars." SSGT Crowley's award was presented in a ceremony at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. by Major General Jack A. Albright, commanding general of the Army Communications Command.

SHOOTERS GO FOR GOLD

Gold medal laden U.S. shooters returned to Fort Benning, Ga. last month from Mexico City where they won 24 of 34 possible gold medals and established six new world records in the first Tournament of Americas. Among the top performers: • Marine Warrant Officer David I. Boyd

claimed the gold in the English (Prone) Match with his 595 while Marine Chief Warrant Officer Francis Higginson earned a gold in the Center Fire Pistol with 586.

• U.S. shooters won the Free Pistol event with a four man total at 2,147. They followed this with victories in English Match at 2,368, Air Pistol 1,511 and Center Fire Pistol at 2,332.

• In the Three Position Smallbore Rifle match, Olympic Gold Medalist Major Lones W. Wigger, Jr. and the Army



MAJ WIGGER

Marksmanship Unit set a new world record of 1,167 in his three position aggregate championship score. Concentrated high level scoring gave the U.S. team the gold medal and another world record of 4,656. In team position competition, the U.S. team set three more world records with 1,595 in prone, 1,498 standing and 1,563 kneeling, bringing a total of five world records set in the single match.

• Captain Boyd Goldsby and the Army Marksmanship Unit captured the top spot in Standard Rifle with his 571 and the team won the gold with their combined 2,269.

• The final three events were won by individual and team quartets of U.S. Shooters. In Trap the U.S. team not only won but established a new world record at 583.

• In overall medal count, the U.S. shooters claimed 24 gold, 11 silver and four bronze while the next highest medal count went to Mexico with a 3, 5, 5 and Canada with 3, 4, 4.

Game Plan for Going on Leave

Everything You Need to Know But Didn't Know Enough to Ask

CPT Robert M. Currey

Start the game in the top left-hand corner. Every time a question is asked proceed in the direction of the answer that applies to you. You'll soon discover that the dotted paths lead you to your ultimate destination; those in solid green will sidetrack or delay you and those in black are recoveries from the delays or transfers to another path.

The numbers in parentheses refer you to the notes.

Ultimately the final objective is the blue box in the center of the page, but there are some serious pitfalls along the way. It's better for you to recognize those pitfalls now than to actually encounter them when you want to play the game for real.

Notes

(1) Passport requirements: birth certificate; two photos (at least 2" x 2"), full face view, non-glossy; and a \$12 money order payable to the American Embassy, Consular Section. For further advice, see your Personnel Staff NCO (PSNCO).

(2) See AR 600-290 for a list of countries requiring visas. For more information see your PSNCO.

(3) See your first sergeant or PSNCO.

(4) Get your shots at the dispensary or hospital that maintains your medical records.

(5) Commercial airline tickets may be purchased through agents in many major cities, hotels and airports.

(6) To get your name on the standby list someone must go to the Aerial Port and sign you in. This cannot be done over the phone.

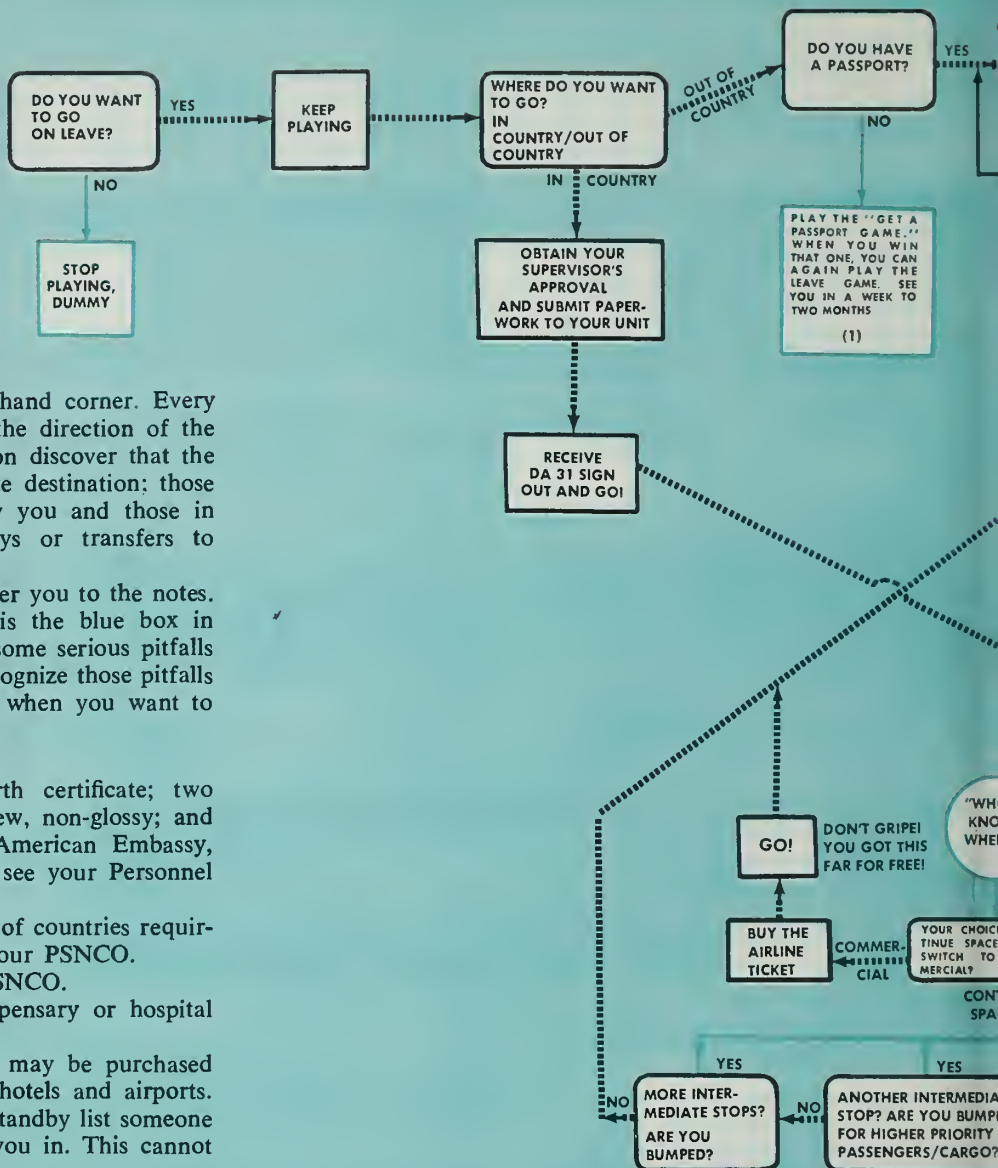
(7) Actually this is a security check for weapons and other contraband; the actual customs check will come at the port of entry. However, you will be required to fill out a DD 1854 (U.S. Customs Accompanied Baggage Declaration) itemizing everything you will import to the States and declaring its value.

(8) If you're flying Space A you're in a relatively low category. You may get bumped for emergency leave or space-required passengers or if high-priority cargo is put aboard.

(9) You'll declare the value of all items you're importing on the DD 1854. Everything is free if your total is less than \$100 and you've been out of the States more than 30 days; otherwise customs tariffs can be charged.

(10) If you're caught with any major item or contraband you'll be apprehended and possibly incarcerated. You're much better off if you go home clean.

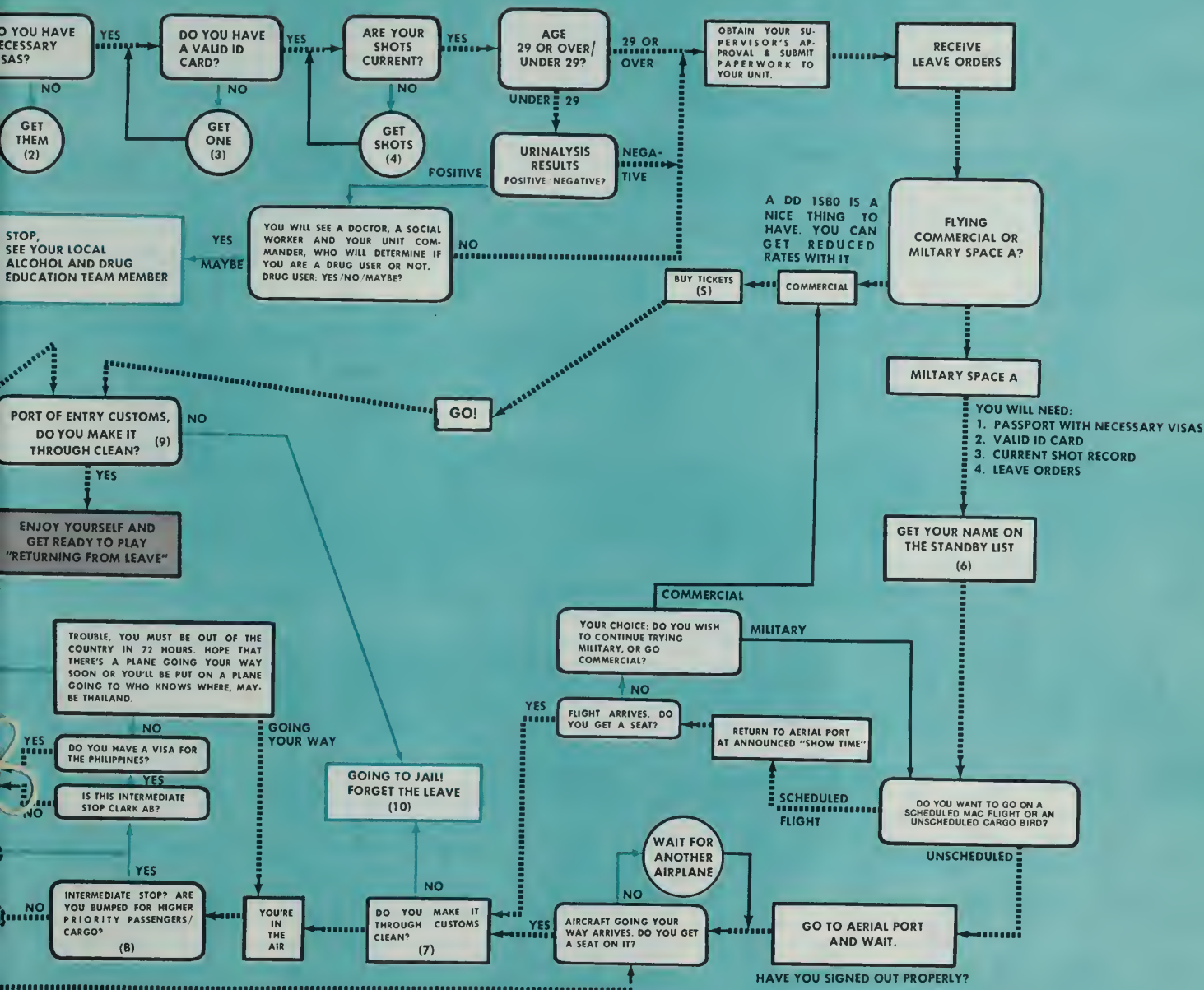
CAPTAIN ROBERT M. CURREY is Command Information Officer, U.S. Army Support Thailand.



Returning From Leave

Returning from leave is actually much simpler than going. For one thing, you already have the necessary documents and you need only select the means of transportation—commercial airlines or the Military Airlift Command (MAC) on a Space Available basis.

If you choose to try to catch a MAC flight you should bear one fact in mind; you are required to have funds available to pay your



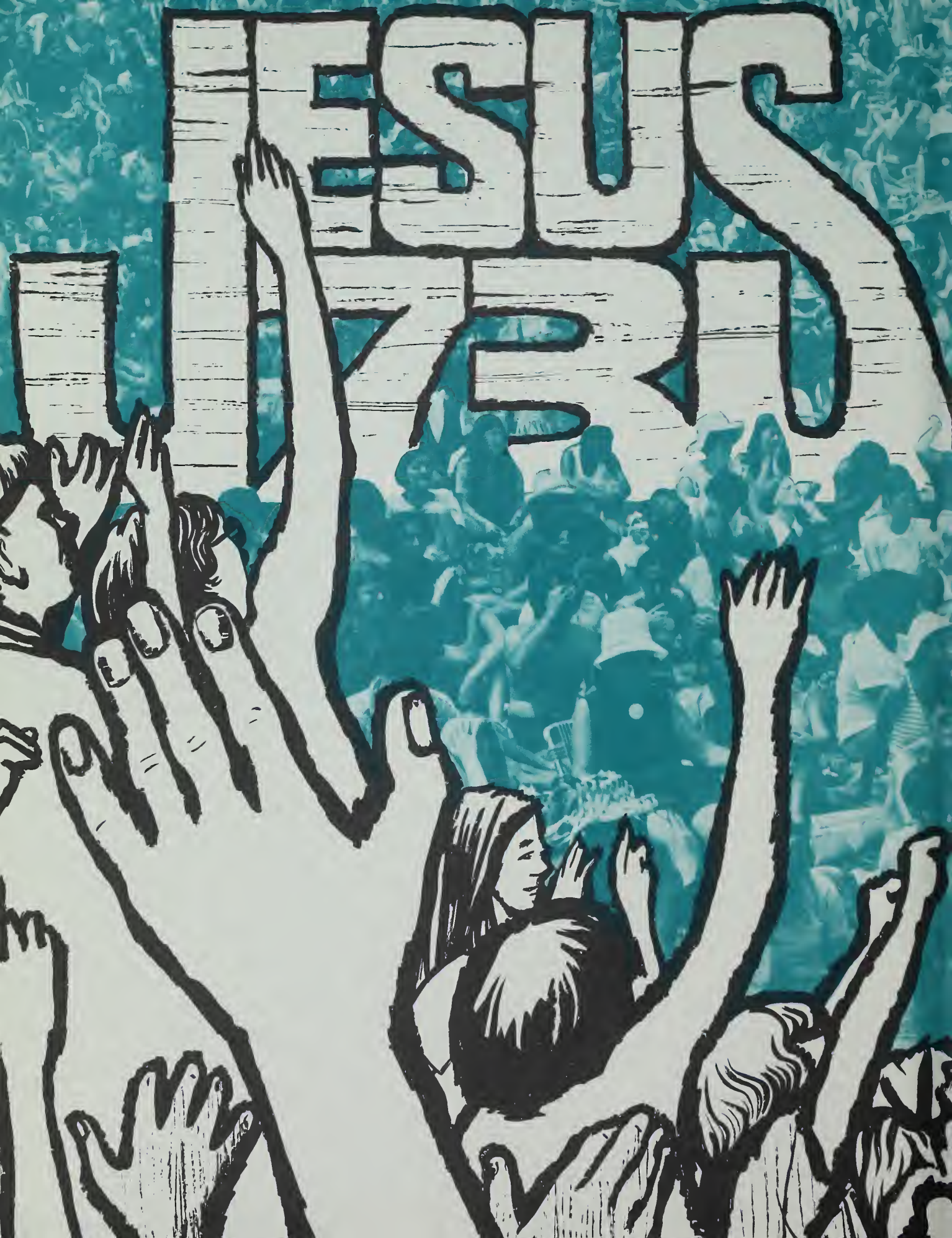
way back on a commercial flight in the event you don't get a Space A seat. If you can't get a Space A seat and don't have the required funds tell the personnel at the MAC booking counter. They'll issue you a Government Transportation Request (TR) and put you on a commercial flight back. Finance later will collect the cost of the TR from your pay. However, and this is the hooker, the cost is computed at the full commercial

rate; no military discount applies.

If you try Space A, even with sufficient funds to defray the cost of a commercial ticket with military discount, you may encounter a considerable delay before a flight becomes available. Therefore if possible you should call the MAC terminal you intend to fly from and check in well before the expiration date of your leave. If you don't have enough time remaining on your

leave to make it back in time don't try MAC. They won't even book you if your leave would expire enroute. It's possible to get an extension to your leave by sending a message to your unit commander but it isn't advisable except in emergency situations.

So if you're going to try to return via MAC you'll probably spend the last 3 to 5 days of your leave waiting around a MAC terminal.



ROCK FESTIVAL PLUS

Story and Photos by SFC D. Mallicoat

"WATKINS GLEN was a sterilized no-event thing to me," a national magazine reporter who had just returned from there observed. "Woodstock was an 'everybody come' affair—long hair, short hair, whatever. Not so at Watkins Glen. If you didn't have long hair and wear worn-out jeans you just weren't in.

"Woodstock also had a message. You came away with new ideas or firmer convictions of your old ones. At Watkins Glen you came away with nothing except maybe a ringing in your ears. But the thing you've got here is different from both the others. I'm not sure what it is, but it is different."

"The thing" the reporter was talking about was a 3-day outdoor happening known as Jesus '73, held last August just outside Morgantown, Pa. Since Woodstock such rock festivals and their modifications have become a 20th century American phenomenon. Even the Army jumped on the bandwagon in 1972 at Fort Bragg, N.C. One of the fort's parade grounds was transformed into a giant arena and for 7 solid hours ("See Rock, Country, Soul Sound Scene," SOLDIERS July '72) today's sounds surrounded more than 6,000 listeners.

Rock festivals spell freedom from the older generation's standards. "They have to recognize we have our own thing, our music, the way we dress," said one Specialist 5. But that freedom may also mean

free sex, drugs, and other goings-on which led to skepticism among many people and even local banning in some instances.

"We had that problem here," stated Harold Zimmerman, coordinator of Jesus '73. "There were all sorts of wild rumors about what was going to happen. The law enforcement agencies were very much in favor of it but private citizens were wary. Local papers carried it side by side with articles about Watkins Glen and that didn't help."

But Jesus '73 was meant to be something new from the start.

New Excitement. "We didn't want just another rock festival, even with a Christian emphasis," Zimmerman said. "We wanted a gathering of young folks exhibiting the love of Christ as they rapped about Jesus and the Bible around campfires. We wanted speakers who would teach, exhort, preach and inspire action. We wanted internationally-known music groups to fill this countryside with their music."

"There's something lacking in the institutionalized church," says John Poole, pastor of the Philadelphia, Pa., Gospel Temple and one of the Jesus '73 key speakers.

"It's obvious the Jesus people or the charismatic movement, by their more refined name, didn't spring up as a result of what the church did. It wasn't a result of one of their programs or committees," he says. "We want to see this new zeal of theirs, this new excitement,

this new dependency on the Holy Spirit moved into local churches. I only hope it's possible."

Zimmerman, a businessman, was joined by an osteopath, an insurance man, a construction foreman, a tool-and-die worker, and seven others. All were laymen in denominational churches. None had ever attempted anything like this before.

"We just knew it had to be professional," Zimmerman said. "These young people accept nothing less."

The first step was to contact 50,000 ministers but many of the church leaders were skeptical and, according to Zimmerman, "not usually responsive to the needs of the youth today."

More than \$10,000 worth of underwriting was obtained from area businessmen. Sponsors guaranteed only an equal-amount return of the original investment at most, or an investor's percentage of the loss. The amount proved to be a drop in the bucket. The operation's total cost was \$45,000 plus. All workers and officials were volunteers except three full-time secretaries. Paul Mast offered the use of 150 acres of his farm for \$1,500. He even arranged his planting schedule so the area would be in grass for the festival, then a year away.

The non-profit enterprise had three sources of income: individual donations (collected other than during the meeting), individual

registration fees averaging \$15 per person, and concessionaires who paid \$100 or 10 percent of their gross profit, whichever was higher. Overall, about \$76,000 was raised, with all monies over actual expenses going to local youth ministries which had volunteered time and people.

The program began to take shape. Among the speakers would be: former warlord of New York City's Mau Mau street gang, Nicky Cruz; former satanist high priest, Mike Warnke; chaplain of the NFL's Washington Redskins, Tom Skinner; and author Arthur Katz.

Other speakers included former drug addict, now disc jockey on a Jesus rock show, Scott Ross; retired CONARC commander, General Ralph E. Haines, Jr.; and Larry Tomczak of the Catholic University Charismatic Prayer Group of Washington, D.C.

On the musical side were names like: Katie Hanley, who appeared in stage and film versions of "Godspell"; Andrae Crouch and the Disciples, and Danny Lee and the Children of Truth, top gospel-rock groups; Randy Matthews, song-writer and musician; and the New Life Singers, a gospel group of military dependents from Fort Belvoir, Va.

Only three of the musicians were under contract. All the other speakers and musicians either volunteered or came for whatever honorarium the sponsors deemed appropriate.

Roughing It. Limited advertising in 32 states warned of "roughing it" conditions. Water would be in limited supply and no complete meals would be available. There were two camping areas, one for vehicle-drawn campers and the other for tenting. "Adequate" toilet facilities were also available—but soldiers who've been on bivouac know what that means: Army-type field latrines and portable toilets.

Nearly 6,000 men, women and children decided it was worth it and headed for the Pennsylvania Dutch country. Some couldn't walk; some couldn't talk; some were deaf. One woman in the last days of

pregnancy came—and so did her baby after an ambulance had rushed her to a Reading, Pa. hospital. They came from all walks of life, including the military.

Specialist 4 M. Christina Smith, a cartographer from Fort Belvoir, and her partner at work, Private First Class Gary Riddle, came. In fact, Belvoir had more than 20 represented. But Sergeant Derek Taylor, a cook from Fort Bragg, N.C. was unsure how many came from the home of the 82d.

Private First Class Cecil Johnson of the 453d Finance Section (Disbursing) at Indiantown Gap, Pa. took off with his wife Elaine, to attend. Many others showed up from nearby Valley Forge General Hospital. These represented just a few of the many soldiers present.

They came for many reasons but all would have an experience they wouldn't soon forget.

High Spirits. The area had just endured the hottest, muggiest day of the summer and the after-effects of a sweltering, sweating 100-degree-temperature lingered on. The few people venturing outdoors looked drained of energy.

But at the Jesus '73 camp site, people sang and danced to the glory of the Lord. They laughed and joked; they listened to heavy teaching with interest, pausing only briefly between lessons to head up the hill for drinks of cool water or lemonade.

It was more of the same the second day as campers began to look for the cooling relief of a predicted rainstorm. A little before 8 p.m. it came, accompanied by 56-mile-an-hour winds which tore down two of the large tents.

As the skies darkened, the program continued. Few dashed for cover when the drizzle turned into a steady downpour complete with crashes of thunder and flashes of lightning. Then word came that a tornado had been spotted headed directly for the encampment.

The crowd ignored the oncoming tornado threat and con-

tinued their praises. Mike Warnke grabbed a microphone, ran to the uncovered portion of the stage and dared Satan to do something.

Festival official Orlen Stauffer, a state policeman and others watched with curious expectation as the storm center crested the hill directly above the encampment and then veered off almost as suddenly as it had appeared. Stauffer called it a "miracle through and through." The state policeman shook his head in disbelief.

It was a night to remember.

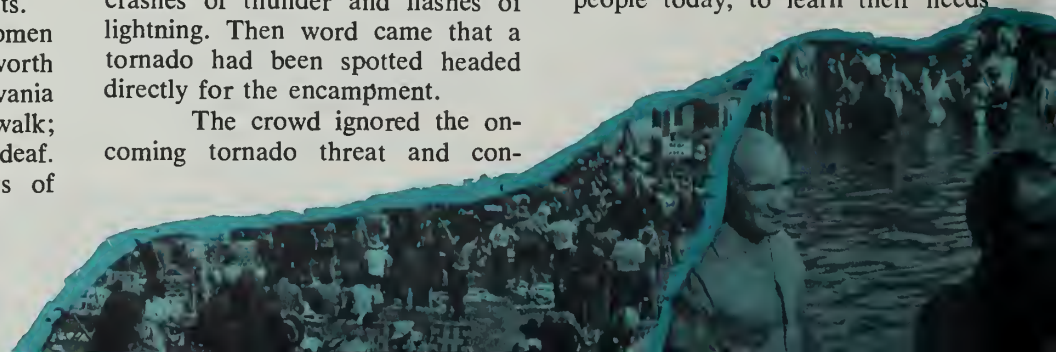
"I reacted in typical Army fashion," PFC Riddle later said. "I flattened myself out on the ground just the way I'd been taught. I still am amazed at the way it just turned off. It had to be more than a coincidence, say what you will."

But each person would take home his own memories.

Natural High. "What really turned me on was just being together," Derek Taylor said. "Praying together creates a natural high. You can feel the love there; I guess that's one of the keys. The young people really found out someone does love them, someone does care, does take an interest in their life."

"Another thing," said Chaplain (Major) Roger Jamieson of Fort Belvoir, "People like to be around happy people, happy situations. Here the young people were free to express themselves as they wanted to with no one to tell them 'this is the right way,' or 'this is the wrong way.' No wonder they were happy."

"Most people like direction and guidelines but they also like to express themselves without inhibitions. I've done things similar to this at Belvoir on retreats. There the kids have their own music, their own rap sessions. That's what turns young people on and gets them talking. We need to listen to young people today, to learn their needs



and problems. We need to let them participate and become a part of what we're doing. What I want to know is what are we in the church worried about?"

Cecil Johnson agreed. "In church people are all too often stand-offish and afraid to let go. If they could only experience what we did this week . . ."

How was Jesus '73 different from Woodstock or Watkins Glen or the two rock festivals in the same area as the Jesus festival which were closed for reported misconduct?

The state police couldn't get over the way the entire operation came off without so much as a traffic jam. "It was like a vacation," said one officer. "No drug busts, no fights, just love."

And the cleanliness was a pleasant surprise too.

"I've never seen anything like it," said the sanitary engineer. "There's virtually no paper on the ground. I've even seen kids spit watermelon seeds into the trash can instead of on the ground. Unlike the rock festivals I know about the trash cans are filled to overflowing—not the campsite."

Malcolm Smith, another of the key speakers, thought there might be an answer. "Clean up the inside of a person and the outside will stay clean as well," he said.

Indicative of the prevailing spirit, the music sounded much like everyday rock until you listened to the words. Lines like "The world is a ghetto . . ." were changed to "There's a sweet, sweet spirit in this place . . ."

Those attending looked much

like those at Woodstock but hair and dress weren't important. One newsman reported he'd never bumped into so many people and got so many "Excuse me's" in his life . . . even though the bump wasn't their fault.

No one was saying this way was best or that way—it was all "One Way." The outward signs of hypocrisy were gone . . . at least for a while.

As SGT Taylor said, "You could feel love all around."

People left the festival with a positive purpose. "I'll be better able to show the love of Christ to my friends," SP4 Smith said. "The more I understand about Christian love the more I can show it to others . . . not force them into life with Christ but love them into it. Jesus is no religion. He's a way of life."

"People think Christians are dour, pinchfaced, sanctimonious, holier-than-thou, self-righteous people with little compassion or empathy for their fellowmen," GEN Haines said. "And while there are *professed* Christians who fit that mold, the true Christian doesn't. He's the happiest person on earth, in good or bad times. The sad commentary on this world is that people are sinning more but enjoying it less.

"This is a 'show-me' generation of young people. They agree with the values of this nation but they don't feel the older generation has been completely faithful to those values and they're right in many instances. There's great potential in the upcoming generation if we give it a chance. We need its vitality."

More than 12,000 worshippers gathered on the final night to listen to music, to sing and be happy. Some came to satisfy a curiosity and some to identify with a revolutionary group but most were there for a specific, individual-oriented purpose. They wanted a new system and are looking toward a new world. Two days earlier Tom Skinner had told them how to get it.

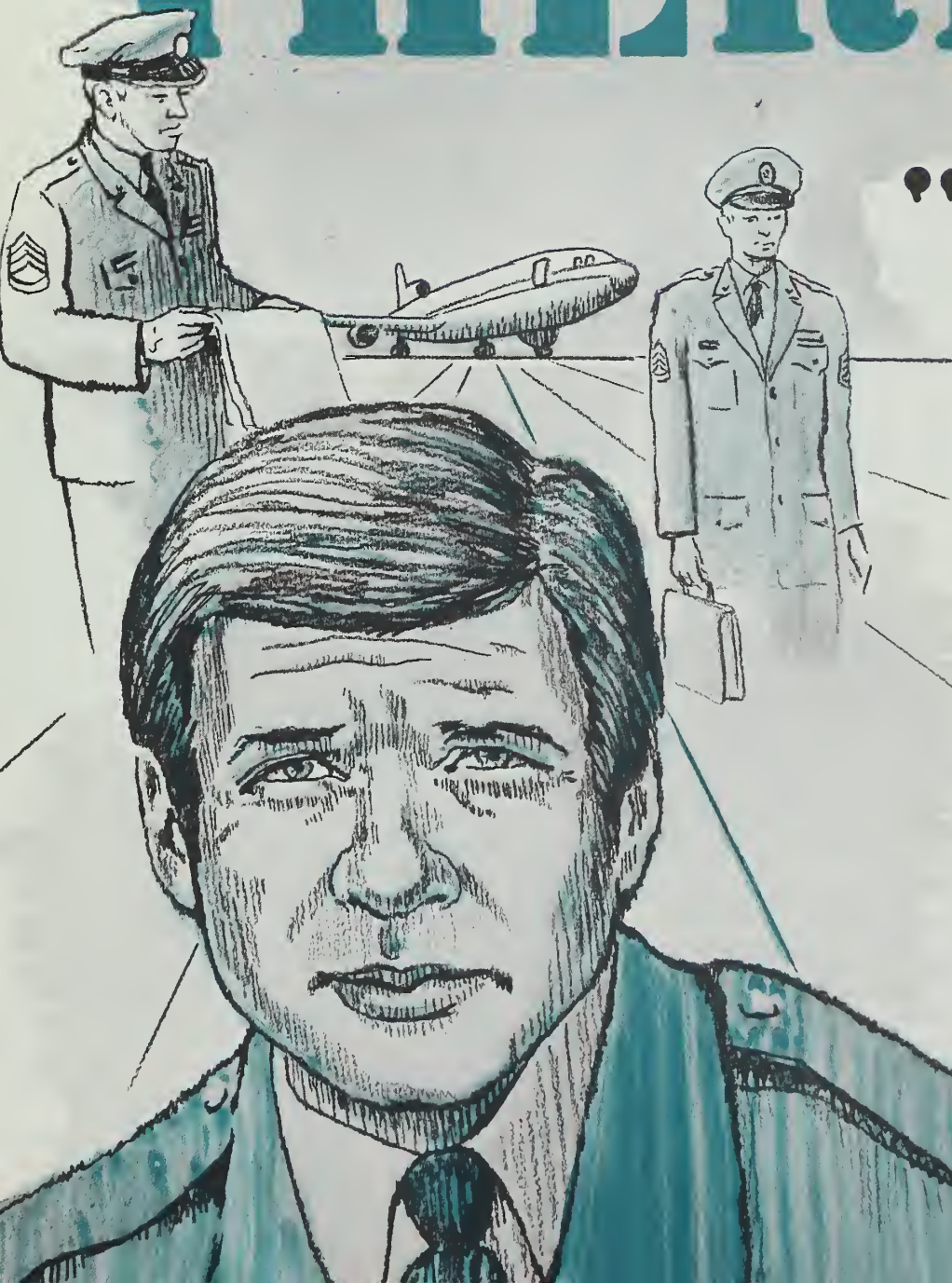
"You can't deal with systems," he said "You've got to deal with folks. People learn from examples. We keep saying this world is messed up or the world needs change but we never show it a model of what it ought to be. That's why we're here. That's what's different about Jesus '73. That's what it's all about."



Not where you want—or need—to be?
There may be reassignment routes for

GETTING THERE

PFC Dan Rifenburg



How can I get a permanent change of station from where I am to where I want to be?"

There are probably as many answers to that question as there are people in the military to ask it. Yet most of those answers for enlisted men and women will be shaped by the guidelines laid down in AR 614-200. And this reg has an uncanny way of allowing those persons who have a real need for reassignment priority over those who don't.

But whatever your situation it could be possible for you to make a change. Look at your options:

The Slot Swap. MOS 71B10, PFC Joe Tentpeg, 123-45-6789, Co A, 5th Bn, 9th CST Bd, Ft. Farout, Calif., 93952. Wants Camp Swampy, La.

Could it be? You've been at Camp Swampy long enough to know the alligators by name, and you've been lying awake nights dreaming of being reassigned to some far-out post like Fort Farout. And here's some Private Tentpeg who actually wants to leave there and come to drab old Camp

Swampy. "Could this be real," you ask yourself?

Yes, improbable as it may sound somebody may be envious of your position and willing to change places with you. But can it be done? Legally?

Yes again! Any enlisted man can swap places with another enlisted man of equal grade who is similarly qualified and serving in the same MOS within CONUS or within the same overseas command, *providing* all commanders concerned give their approval.

However, because the swap isn't considered "in the best interest of the service," you and your counterpart have to bear all of the travel expenses and state your willingness to do so in writing.

But first you have to find a swap partner. The traditional matchmaker in slot-swapping is the swap "want list" that appears in the European and stateside editions of *Army Times*. If you can't find a suitable partner after scanning the list place your own ad stating your name, rank, MOS, Social Security number, present assignment and where you'd like to be reassigned. This is a free service of the paper so you have nothing to lose.

Once you locate a swap partner only one of you submits an application, but those statements of willingness to bear travel expenses must be present for both partners.

Remember, once you make the swap you're still eligible for overseas duty and will be reported in the same foreign service availability code. Before you make your move check out the possibility you may get overseas orders soon after arriving at your new station.

You can get a good idea of when you'll be rotated overseas by asking your personnel officer to call your branch at MILPERCEN and find out if they're taking men with your MOS who've been stateside for 2, 3 or 4 years. Then figure out how long it's been since you've had an overseas tour.

The Compassionate. If

you have a serious problem which requires your presence in a particular area you may apply through your unit for a compassionate reassignment or if you're on emergency leave from an overseas command you may request attachment to the nearest Army installation and submit your application directly to: Headquarters, U.S. Army Military Personnel Center, 2461 Eisenhower Avenue, Alexandria, Va., 22322 (Attention: DAPC-EPA-C).

If you're on ordinary leave when an emergency situation arises and you want attachment to the nearest Army installation for assistance in applying for a compassionate, get the emergency verified by the Red Cross.

"Our concern is to help anybody who has a legitimate problem we have the capability to solve," says one member of the eight-man Compassionate Review Board. "The effort is made to insure every man, regardless whether he's contacted his Congressman or is applying from Thailand, gets fair and equitable treatment, keeping in mind the needs of the Army."

If you make an application based on the health of a relative you have to submit a doctor's statement giving a complete diagnosis and prognosis for recovery and the specific need for your presence from the doctor's point of view. The doctor's statement should be worded as one doctor writing to another as these applications will be referred to the Office of the Surgeon General. You must also include the names and addresses of the other members of your immediate family and reasons why they can't help.

If your application is based on financial problems you have to show how you'll incur serious financial loss if you're not reassigned. You also have to show your problem is not a result of personal mismanagement of your income.

"One major problem people get into is debt . . . they buy more than they can afford," says a major who sits on the review board. "A young couple married only 3 months came in last week already claiming

what amounts to financial disaster, saying they can't go to Germany because it would put them in financial ruin. I asked them for a list of their debts. Between them they have three cars and she has a bill for \$175 from a local figure salon. The Army can't take the responsibility for bailing people out if they haven't managed their funds correctly."

If your problem is a legal one get a signed statement from a lawyer to justify the need for your presence in a particular area and include it in your application.

If other problems, such as a threat to life, are involved you should submit supporting statements from persons who are in a position to know the facts of your case.

Providing your local command has recommended approval of your request it will be forwarded to MILPERCEN in Alexandria, Va., where it will be voted on by the Compassionate Review Board. You are eligible for a compassionate even if you have had a PCS in the last year.

The entire process from the time you submit your application to the time you receive a reply may take 3 or 4 weeks.

The Permissive. Suppose you have a real need for reassignment but your problem doesn't meet the standards for a compassionate? The answer may be a permissive reassignment. In fact there's a provision in the compassionate reassignment application form where you may state your desire that you be considered for a permissive reassignment or a hardship discharge should your application be rejected.

When you apply for a permissive you're asking to be allowed to move into a vacant slot appropriate to your grade and MOS at another post. There's no need for you to find the slot first. In fact you may be disappointed if you find a vacant slot, apply for reassignment and then learn the slot has been filled through normal personnel replacement procedures. All

THE MIL PER CEN CON NEC TION



Enlisted Information and Assistance Office:

On a cloudy morning not long ago in Seattle an Army Sergeant First Class boarded a transcontinental jetliner. In his briefcase were official orders sending him from Fort Lewis, Wash. to Fort Polk, La.

Several hours later his plane landed at Washington, D.C. National Airport. As he walked outside the terminal into a bright summer afternoon the sergeant put on his sunglasses and hailed a taxi.

"U.S. Army Military Personnel Center, please. And hurry."

"Sure thing, Sarge."

Thirty minutes later the sergeant stepped onto the red carpet of the Enlisted Information and Assistance Office at the Military Personnel Center (MILPERCEN). After filling out an interview sheet and handing the receptionist a copy of his orders he was shown into a smaller office. He plopped his briefcase on the floor and shook hands with the interviewer.

"How can we help you, Sergeant?"

"I'm in transit from Fort Lewis to Polk and I'd like to get re-assigned to Fort Devens. My brother and I bought an auto parts store up there 2 years ago. He's been operating it since then but lately it's been losing money. I want to help get the store back on a profit-making basis before all my savings are eaten up."

"I understand, Sarge. Let me see what I can do."

The interviewer excuses himself, goes out the door and upstairs to the Enlisted Personnel Directorate, checks the sergeant's branch for an opening in his grade and MOS at Devens and returns to the office.

"You're in luck. There's a slot open at Devens you're qualified for. The clerk outside will type up a new set of orders for you."

The sergeant in the scenario you've just read is one of 14,000 enlisted persons who visited MILPERCEN this year. When it opened last January MILPERCEN consolidated in one location the functions of the Office of Personnel Operations, the Personnel Information Systems Command and elements of the Adjutant General's Office. No longer do soldiers with personnel problems have to travel all over the metropolitan Washington area, using up their time and money.

Plug In. Whether you want to check your official military records, inquire about a reassignment or have some other personnel problem that requires a visit to MILPERCEN the outlet that plugs you into MILPERCEN is the Enlisted Information and Assistance (EI&A) Office.

You won't find any faded "institutional green" walls, hard benches or endless lines here. The office is spacious and modern. There are comfortable black leather chairs, potted plants and the red carpet on the floor indicates the kind of treatment you'll get.

Records Check. Let's say you're coming up before a promotion board soon and you want to make sure that Army Commendation Medal you got last month has been duly noted in your Official Military Personnel File. Call MILPERCEN Records Review (area code 202-325-9618 or Autovon 221-9618) at least 4 to 5 days before you plan to visit MILPERCEN to allow time to have your records flown in from

Fort Benjamin Harrison. It's a good idea to make a follow-up call before you actually leave to make sure your records were available at Fort Harrison for shipment.

When you arrive at MILPERCEN head straight for the EI&A Office. Your records will be there waiting for you and there'll be a specially trained NCO to help you with any records-related problems you may have.

(You can also go over your official records at Fort Harrison or at the Reserve Components Personnel and Administrative Center in St. Louis, Mo. The St. Louis center also requires advance notification and can be reached at Autovon 698-7410.)

Reassignments. Suppose you have orders for reassignment to a post which would in some way be a hardship for you. If your problem is serious enough you should immediately begin documenting your case for a compassionate or a permissive reassignment and submit it through your local command. If neither of these options fits your case there's a third course of action involving a trip to MILPERCEN.

When your "due to proceed" date comes up and you're officially "in transit" you can attempt to get a diversion through the EI&A Office. (However, this does not apply to persons on overseas orders, who cannot be diverted.)

When you're officially on leave status on a permanent change of station (PCS) bring your orders—and yourself—to MILPERCEN and state your case. Of course, there aren't any guarantees you'll get what you want. There may not be a slot open in your grade and MOS at the post you want. Or you may be on orders to a high priority area. But if all the gears mesh properly you may get exactly what you want.

You're Welcome, But . . . : Because of the structure of this man's (and woman's) Army permanent party personnel can't bypass their local commands when applying for reassignments.

"It's phenomenal," remarked Major Robert E. Douglass, chief of the EI&A Office, "how many guys will hop in their cars and drive all night from Fort Knox just to find out their problem had to be handled back there at post level. We honestly have them walking in here looking like they're about to drop over. Instead of picking up a telephone or making an attempt to get their problem solved where they are, they drive."

They also fly in—from Fort Hood, Tex., from Fort Ord, Calif. and even from Frankfurt, Germany. Quite a few permanent party personnel have wasted money and burned up leave time traveling to MILPERCEN when their problem—usually a request for reassignment—had to be taken care of at their duty stations. It pays to check with your personnel office first.

But if you've exhausted the resources of your post personnel office and still need advice call the EI&A Office at area code 202-325-7792 or Autovon 221-7792. They will be glad to help you if it's apparent you've made an effort at your post to solve your problem. They never forget assistance is their middle name.

you have to do is submit your application and your branch will determine if there's a vacancy at the post you desire.

Despite the sound of their name, permissive reassignments aren't handed out to anybody who has a craving for a change of scenery. You have to have a reason, usually stemming from family, health, financial or legal problems. And you have to document those problems in the same manner you would for a compassionate. The difference between a compassionate and a permissive is that the standards for the seriousness of the problem are not as tight for the permissive as for the compassionate.

Also, the Government will not pay your travel expenses. You have to include a statement of your willingness to bear these costs with your application. And, as in the swap, you can't apply for an assignment outside CONUS or outside your overseas command. The only exception to this is that residents of Hawaii, Puerto Rico and Alaska may request reassignment to their home areas from CONUS.

You'll also be reported in the same foreign service availability code so if you're about due for a rotation there's not much point in applying for a permissive.

When you're applying for any kind of reassignment it pays to take advantage of the professional help of personnel specialists available to you at your post. Since they deal with people problems every day they can help you determine which kind of reassignment you should apply for and how to go about documenting your need for one, if that's required.

If you're in transit on PCS orders and want a reassignment or have a question your local personnel section can't answer you should know about the Enlisted Information and Assistance Office. (See box). They want to help you get where you're going:

[EDITOR'S NOTE: Proposed changes to AR 614-200 will be noted in SOLDIERS' "What's New" as they become effective.]



If you habitually get
drunk and drive it could be

a matter of LIFE & BREATH

John
Michael
Coleman

Photos by
SP4 Ed Aber

UP TO A POINT it was almost like the weather: Everyone was affected and although everybody was talking about it nobody was doing much about it—the thousands of people dying yearly on America's streets and highways.

In 1966 the annual toll went over 50,000 for the first time and the same year the National Highway Safety Act, which finally turned some of the best heads in America to solving the problem, was passed. The Department of Transportation (DOT) set regulations aimed at making cars safer but put a lot of energy into figuring out how to make people safer too—no easy task.

Compounding the problem, DOT found, was the fact that the use of alcohol was involved in at least 50 percent of all highway fatalities; many experts believe alcohol plays a larger role in the slaughter. In 1970 55,000 died—of these, 30,000 deaths were alcohol-related and 20,000 deaths involved *alcoholic* drivers. So in 1972 DOT funded Alcohol Safety Action Projects (ASAPs) in about 35 counties across the U.S.

Results of the programs have been promising—so much so that the Army has moved to provide for its own ASAP-type offensive against

drunk drivers and the grief and expense they cause. Authority for new procedures and new standards comes from Army Regulation 190-5, (August 1, 1973). But the new line of attack is not simply one of policing and by-the-letter regulation. A spirit of help and compassion make it a program that can save lives and bring some back from the living dead.

The new Army approach is, like the civilian prototype programs, a multi-pronged thrust. First, of course, direction has to come from the top as provided by AR 190-5; then there's the primary machinery—enforcing standards and apprehending drivers who've had too much to drink; after that comes the unique part of the plan—understanding and helping the problem drinker/driver cure himself.

A man who sees the program from the top is Lieutenant Colonel James O'Shaughnessy, chief of the police operations and prisoner of war branch, Office of the Provost Marshal General. He admits the Army is starting cold on the problem but says it won't take long to get into high gear.

"We're in the same place DOT was in 1966—not knowing exactly how big our problem is or exactly how to fight it—but we

don't have to conduct the studies they did because they've laid the groundwork and developed the basic programs. We're using their experience to help define and solve our problems.

"Law enforcement is based on the principle most people will comply with laws voluntarily. The possibility of being caught, brought to court or referred to a company commander for action is normally a sufficient deterrent to lawbreaking—including traffic laws.

Problem Drinkers. "But DOT found there's a group of people—the problem drinkers—who are not that easily deterred. Punishment by loss of license, imprisonment or substantial fines will not solve their problem because it's basically medical in nature.

"The experts at DOT now feel the only way to treat these individuals is to have them referred to appropriate medical facilities for treatment and rehabilitation. A large part of the program is directed toward isolating these people . . . and measures directed at the problem drinker should have a significant deterrent effect on the social drinker who *can* control his drinking and driving habits but who also accounts for a substantial part of alcohol-connected traffic deaths.

"Everyone has to recognize the seriousness of the drunk driving problem For a long time everybody used the slogan, 'If you drive, don't drink.' This was pretty unrealistic because people are going to drink anyway. But it's a matter of each person knowing what his level is and stopping before he gets there. (See "Juice," October '72 SOLDIERS.) If he goes beyond his limit he should get someone who's sober to drive him to his quarters—in many cases the Military Police will perform this service."

Implied Consent. Probably the most important feature of the new regulation is its "implied consent" feature. "This means," says LTC O'Shaughnessy, "when an individual is granted the privilege of operating a motor vehicle on a military reservation he gives his consent to submit to a chemical test of his blood, breath or urine for determining his blood alcohol content (BAC); it's a policy already in effect in all 50 states."

"If the individual fails to submit to or complete the test there's a mandatory revocation of his post driving privileges for 6 months. If he submits and his BAC is in excess of .10 percent he may be subject to administrative and/or disciplinary action."

Head Start. One or two posts have a running start in fighting the problem. Fort Belvoir, Va. is surrounded by Fairfax County, Va., where one of the DOT Alcohol Safety Action Projects has been operating since January 1972. By cooperating with county ASAP officials, Belvoir Provost Marshal Colonel William A. Herring had a post ASAP in full swing by spring-time that year.

When the Belvoir MPs pull over someone they suspect of driving while intoxicated (DWI) they advise him of his rights and ask him to submit to a breath test which will indicate his BAC. The breath analysis machine used at Belvoir is one of those Virginia recognizes as legally permissible and its military operators are licensed by the state.

If the test indicates the sub-

ject has greater than a .10 percent BAC a long process begins. COL Herring explains: "When we write up a DWI he has to appear before a Federal magistrate, who has the evidence from us the subject was intoxicated. If the subject pleads not guilty he could lose his license, be fined or go to jail if found guilty in spite of his plea."

"If he pleads guilty the judge accepts the plea, turns him over to the ASAP people and sets a future date—usually 6 months away—for sentencing. The ASAP people then put him through an education and counseling process; the man or woman goes to classes several times a week."

"These sessions help ASAP determine whether he's a problem drinker or a real alcoholic. Then ASAP sends information back to the judge so on the day for sentencing the judge will know if the subject made the grade or if he's a poor risk and his license should be revoked; or maybe he should just be sent through a second, more stringent course."

Steep Dues. "If the offender 'makes the grade'—remember he's already been found guilty—most of the time the judge will change the DWI count to reckless driving and give him a 6-month suspended sentence but generally will hit him with a fine regardless. That suspended sentence is hanging and can be invoked if the offender repeats; the fine can run anywhere from \$150 to more than \$500-\$600."

Even the civilian ASAP authorities are impressed with Belvoir's adaptation of the program. Clayton Hall, assistant project director and executive officer of the Fairfax county program, says, "With the resources the military has and the ability to restrict driving privileges on base they have much more control than we in the civilian community have."

"The sanctions the military can impose are much greater than those we have. Not only can the commanding general always revoke someone's privilege to drive on

post, but the military has more ways to identify probable problem drinkers—201 files, morning reports, efficiency reports and such."

But the sanctions it can impose aren't the only factors which enable the Army to provide an effective ASAP-type program. AR 190-5 provides all military drivers



Olly Morris counsels problem drinkers at Fort Belvoir. He's hard to fool because he's been down that road.

who receive DWI citations will be referred to post alcohol-drug centers. And the most important part of the set-up—the counseling, education and rehabilitation of DWI violators—the Army is especially well-equipped to accomplish. It's a big cooperative effort at Belvoir.

Orval (Olly) Morris, administrator of the Belvoir Alcohol and Drug Control Office alcohol program, admits his office can't do the whole job: ". . . We don't profess to do the whole thing ourselves. We refer many people to the doctors, chaplains and psychiatrists we have just at the other end of the telephone line. We can get them any time . . . because when the people who come to us need help they need it right then."

Morris is a good man to help people who have alcohol problems because he's had problems himself. He doesn't claim to be a "cured" alcoholic. "If I were cured," he says, "I could drink again—but if I drink I die. I'm a *non-drinking* alcoholic."

"Using will-power for some-

thing like this is like using will-power to control diarrhea—it gets messy as hell sometimes. A lot of people die that way. Will-power doesn't exist as far as I'm concerned; the secret lies in learning how *not* to drink.

"Without exception the people who come to us are problem drinkers, else they wouldn't be here. They had a problem or they wouldn't have gotten picked up. In my opinion, probably 75 percent of them are alcoholics who can never return to so-called 'social-drinking.'"

True To Yourself. One of the problems nearly all these people share, according to Olly, is the inability to admit to themselves they *do* have a problem with booze. The ASAP set-up tries to get them to own up to the facts and more often than not succeeds.

"We had one field-grade officer come in kicking and screaming there was absolutely nothing wrong with him and those SOBs shouldn't have written him up," says Olly. "And he had more than .20 BAC when they picked him up."

"After being here less than 3 weeks—only three counseling sessions with us and six or eight at Alcoholics Anonymous—he came in and said, 'Whoa. We'd better re-evaluate and let me do your questionnaire again.'"

"After 3 weeks he had the drug out of his system and his mind was no longer 'drug-clotted,' if you will. That was when he was able to start being honest with himself. The two questionnaires he answered—the one he took under duress and the one he asked to take—were as different as night and day."

How does his shop convince people? Olly's quick to explain:

The Whole Schmier. "The concentrated 3-day course deals with all aspects of alcohol and its consumption in the military—how much, why, how, age factors, types of alcohol and alcoholics. We talk about addiction because alcohol is a drug. We drive this into their heads and talk about different kinds of addictions and cross-addictions

from one drug to another.

"We talk about recovery processes and how different people can recover—what methods are used and what drugs are used in conjunction with alcohol. And we talk about the family involvement of alcohol."

"Then we bring in doctors and dietitians to talk about the medical aspects—what alcohol does when it goes into the body; what it does to the brain, the joints, the kidneys, the liver—the whole schmier across the board; even di-

gestion and why people don't usually eat when they drink.

"And if we have a guy in here from another state we find out for him what kind of treatment or counseling facilities he can find when he goes home . . . I feel the person here in this class probably developed attitudes when he was a youngster that led him into alcoholic-type drinking—attitudes that probably came from parents or family."

"We do all this and then show a film that really gives them

"Can I Mix It? . . . It's Monday Morning."

"IF IT WEREN'T for the Army I'd be sober right now," giggled Specialist 4 Bill Thalmann, a clerk typist at Fort Myer, Va. And there was no doubt about it—he was drunk as a skunk.

What's more, he and a friend of his, Specialist 4 David Geissinger, also a clerk typist at Fort Myer, had gotten snookered in the line of duty. They were volunteers for an exercise engineered to show just how little booze—or even suds—it takes to make an individual legally intoxicated when the presumptive level of intoxication is .10 percent blood alcohol content (BAC).

This standard is prescribed by Army Regulation 190-5, which went into effect on August 1; it's also the one held by 43 states and the District of Columbia. Five states—New Jersey, Maryland, Wisconsin, Mississippi, and Wyoming—allow a higher BAC level before a person is legally drunk. Two states—Idaho and Utah—make it harder to be sober. Their level



is only .08 percent.

For the controlled test conducted at Fort Belvoir, Va., Bill—who weighs about 140 pounds—consumed five 12-ounce beers in 2 hours. He started drinking at 9:45 a.m. after having only a cinnamon roll for breakfast.

David, who weighs 170 pounds, downed five 1½-ounce shots of bourbon mixed with soft drink during the same period after the same breakfast. Given the option of drinking straight or mixing he said, "Can I mix it? After all, it's Monday morning."

As far as drinking habits go Bill normally drinks less than a six-pack of beer a week. David on the other hand says, "I drink beer as a beverage—I'm not a drunk but I prefer beer to soft-

something to think about—something to take away with them. Anyone who can watch it and not see what's happening to himself has real problems."

Different Kinds of Proof.

The course has worked better than even the staff optimists thought it might. "At first," says Olly, "we thought we wouldn't be seeing the majority of the people again if we released them after the 3-day course. As it turns out we're seeing more than a third of them before 2 weeks are up. They come back

to us and say, 'All right, I give up. I need help!'

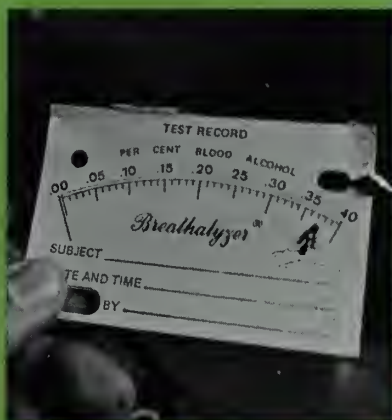
"And only about 20 percent, I'd guess, come back to us for repeated infractions—which means there's a pretty high percentage of non-repeaters. If we can keep 80 percent from coming back we can consider it's an 80 percent whose careers, homes or lives we may have helped save. But even if we can't maintain that 80 percent we're doing much better than expected."

The new approach to the problem caused by drunk drivers

covers a lot of angles—thorough enforcement, judicial cooperation and in-depth counseling and treatment so problem drinker/drivers can be rehabilitated—but people at Fort Belvoir seem to have the problem pretty well nailed down.

"We're very happy with the way situation is going now," says Olly Morris. "We have a lot of people back on the road with their licenses whom I'd feel safe driving with."

The new approach will approach your post soon.



Left, Bill blows into the machine and Dave looks on; tests showed both men had BACs of .10 percent, were legally drunk. Above, printout of author's test after mouthwash; no way to convince.

drinks." At any rate neither of the men has ever been in trouble because of drinking—driving or otherwise.

After allowing enough time (about 45 minutes) to let the last beer and last drink get into their systems Bill and Dave submitted to breath analyzer tests at the Fort Belvoir Provost Marshal's office. Second Lieutenant Ilona Kwiecien, one of the four qualified breath analyzer operators at Belvoir, conducted the test.

Bill made no bones about being drunk—he'd started feeling tipsy after the second beer. "I could probably drive now," he said, "But I know I wouldn't

be up to par."

Dave, who showed fewer visible signs of intoxication, felt the same way. "I *could* drive but I know legally I probably shouldn't. I can definitely feel my perceptions and reflexes are slower."

Legal Limits. Dave went on the machine first and the analysis took only a couple of minutes. Result: .10 percent BAC right on the nose—enough to support a conviction for driving while intoxicated if he'd been driving.

It was Bill's turn after 2LT Kwiecien reset the machine. Another matter-of-minutes wait that seemed longer than it really was and Bill wasn't surprised to see the beer had made him as drunk as the bourbon made Dave—if not drunker.

After a couple of smokes Dave tried the test again to see what effect his smoking would have (subjects are not normally allowed to smoke, drink water or put anything into their mouths for 20 minutes before they take the test). Result: slightly lower at .09 percent, but not necessarily because of the cigarettes. In the time elapsed between the tests his system had probably oxidized enough alcohol to lower the reading that much. And under the provisions of AR 190-5 he still could be considered intoxicated

(with between .05 and .09 percent BAC) on testimony concerning any outward signs of intoxication.

It all goes to show it doesn't take much to make an average-size man legally drunk most places and it goes to show the BAC breath machine is hard to fool—actual blood tests have agreed with the machine time and time again.

And one sure way *not* to try to fool the machine is by using mouthwash. The author, who'd had nothing to drink, rinsed his mouth with a popular mouthwash and after a few minutes took the test. The gauge went crazy—it showed a BAC of .37 percent, enough to put a man in a coma.

A reading like that is *not* the way to convince Specialist 5 John Law and his immediate supervisors you're a safe bet to drive back to your billets for some time to come. You may not have bad breath—but you may be in lock-up 'til that good old halitosis sets in again.*

***ED NOTE.** If mouthwash is all you've had don't worry. AR 190-5 provides for a 20-minute waiting and observation period during which the effect of the mouthwash would weaken or wear off. If any test indicates a BAC over .35 a second test is required.

To some it's Davy Jones' locker,
to Army divers it's

"THE DARKEST CLOSET ON EARTH"

MSG Nat Dell
Photos by SP4 Ed Aber

"IMAGINE YOURSELF in bright sunlight one minute, then suddenly stepping into the darkest closet on earth. That's the way it usually happens when we characters go to work down there," says First Lieutenant Charles Baltzell.

"Down there" is an altogether different environment nearly 10 fathoms below the surface of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal near Elkton, Md. 1LT Baltzell and six enlisted salvage divers from the 497th Engineer Port Construction Company headquartered at Fort Eustis, Va. are presently removing an old bridge abutment that juts into the canal and blocks its use by sea-going vessels.

The lieutenant and his crew are six of approximately 50 divers filling authorized diver positions in the Army today and while their primary mission is support of Transportation Center activities at Fort Eustis, they also back up Army District Corps of Engineer projects. Removal of the bridge abutment is one such project.

Difficulties. While working below the divers can't see what they're doing because of silt in the canal so they have to use their hands as their eyes. "There are very few places where the water is clear enough to see what you're doing," says Sergeant First Class Bill Jones,

NCOIC of the section. "That's where the training with the three-fingered gloves back at diving school pays off."

Another diver, Specialist 5 Greg Arnold, talks about the current in the canal. "The old diving tank back at the school was nothing like this. The current out here is running about 3-4 knots per hour (approximately 4½ mph) and it's hard to remain upright against that. It's even stronger as the tide comes in and out so we have to do our work during slack tide—we didn't have tides in the tank."

As the divers go down, normally one at a time, to survey the abutment and return to the surface they record their impressions of the shape and features of the structure. Then another diver (who isn't allowed to hear the previous divers' conversations) goes down and records his findings. "This method insures that we get a composite picture of what's down there," says 1LT Baltzell. "When we add the information our divers bring up to what we already know, then we decide on the best method of removing the structure."

They know the abutment is made up of reinforced concrete so they'll have to use TNT but because of a gas line on the canal bottom they'll have to use a shaped charge to avoid rupturing the pipeline. Since

high explosives will be used the men also have to be sure the blasting caps aren't handled while ships in the area make radio transmissions because shortwave radio signals can set them off.

Another member of the team, Specialist 4 Ron Smith, compares his training in the tank back at the school and in the James River at Eustis with what he experiences in the canal: "My first dive in the tank where the water was relatively clear led me to believe diving would be easy once I mastered the equipment, but diving in the James where there's a near-zero visibility really prepares you for this type of job."

Training. The school, the tank and the James River are where training for Army divers begins. Would-be divers, both officer and enlisted, begin 6 months of training at the Transportation School's Diving Section. A class starts with between 13 and 19 students but only about half complete the training. Before they do anything they take physical examinations and tests to determine their tolerance to underwater pressure, their ability to equalize pressure on their ears as they descend to avoid rupturing eardrums, and their tolerance for breathing and absorbing pure oxygen. The latter is important because should a diver suffer an air embolism (a bubble of air in the blood which slows or blocks circulation) he would be brought to the surface and given pure oxygen in the school's decompression chamber. An individual with a low tolerance for oxygen could wind up being poisoned by the very oxygen being used to save his life.

A special test for claustrophobia is also administered before the student begins training. Failure means disqualification because divers must be able to work in close quarters where visibility is restricted or nonexistent.

"Many applicants fail the test for claustrophobia," says Sergeant First Class Arthur R. McKinley, NCOIC of the Diving Section. "If they get by us on the initial test their inability to work in close quar-

ters shows up later when they start diving in the James. There's really no test that will initially weed out all the persons who suffer from it so as they continue in the course the attrition rate becomes quite high."

Once students have passed the physical exams training begins with classes in physics, medicine and the care and use of diving equipment. Then their initial diving is done in SCUBA (self-contained underwater breathing apparatus) gear. Here they're introduced to "the tank" a 30-foot-deep steel container holding 65,000 gallons of water.

A Different World. Some students have dived before but to one who hasn't that first trip to the bottom of the tank is an introduction to an entirely different world.

Thirty feet of water is equivalent to about one atmosphere pressure and as you descend pressure builds. The instructor takes you down slowly so you can equalize pressure in your ears; you think of astronauts trying to maintain balance as they take those bunny-hop steps on the surface of the moon.

The deeper you go the harder it is to keep your balance. There's light down there in the tank but distances and shapes are exaggerated—things appear larger and closer to you than they actually are.

After the student's been on the bottom of the tank for a short time on this initial dive he's brought to the surface in stages. The instructor stresses the importance of normal breathing (a diver who holds his breath underwater is not eliminating nitrogen from his system and could become a victim of the bends or an embolism) and watches the student's breathing as he returns to the surface.

As the student becomes more familiar with SCUBA equipment, he gains awareness that SCUBA gear—and all diving gear—is used for one purpose: To get him safely to his work-site and enable him to do his job there. "We don't teach diving for the sake of diving," says Second Lieutenant David A. Dinsmore, OIC of the section. "Diving

can only be thought of as a means of transportation to where the diver has to do his thing."

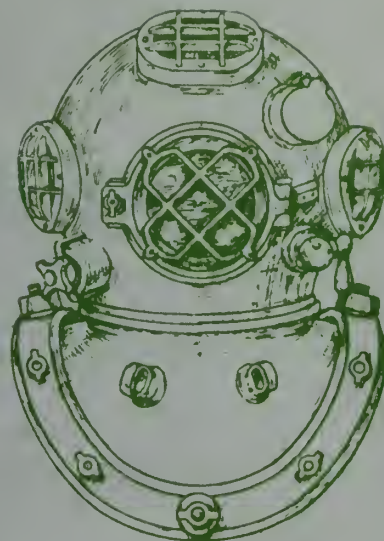
Ocean Lore. During this phase of training students also learn to use and care for block and tackle; marlinspike seamanship—basic lines, knots and riggings used by sailors and other marine personnel; tides and currents; water rescue, artificial respiration and first aid; plus the types and nomenclature of vessels.

They also learn diver tending—dressing and assisting other divers while they're in the water. A special course for diver tenders was previously taught but, according to SFC McKinley, was discontinued because "the tenders weren't divers, and the best tender for a diver is another diver. You can't really understand what a diver encounters down there unless you work down there yourself."

As an added safety precaution, during SCUBA training divers always work in pairs. "SCUBA gear is different from deep-sea gear in that it gives the diver more mobility and this makes it easy for a diver to wander off and get himself in trouble," McKinley explains. This practice is also followed after students leave the school.

Students are also taught basics of underwater welding and cutting. They take equipment to the tank bottom and using 300 amperes of current (it takes only 13 amperes to do a man in), practice welding plates over ruptures in a ship's hull, cutting through steel structures and pipelines.

They also learn the principles of underwater demolition and the various types of explosives used in military demolition. Initially they work with inert explosive material in class. Then they work with live explosives on the demolition range and learn to calculate how much and what kind of explosives to use for different jobs. Next comes the real thing—demolition of training objects beneath the surface of the James River. "Safety is of utmost importance here," says 2LT Dinsmore. "We can never set off a



charge while a diver is in the water because the shock wave would seriously injure or kill him."

Fix It. During his career an Army diver spends a lot of time inspecting, installing or repairing submerged pipelines. Student divers learn to identify and classify various types of pipeline materials. They also receive practical instructions in fabrication and installation of submerged fuel and other kinds of pipelines. The basics are taught in the tank and then down in the muddy James River where projects are completed in near-zero visibility.

After 4 weeks in the first phase of training student divers are ready for the next step up—or down: Instruction and practical work in deep-sea diving.

They begin with shallow water equipment—a face mask with air supplied from a compressor on the surface. During this phase they continue to perform shallow-water projects both in the tank and the river. When diving with SCUBA gear they were highly mobile but with shallow-water gear they have to worry about their air line getting tangled or their air supply being cut off. The training gets tougher.

There's more work in pipefitting and underwater pier inspection and repair. Then they graduate to the "hard-hat," or deep-sea gear.

It takes two men to "suit

up" a diver in deep-sea gear. If you've ever watched astronauts being dressed before a space shot you have some idea of the ritual a diver goes through when he dresses for a dive. The rubberized suit weighs 17 pounds. Add the breastplate, helmet, lead-weighted shoes and a standard 84-pound lead belt and the diver is carrying 196 pounds plus his own weight when he enters the water. He may even wear two belts if he's working in a strong current.

His lifeline consists of a one-half-inch vulcanized rubber hose—which comes in 50-foot lengths—and a 3-foot hose of the same diameter which connects the air-control valve to a safety non-return valve in the diver's helmet. He's also connected to a safety line.

For the first time during his training the diver has two-way communication with his instructor or tender on the surface, or with other divers working with him. A communications cable connects a console on the surface to a transmitter-receiver in the diver's helmet. An instructor or tender on the surface can talk to one or more divers, an instructor in the water can communicate with his students, and teams of divers can converse with each other. Should voice communication fail, the diver and his tender can communicate through a series of tugs on the safety line.

The Bends. But the use of surface-supplied equipment introduces other safety hazards. The diver has to control his buoyancy by taking in or letting out air in his suit. If he's careless he can take in enough air to "blow" himself to the surface. This is especially dangerous when he's in deep water and comes up too fast because it can cause decompression sickness, commonly known as the "bends." Bends set in when a diver surfaces too fast

and nitrogen bubbles form in his blood or tissues. In addition to causing severe pain in the knees, elbows and other joints, bubbles can also enter the capillaries. The flow of oxygen-bearing blood is restricted, resulting in paralysis, permanent brain damage or death.

Diving tables spell out data on depths and ascent times and if a diver is subjected to the bends he's immediately placed in the decompression chamber and the pressure is increased then decreased slowly so bubbles can dissipate the same way they would if the diver had performed a normal ascent.

The diver also learns how to control his position underwater by regulating the air in his suit. Then after he learns to get around in the hard-hat gear it's out of the tank and down to the diver-training barge on the river.

Repair Work. Although they normally work barehanded student divers have to wear three-fingered gloves while working on training projects. "It helps develop the sense of touch they'll need when they work in water where there's little or no visibility," SFC McKinley explains. "They bolt sections of pipe together, construct wooden boxes using hammer and nails underwater and perform other tasks with the gloves on. By the time they graduate they've developed a new pair of eyes—their hands."

Another part of the training is making repairs in close quarters. "There are times when a diver has little or no clearance when he's working down there," explains Sergeant First Class Ulmer Crosby, NCOIC of the diver-training barge. "To get him trained for that we put him in a 3 x 4 foot rectangular cage and require him to bolt a metal plate over a pre-cut hole in the top of the cage while it's suspended below the surface of the

river. If he can work in the cage, jobs like making overhead repairs on a ship's bottom, a sunken ship or on a pier underwater should present no real problem."

During the 6-month course students spend 65 percent of their training time on underwater projects. They learn to pour cement for underwater construction, use jack-hammers and crosscut saws down below, inspect and replace damaged ship's propellers and repair ships' hulls.

Upon completion of training they graduate as Salvage Divers and will earn \$80 a month hazardous duty pay while filling authorized diver slots. Army divers earn hazardous duty pay in four categories: Master Diver, \$110 a month; 1st Class Diver, \$100; Salvage Diver, \$80; and 2d Class Diver, \$65. SCUBA divers receive the same pay as the 2d Class Diver if in an authorized slot.

2d Class divers may receive that rating after on-the-job unit training. A Salvage Diver must complete the 23-week formal course at Fort Eustis (This training will be given at the Navy Diving School in Washington, D.C. beginning next year). After completing 2 years work as a Salvage Diver an individual is eligible to apply for a 1st Class rating. After working at least 3 years a 1st Class Diver may apply for a Master's rating. He sits before a board of at least two senior Master Divers who may administer a written or practical examination, or a combination of the two.

On the Job. Salvage Divers graduating from the school are assigned to Engineer or Transportation units. If they go to the 497th they'll dive on jobs like the Chesapeake and Delaware project; inspect or repair equipment on dams and in reservoirs maintained by the Corps of Engineers in states as far away as Kansas and Arkansas or



Suit and equipment weigh about 200 pounds but diver can float by controlling air. Tender gives extra tug on strap which secures weighted belt and prevents helmet from shifting on diver's head. PFC Randall West is locked in and ready for dive.

perform diving duties requested by military commanders anywhere in the world.

If they're assigned to a Transportation unit, like the 558th Transportation Company (Floating Craft General Support) also headquartered at Fort Eustis, they'll do most of their diving in the James River, inspecting and repairing tugboats and other craft assigned to the Transportation School. "We're actually a floating repair section," says Second Lieutenant Douglas Clark, Diving Officer for the 558th.

Operating from a self-propelled barge the divers perform tasks ranging from changing a 5-ton propeller on a tugboat to diving beneath a craft to find the cause of a leak and repair it. They also

travel along intercoastal waterways to assist the Corps of Engineers on flood control and other projects.

While their primary concern is repair of ships the divers recently did an about face and sank six barges. "We were doing our bit for ecology," Sergeant First Class Jimmi Alexander, NCO of the section, explained. "Marine biologists have found marine life is attracted to underwater structures so we towed those old barges out and sank them to form an artificial reef."

Extra Duty. Some members of the 558th also belong to the Fort Eustis Emergency Diving Team. When a swimmer is lost or a boat sinks they assist authorities in search and rescue.





"I recently pulled the body of a drowned sailor out of the water," Specialist 4 Jose Conde, another member of the team, says. "I didn't sleep too well that night."

1LT Baltzell has participated in an emergency search and feels the same way. "I know how important the recovery of a body is to a victim's family but it's the toughest job in diving. Most people have a natural reluctance when it comes to touching anything dead. I'm certainly one of those people. When you're down there in zero-visibility you instinctively pull back after touching any object. The pucker

factor is really working overtime. You do hope the body is recovered but you hope your buddy beats you to it."

For SFC McKinley, recovery of a child's body is the toughest task. "You just never know how the parents will react."

Army divers often serve in far places. SFC Alexander pulled two tours in Vietnam where he did pier and pipeline diving in the Mekong Delta. He recently returned from a 3-year tour in Japan, where he spent 20 months laying a 16-mile underwater fuel line. He's also had diving duties in Korea and France. SFCs McKinley and Crosby also did diving in Vietnam and other overseas assignments.

Why? Ask an Army diver and you get a short answer: "Because I like it." Ask him if the extra pay influenced him and he'll say it didn't to a great extent. "When you go down there you enter a world more beautiful than this one," says SP4 Conde. "I could get extra pay as a paratrooper but I don't want to go up. I'd rather go down." 2LT Clark says there's danger both in diving and jumping but feels there's more of a challenge in diving. "A paratrooper's job doesn't change much but the jobs we're called upon to do make every trip down there a new ballgame."

SFC McKinley sums it up differently: "Other than the Special Forces guys, you see a lot of ex-paratroopers who quit jumping to dive—but you don't find many divers who gave up diving for jumping."

Meanwhile back at the Canal, 497th divers have blown the abutment and are packing up to go home. "That's another one completed," says 1LT Baltzell. "When you're in mud up to your ass down there, can't see a thing, the water's cold and you're fighting strong currents you might ask yourself what the hell you're doing down there. But when you can stand up here and look at a job you've completed to the best of your ability your first reaction is, 'Son-of-a-gun, we've done it again!'"



TAKING THE PLUNGE. Student diver enters a 30-foot-deep training tank as tenders man safety line. Student surfaces after constructing box underwater. Helmet, gloves, shoes and leaded belt are part of diver's regalia. Diver has fair visibility in tank but it's almost zero in river.

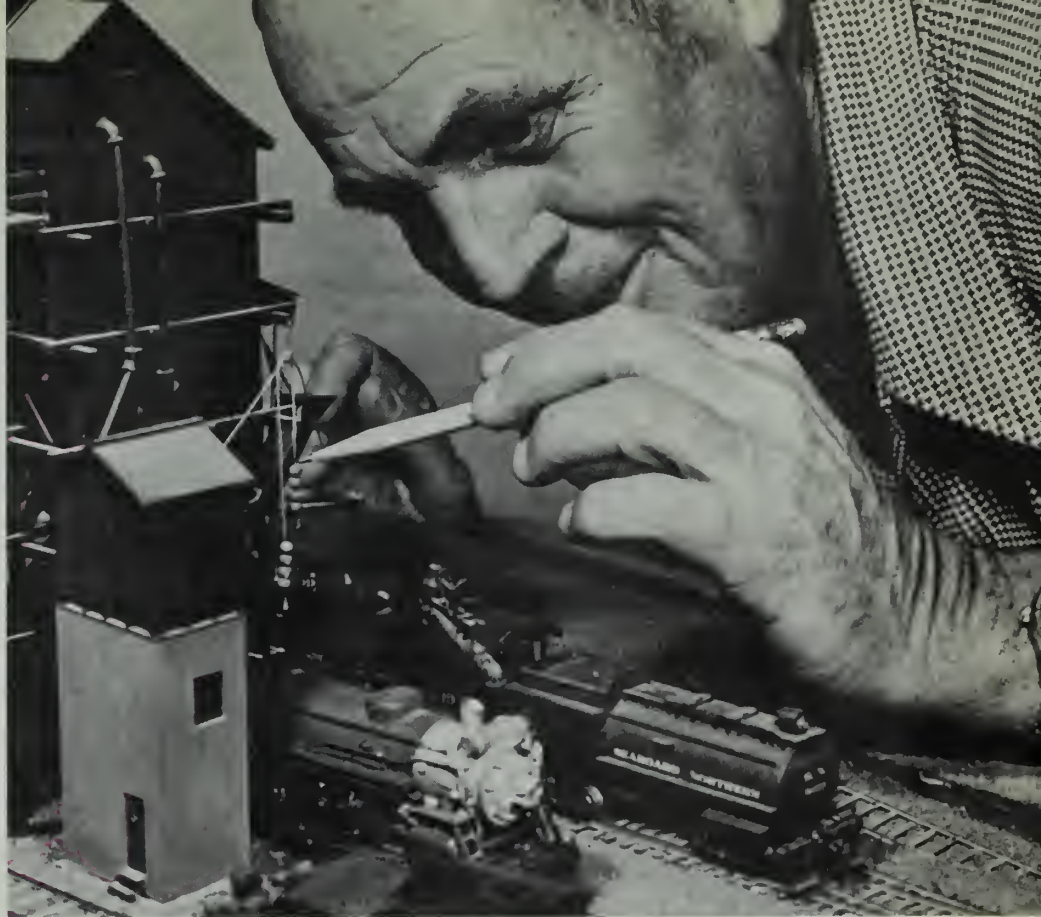


Unbelievably accurate

BUT THEY DON'T GO CHUG

Barney Halloran

Photos By Author
and LTC Roger Baker



COL Joe Selden's 14x28 foot HO layout, above, would take up a fraction of that space in Z gauge, left. But the wiring would be just as scary in any gauge for a two-cab control panel.



WHEN THE Maharajah of Jodhpur ordered a set of model trains for his favorite palace back in 1908, his arch rival the Maharajah of Udaipur found out about it and ordered a set twice as large and three times as splendid.

You see, once upon a time model trains were so large and so expensive that only the very, very rich could afford to play engineer.

As a matter of fact, history doesn't even mention who built the first model train or where or when. But it's safe to say that model trains were being built from the time the first railroads ran. The logic was simple: without having models to show customers, people just wouldn't know what they were getting.

Czar's Cars. History does record, however, that the Czar of Russia brought a model train with him to America in 1826 and that the great German poet and man of letters, Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, owned a model railroad engine. In fact, Goethe may have set the precedent for giving model trains to children when he left his model of Stephenson's award-winning locomotive, *Rocket*, to his grandsons.

By the 1830s a number of manufacturers in different parts of the world were producing toy trains and by 1850 a number of American companies were offering crude little trackless trains for kids to pull across the playroom floor.

But it took until 1900 before toy trains powered by alcohol-burning, live steam engines were being mass-produced. A year later in the United States the Ives toy company introduced its first clockwork trains. In fact, the company's generous repair and replacement policies just about put it out of business. Times do change.

Then in 1905, shortly after the Cologne-to-Bonn Rhine Bank Electric Railroad opened, the Marklin Company of Germany introduced the first commercial electric toy train based on the Cologne-Bonn locomotive. The engine was in "I" gauge and the entire train measured 51 inches long. I gauge with its 1 3/4-inch wide track became and still is the largest model railroad gauge ever developed as standard. Most of the I gauge locomotives were alcohol burning steamers—gorgeous but simply too large and too expensive for most people who'd like to build permanent layouts.

Then about 1905 Ives made a breakthrough in miniature electric motors and offered the first practical electric toy trains in America. The gauge was called "O", with 1/4 inch equalling 1 foot of prototype. They were still big trains but at least they were manageable.

O and Half O. It was O gauge that Colonel Joe Selden started working on back in 1931. His dad, a fine arts professor, had given him the bug while the Colonel was still a little fella. Professor Selden actually began modeling by building miniature live marine steam engines in the early 1900s.

Today, after scratching four layouts in a series of moves that bounced the Selden family around the world, the colonel has settled on "HO", or half O gauge.

New as HO may seem to some people raised with Lionel and American Flyer, HO trains first came out in the mid-1920s. The gauge is now the most popular of all for model railroaders.

COL Selden's current HO pike has been expanding since he retired from the Army 10 years ago. It now takes up the better part of an 14x28 foot basement room; boasts ten to fifteen locomotives at any given time; has some 700 feet of track, 80 odd switches, a 100-plus cars and dozens of buildings.

Many of the cars were made from scratch—that's called "scratch building" incidentally—or made from craftsman's kits like some of the colonel's locomotives. (A fancy loco kit can take up to 150 manhours to assemble.) The track on the colonel's pike is all hand-laid. There are no sections of snap-together track anywhere. Snap sections just aren't accurate enough—things like switch motors, track clips and joints which don't exist on a real road all show.



The Brasshat. Which brings us to the kind of guy who gets into this railroad thing. There are probably two varieties of model railroader. The first just likes to break out his trains every now and then and gets his jollies running them around the living room floor. The second kind—the railroad scale modeler or "brasshat"—wants to reconstruct things to look and behave just like the real thing.

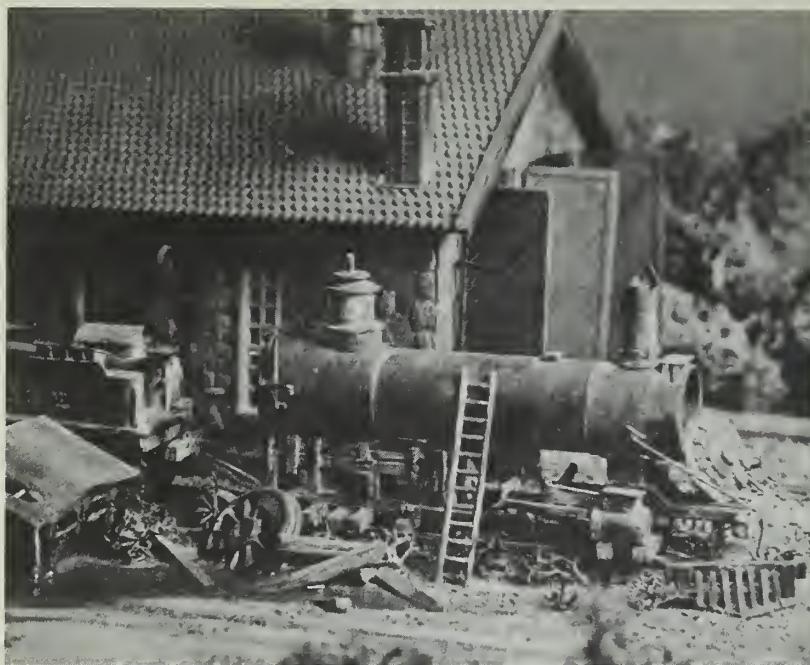
Once you slip into this second category, your wife becomes a railroad widow. But understand that this railroad hobbying doesn't have to take up all that much space. Entire basements or attics aren't necessary. In fact, some people have built "N" gauge layouts in violin cases, but more of that later. The tools of the trade can fit in a shoe box and for the longest time all the brasshat needs is a work table.

A close look at the buildings and rolling stock sitting around a brasshat's layout and you know there are thousands of workbench hours represented there. For example, on COL Selden's road there are factories made of what looks like corrugated steel. Actually, it's tinfoil pressed on a file, cut into tiny sheets and pasted on a cardboard frame.

Some of the Colonel's equipment assembled in Korea, Germany and Vietnam has bounced around



These views of a small part of COL Selden's pike show the results of years of painstaking scratch construction. The coaling station, opposite page, shows what can be done with limited material and lots of patience. The coal mine, above, is duplicated right down to the ground-in coal dirt on the stairways. The scratch-built cars even have working springs in their trucks. And it's all survived dozens of military moves.



LTC Roger Baker's layout shown here and opposite is in N gauge—smaller than HO and harder to work in for the scratch builder. To get the idea of scale, the scallop work on the haunted house, right, is cut from postage stamps.



extensively in moves, but survived and gave him something to do when there were no golf courses available. Many of his cars were built entirely from scratch and you don't need much room for that. Model railroading is, in fact, the sort of hobby you can take with you and continue to work on under all sorts of conditions.

Cab and Control. However, if there's anything to scare a potential railroad modeler out of the basement, it's a look at the wiring behind a model railroad cab or control panel. It looks like a cross between a tenth generation pin-ball machine and a transcontinental telephone hookup.

A locomotive cab is, of course, where the engineer does his thing. However, to make a model railroad run like the real thing requires more than a few wiring tricks. As soon as you cleverly make a loop of track (since one rail carries positive current and the other negative) you've short-circuited your engine and the little bugger stops.

So the model railroader wires his layout in blocks (or sections of track) usually no longer than the longest train that will pass through. Just before the engine gets to a certain block, a switch is thrown and power runs into the rail; as the train leaves, the block is switched off. When you're dealing with 700 feet of track and about 80 switches, that's a lot of wiring. And it's all duplicated for the second cab or control panel.

But you don't have to go that way. Lieutenant

Colonel Roger Baker didn't anyhow. LTC Baker is into a different sort of model railroading. His primary interest is scenery and a railroad pike is just something to build around.

Itsy-Bitsy. LTC Baker's wiring isn't nearly as scary as COL Selden's. Baker's wiring is simple. He uses flex track or snap track and his 9 or 10 locomotives are mostly store bought. Since operating realism isn't the thing, it's all right. The name of the game here is scenery and rolling stock.

Although LTC Baker began model railroading back in high school, he scrapped his HO trains in 1965 and went to "N" gauge. It was a matter of practicality. N is much smaller than HO (.075 inch to the foot) and easier to move from one part of the world to another. But because N is so small it just doesn't seem to lend itself to much scratch building. That, says LTC Baker, was part of the challenge. It's a lot like building a ship in a bottle.

Using a 4 x 8-foot piece of plywood as opposed to building on a framework skeleton the way HO modelers do, LTC Baker has created an unbelievably realistic 1930ish-looking pike. And instead of building mountains out of wire and wooden frames covered with texture paint-soaked paper the way most HO people do, LTC Baker has used carved styrofoam coated with texture paint.

His rivers and harbor are created just as simply. Dried texture paint is painted with water color and



RAILROAD STUFF

- Steam locomotives, like clipper ships, have had their day. The last steamers were produced in the mid-50s because steam locomotives at their very best were no more than 8 percent efficient.
- There are basically two kinds of steamer: tender engines which need separate tenders to carry fuel and water and tank engines which are self-contained.
- Most of the last tender locomotives used on American railroads weren't coal burners but oil burners.
- The way to identify a steam locomotive is by counting wheels. Seen from the side, a steamer with two little wheels up front, three big driving wheels and one little trailing is called a 4-6-2. If there were no trailing wheels, it would be a 4-6-0.
- Your old Lionel "027" trains are really "O" gauge. The 27 means the radius of a circle of curved track.
- Your Lionels are also called "tinplate" by brasshats because the trains aren't true to scale. Sorry.


coated with nail polish. What could be simpler? And besides folding up neatly for shipping, the layout is designed so someday it can be expanded into an attic or basement.

Teenie-Weenie Infantry Special. Funny how the subject of expansion keeps coming up. There is hope though. If you can remember how large your Lionels or American Flyers were you can appreciate how much smaller HO is—small enough to carry in a pack. N gauge trains could actually be carried in a mess kit if you had to. That's small. And that's also why someone actually did build a switchyard layout in a violin case.

But after all these years there finally is a railroad gauge for the infantryman—small enough to carry in a compass pouch. "Z" gauge was introduced for the benefit of people who have no space at all. It's 6.5mm which means the width of the track is $17/64$ ths of an inch. And the engines do run.

The smallest loco in the line measures $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches long. That's a switcher, of course, but the largest steam burner 4-6-2 locomotive with tender, three working headlights and automatic coupler measures only $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches long. That's small.

There's already a complete line of switches, transformers, signals, ramps and bumpers available and factories, houses, apartment buildings and train stations are on the market.

As for being realistic, no, they don't chug. 

HO HO HO



"I found you a Santa Claus!"



"Deck the halls with boughs of holly..."



"We exchanged gifts with 'C' Battery... got two 105s and a complete field kitchen!"



"Twas the night before Christmas, and all through the barracks..."



"Well, thoughts of sugar-plum fairies are not bobbing through MY head!"





"Don't you have it in green?"



"... Right on, Dasher; right on, Dancer; right on, Comet and Cupid; right on, Donner; right on, Blitzen; right on, Prancer and Vixen ..."

CHRISTMAS PARTY



What I can't understand is how all you guys knew it was your ol' sarge in this Santa Claus outfit ..."



"You're right . . . it IS mistletoe."





MOS CIRCULAR

A revised DA Circular 611-14 listing overstrength and shortage career management fields and military occupational specialties is in the field. Among the revisions to the circular is a projected MOS status table through June 1974 plus changes concerning the authority of field commanders to reclassify certain personnel.

OFFICIAL PHOTOS

Active Duty officers and Warrant officers are reminded that AR 640-30 prescribes the need for a current full front view photograph in the Official Military Personnel Files and Career Branch Files. Photographs in Class A uniform should be made during an officer's birthday month per the following schedule:

- Colonels Every 3d year
- Lieutenant Colonels, Every 4th year
Majors, Captains,
CW4s and CW3s

FURNITURE

The U.S. Theater Army Support Command, Europe (TASCOM) has expanded its family housing furniture policy to include married Specialist 4s/Corporals and below. Under the policy change, local Family Housing officers may now issue surplus, D-Mark procured furniture and appliances to lower ranking married soldiers who normally would not be authorized such support. In stock are table and floor lamps, desks, chests of drawers, mirrors, coffee tables, end tables, night tables, sofas, easy chairs, beds, wardrobes and kitchen cabinets and some refrigerators and ranges.

EAGLE U

The 101st Airborne Division's Eagle University has seen its total enrollment for college and continuing education courses jump more than 36 percent over the 1972 fall term. The Fort Campbell, Ky., airmobile division has enrolled some 3,000 students for these courses and Eagle PREP (Pre-Release Education Program) courses.

NURSE PROGRAM

The Army Nurse Corps features a new program to attract registered nurses. The Army allows a registered nurse with bachelor's degree on active duty as a First Lieutenant. Applicants for the Nurse program can be male or female but must be less than 33 years of age.

ATTN: AVIATORS

Some Active Army aviators could be in for a rough landing if they're forgetting their annual mandatory requirements. DA says some aviators in excused or prohibited flying categories are not completing the annual written test and flight physical. This could result in removal from flying status per AR 611-107. Don't forget those annual requirements.

RESERVE NCO

An Army Reserve sergeant recently has helped recommission a U.S. Navy guided missile frigate. Sergeant William V. Pratt, Jr., 946th Transportation Company in Maine, was a guest of honor at the ceremony naming a ship after his father, the late Admiral William V. Pratt, a former Chief of Naval Operations.

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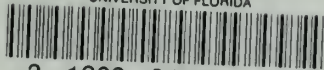
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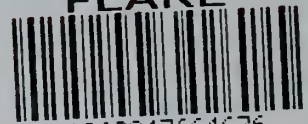
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